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THE PREFACE.

FOrasmuch as the Reading of the Later and Modern Reports, without the Knowledge of the Ancient Writers of the English *Laws, will hardly shew the true Grounds and Reasons of them; and since most Students are at a loss to find the true Interpretation and Meaning of many Words (used by Authors who have written thereof in the* Law-French) *which are taken in a different Sense, and no* Dictionary *of this kind being yet made publick; I have therefore, for the Use and Ease of all Young Students in the* Common Law, *collected out of many Authors, and composed Alphabetically, all or most part of the Words generally used by them as* Law-French, *and given the meaning thereof as near as I could in* English. *It cannot be expected that they should be Grammatically declined or put into all Cases and Tenses; but in some places*

I have

I have shewn the several Tenses of divers Verbs; as the Word Dier, *to say*, &c. *by which others may be easily guessed at. And because some Words are diversly used by several Authors, I have therefore set down the several ways, whereby they are usually accepted and expressed, and have added the Authors Names and Folio's, and the several Impressions of their Books. So that the Student may have Recourse thereunto, and may the better apprehend the true Sense of the Words as they were intended.*

THE Law-French DICTIONARY.

A. To, *a scavoir*, to know, *a dire*, to say.

A, by, *a Tort*, by wrong; and from, *a Cestuy*, from him.

A, at, *Tenant a volunt*, Tenant at will.

A, for, *a causa de cy*, for this reason, *Covient a eux*, it is necessary for them. *per Perkins* 55.

A fils et a fits d' roy, For the King's Daughter or Sons.

A, Is the third Person singular of the Verb. Viz. *J'ay*, I have, *tu as*, Thou hast, *il a*, He hath, *si ayes*, if ye have. *per Crompton* 223 b. *Que a*, who hath, *Idem* 188. a.

Le Reigne a; the Queen hath, *si a de bien*, if he hath Goods, *En son Ewe que a*, in his Waters which he hath, *per Crompton* 162. b.

A la Ville, to the Town. *A*, is also taken for like or after, as *A-la-mode*, after the Fashion.

A, is sometimes taken for *In* or *En*, as, *A la Façon*, in the fashion. *A la Presence*, in the Presence.

A, is sometimes used for *Avec*, with, viz. *a peu perd*, with small loss.

Aage. age, *L'aage de ung an*, a Year old, *Tout ung Aage*, all one Age, *Est pluis Aage q'autre*, he is older than the other.

Abaiser, to bring low, cast down or abate.

Abbaisser, idem.

Abbandon, leaving, *abbandoner ascun*, to desert or leave one, *abandonaunts*, idem.

Abasaunts, debasing, or abasing.

Un Abathie, an Abey, *un Abbs*, idem.

Abbe, an Abbot, from *Abba*, signifying Father.

Abbesse, an Abbotess.

Abater and *Abatre*, to quash, destroy, beat down, or pull up by the roots. *vid. Ley Terms*, &c. *ib.*

Abater, to demolish or throw down, *Abbater arbres*, to fell trees.

Abatu, thrown down, prostrated, *Boys abatu*, Wood cut or fallen, *p. Coke, Rep.* 5, 25, a.

Abatre, idem. *per Plowd. Com.* 316. b. & *p. Briton* 31, a.

Abatue and *Abatus*, [illegible] down.

Abatu per vent, blown down, *p. Nov. Narr.* 16, b.

Abate, is also a term in Law, used upon a wrongful entry, or detaining the possession of Lands.

Abatement, [illegible] wrongful entring. It is also a term in Heraldry, denoting some mark or stain in Arms.

Abatement, of a Writ or Plaint for uncertainty, *Misnomer*, *&c.*

Un abator, is he who wrongfully enters upon Lands or Tenements upon the Death of Tenant in Fee; He who so enters upon the Death of Tenant for Life or Years, is called an Entruder.

Abaizance, and *Abaizaunce*, *sicut in nubibus*, a thing in the consideration of the [illegible], or in its disposition. 2 *Hen.* 7. 13. a.

Abbesse & *Abbessé*, abated, Lessened, *p. Nov. Narr.* 7. a.

Abbeyance, [illegible] expectation, *abayance*, idem.

Abbayer, to bark as a Dog, *abbaye*, barking as a Hound; when a Deer turns head, he is said to [illegible]

Abbatu, cast down, [illegible], *p. Phillips.*

Abece, the Alphabet.

Abbreger, to shorten, contract, or epitomize.

Abbrege, shortned, contracted.

Abbetours, aiders, assistants, *abbetaunts*, aiding or assisting; *abbetast*, had assisted or abetted. *p. Plowd. Com.* 390. b.

Abbuver, to give Water, *abruver les Chevaux*, to water Horses.

Un abbrevoir, a Watering place.

Abdicate, to renounce or refuse.

Abhorrer, to detest.

Abject, cast down, *chose abject*, a vile thing.

Abille & *Abillor*, vide, *Habille* & *Habiller*.

Abjurer, to forswear, to recant, or deny.

Abjurement, denying, renouncing.

Ablution, washing away, cleansing.

Aboler & *Abolir*, to root out, to abolish.

Aboli hors d'usage, abolish'd out of use.

Abolissement, abolishing.

Abogen, bowed.

Abominer, to detest, to abhor.

Abondant, moreover, furthermore.

Aborder, to apply to, to arrive at.

Aborderment, bordering, or arriving at.

Aboutir, to draw to, also to set or make boundaries or limits of Lands, *&c.*

Les Aboutissants, the limits or bounds.

Aboutissements, idem.

Abscondre & *Absconder*, to hide.

Que absents, who are away.

Abrogée, put away, *Abroger*, to put away.

Absince, & *absynce*, Wormwood.

Absouldre & *Absoul*, to forgive or pardon.

Absouls & *absoulbs*, forgiven, pardoned.

Abstenir, to forbear.

Astrus, & *Abstruce*, hidden, difficult.

Absurd, inconvenient, foolish.

Abusion, abuse, *p. Mirror Justice*, *Wrong*, Cap. 5. Sect. 2.

Abutrements, Ornaments.

Un abysme, a bottomless Pit.

A C.

Accessorie, one that aids or Instigates another in committing a Crime.

Accrester, to happen, to accrew.

Accreste; encreased, accrewed.

Puis accreste, may happen, *p. Fitz. nat. brev.* 185. a.

Accesser, to assess, *Accessont sur enquest*, the Jury assess, *p. 2 Law* 5 3.

Accerte, found. *p. Nov. Narr.* 65, b.

Accordant, agreeable, according to.

Accort, heedy, wary.

Accoller, to embrace.

Accomplir, to finish or fulfil.

Accomplice, fulfilled.

Accoster, to draw near, to be familiar with.

Accoucher, to lye, *Accuchement*, lying down.

Accoutre, to dress, deck or adorn, *accouster*, idem.

Accreve, encreased, *accreu*, idem.

Achemine, went along with, proceeded. *p. Coke, rep.* 9. 120. b.

Achater, to buy, *achator*, a buyer, *acheter*, idem.

Achate, bought, purchased, *achape*, idem.

Achett, idem, *achatamus*, we bought.

Acheson, hurt, damaged.

Accoinct, very necessary or familiar.

Accomoder, to lend, *accomoda*, lent.

Accompaigner, to keep company with.

Accompter, to reckon, *vous accomptes*, ye shall be accompted, or reckoned with. *p. Kitchin* 54. b.

Accorder, to agree. *d'accorder*, of the agreement.

Accordant, agreeing, *doit accorder*, ought to agree.

Accoster, to prop or hold up.

Accoustomer, to be used or accustomed.

Accoustomee, used. *p. Coke, rep.* 9. 120.

Accresser, to happen, see *accrester*.

Accrester, to encrease or grow.

Accrust, hath happened or accrewed. *p. Plowd. Com.* 203.

Accrocher, to apprehend, to pull or draw to, to hook, vide *Encroche*. vide Stat. 25 *E.* 3. *H.* 3. c. 8.

Acenseur, a Farmer, *acensement*, a letting to Farm.

Acertes, in good earnest, truly.

Aceres, Maple trees. *p. Coke rep.* 4 62.

Achevement, an obtaining or acquiring.

Achemine, accomplished.

Acheteur, vide *Achator*, a buyer.

Acier, Steel.

Acoup, sudden, or suddenly.

Serra accouple, shall be joyned.

Acquerir, to get, to obtain.

Acquis, got or obtained, *Biens acquis*, Goods gotten or obtained.

Acquisser, to receive, gather, *p. Fitzh gr abr. 2. pt. fol.* 5. a.

Acre, sharp in tast. *Acrimonie*, sharpness.

Acquiter, & *Aquiescer*, to acquit, also to agree to, or stand to.

Acquetster, to pacifie or make quiet.

Acrestra, shall fall or happen, *p. Britton* 92. b.

Ustic, an authority of Court.

Actif, busie, active.

Actuel, ready, speedy, effectual.

Actuelment & *actualment*, presently, out of hand.

Accomplissement, fulfilling.

Aquitte, released, absolved, *acquite de son serement*, absolved of his Oath.

A D.

Ad, hath and had.

Ad eu, hath had.

Ad a fair, had to do.

Ad este, hath been.

Adage, an old saying, *cest un comon adage*, it is a common saying.

Adayer, to pvovoke.

Adayement, a provocation.

Addonne, given to.

Un addoubeur, a promoter, or setter up of Causes.

Addoulcir, to asswage or mitigate.

Addoulciment, mitigating or asswaging.

Addoulcissement, idem.

Ades, by and by, anon.

Ademain, to morrow.

Adeprimes, at the beginning, at first.

Adiprimes, idem, *p. Termes Ley*, 240, a.

Adderere, belonged unto, *p. Nov. Narr.* 65. b.

Adereign, put in order, tryed, arraigned.

Adevant, before, before such time, *p. Plowd. abr.* 18.

Adieu, farewel. *p. Kitchin* 7, a.

Adherer, to stick or cleave to.

Adjourner, to give, or appoint another day.

Adire, to say, or speak to.

Adjouster, to put to, add, or reckon, to make even, *adjuster*, idem.

Adjoust, added, set right. *p. Plowden's preface.*

Adjudger, to give Judgment, *adjudgera*, shall judge.

Adjoignant, joyning unto.

Adresser, to resort unto, to have recourse unto, *Adress*, idem.

l'Admiraute, the Admiralty.

Admis, admitted, *Admetre*, to admit.

Administer, to direct, dispose, or govern.

Administrateur, he that doth direct or administer.

Admoneste, charged, admonished, warned, *p. Brit.* 60. b.

Adjure, to swear to.

Admirablement, wonderfully.

Adone, then, at that time, *adonques*, idem.

Adopter, & *prendre a filz*, to adopt or make one his Son, *adoptif*, chosen, adopted.

Adorer, to worship, *adorateur*, a worshipper.

Adosser, to lean against any thing.

Adroit home, a right or fit Man.

Adnuller, to make void or destroy.

Adowel, ought to have.

Advenir, to happen, or fall out.

Advertizer, to give notice.

Adventure, chance, accident.

Advenant, according, fitting. *Il est jeune & Gaillard a ladvenant*, he is young and lusty accordingly.

Advenu, come to pass, *advenement*, happening, also a chance.

Advenues, the passages, or entries, *Garder les advenues*, to watch the access or entries.

Advint, happened.

Advowterer, an adulterer, *un adultere*, idem.

Advowry, vide *avowry*.

Advertir, to give notice, or to admonish.

Advertissement, admonition.

Advou, faith or fidelity.

Advover to vouch, confess, or own.

Ad-

Advouer quelque crime, to avow any fault.

Adyre, to say, or speak. *p.* 1 *Hen.* 7. 9. b.

A E.

Ael, a Grandfather, *ail*, idem.

Aele, a Grandmother.

Aererer, to plow or plowing, vide *airer*.

Aerin, brass, *airaine* idem. and *airain*, idem. *p. Termes de Ley.* 179, and 251.

Acier, steel.

Aery, the nest of Hawks, *airy*, idem.

Aestime capitis, a forfeiture in case of Murther. It is said by *Blount*, that in an Assembly at *Exeter*, King *Athelstan* declared that the Mulct for killing the King should be 30000 *Thrymsæ*. of an Arch-bishop's head or Prince's, 15000, of a Bishop or Senator, 8000, of a Priest's or Thane's head, &c. and that a *Thrymsa* was the 4th part of a *Saxon* shilling.

A F.

Affaire, to be had, made, or taken, *p. Fitzh. Nat. brev.* 167, a.

Affair, business.

Affame, famished, starved.

Affectate, wilful. *p. Plowd. Com.* 12. a.

Affermer, to make sure, to stablish, to fortify; also to let to Farm, *affirmer*, idem.

Affiert, it behoveth, or belongeth. *p.* 2 *Hen.* 7. 9.2.

Afferance, idem.

Afferement, a taxation, assessment, *&c.*

Affere, set, taxed, assessed, confirmed.

Afferer, to tax or assess. *p. Coke rep.* 8. 39. a.

Affer, *Affri*, and *affra*, Cattle or Beasts, as *Affries de son Carue*, Heifers, or Beasts of his Plough.

Averia Carucata, idem.

Affeont, they belong.

Affectuous, desirous. *p. Plowd. Com.* 306. b.

Affiont, trusting *p Kitchin.* 174, b.

Affirrours, Persons who are appointed to tax or assess such amerciaments as are set in inferiour Courts. 8 *H.* 7. 4.

Affiance, alliance, confederacy, or confidence, *West.* 1. c. 1.

Affinity, Kindred or Relations by blood or Marriage, *West.* 1. c. 9.

Affins, kindred by Marriage.

Affinage, refining Metals.

Affraies, fightings, assaults.

Affranchir, to set free.

Asgodess, impiety, ungodliness. *Saxon. p. Phillips.*

A. G.

Agast, dismaid with fear, also wasted.

Agait, waiting, *gist en agait*, he lyeth in wait.

Agaitz, Idem.

Agard, awarded, *le agard*, the award.

Agir, to go, *agisant*, lying.

Agister, to put into, to go in or to depasture or lay in, *agist*, Idem.

Agistment, is the laying in of Cattle, to go and depasture or feed by the Month or Week, and is called *tacking* in some Counties,

Aggregation, a gathering or assembling together, *aggreger*, to assemble, or gather.

Aggrandir, to make great, to enlarge.

Agglue, joyned or congealed.

Aggravee, vexed, made hainous.

Agressour, the first who does the offence, or gives cause of it.

Agrarian law, a *Roman* law to distribute lands among the common People.

Agreeont, they agree.

Agrestical, clownish, rude.

Agneau, a Lamb, *agnels* and *agnes*, lambs, *agneler*, to yean or bring forth lambs.

Agnifer, to acknowledge, *agnize* and *agnise*, acknowledged, *p. Coke* 8. 116.

Ahontir, to shame, *ahonter un home*, to abash or make one ashamed.

Aherda soy, joined himself unto. *p. Plowden.* 262, a.

Aguir, to guide. *p. stat. confirm. Cart.* 25. *Edw.* 1.

Aguille, a Needle.

Aguilles, a point or sharp end.

Aguiser, to sharpen, whet or grind.

A. I.

Aid prier, to pray in aid or assistance.

Aider, to help or assist, *aidre*, idem.

Al aid de dieu, the help of God.

Si vous aid dieu, so help ye God.

Jeo aie, I have. *p. Fitzh. Nat. Brev.* 184. b.

Ajants, having, *ni entayant*, they have not.

Aiet, he shall have. *p. Crompt. Jur. Cur.* 17. b.

Come ait este dit, as hath been said.

Aincientment, anciently.

Qui aid, he who helpeth.

Lever aids sur le sujets, to raise aids upon the Subjects.

Un aigle, an Eagle.

Aigre, sharp, eager.

Ailours, elsewhere, otherwise.

Aillours, *ailleurs*, and *aylors*, idem, *p. Briton.* 32. a.

Ail, aGrandfatherr, vide *ael.*

Ailess, a Grandmother, *aele*, idem.

Ainsi, even so, after the same manner, so that, unless.

Ainsi come, even as it were.

Dit ainsi, he said so, or thus, *ainsi*, thus.

Ainsi soit il, so be it, *il est ainsi*, it is so.

Aimant, a Loadstone.

Tailleurs des aimans, cutters of Diamonds. *p. stat. art. sup. Cartas Cap.* 20.

Aimer, to love, *amer*, idem.

Aireau, a Plough, *airant*, Plowing, Tilling.

Airaine, brass. *p. termes de Ley*, 180. b.

Ais, a board.

Aier, steel.

Aile, a wing, *aile de Oyseau*, the wing of a Bird.

Aire, the nest of a Hawk or Bird of game.

Ait, he hath.

Aisne, first-born, *aisne fitz*, eldest Son.

Aisnee fille, eldest Daughter.

Aisnesse le droit, the right of the first born.

Aisement, speedily, quickly.

Aisnetia pars, the Son's, Daughter's, Brother's, or Sister's Part.

Ajuge, adjudged, or awarded, *West.* 1. c. 4.

A. L.

Al, to, *al mon pre*, to my meadow. *p. Kitch.* 35, a. also *From*, &c.

Alla,

Ala, goeth, *est ale*, he is gone, *Fitzh. Nat. brev.* 97, a. and also brought.

Il alast, he went, or he goeth, *p. Coke rep.* 8. 37, *a.*

Alassent countre, they should go against. *p. Mirr. Just.*

Alant avant, they have gone forth.

Aler sans jour, to be dismiss'd the Court without Day, *i. e.* absolutely.

Avers alantes, Cattle going.

Vous alastes, ye have gone, *ale*, gone, went.

Ale & tout defail, gone and quite spoiled.

Alangeor vide *Languer.*

Aleblastre, Aleblaster.

Aleigiance, fidelity, also alledging.

De aler, of the other. *p. Hen. 6. annal.*

Aleconner, an Ale-taster, an Officer who takes care of the Assize of Ale and Victuals.

Aler & aller, to go, or to take a Journey.

Lesse aler, let go, *alera* shall go.

Aler in quelque lieu, to go to any place.

Aller a port, to go to the gate.

Aller versui ascun, to go towards one.

Allay, vide *Aloy.*

Le aler, the bringing, *de ny aler*, not to go.

Alegent, they shall alledge.

Aliener, to sell, *aliene*, sold, vide *Estranger.*

Alienee, the buyer, *alienation*, selling.

Aliennee, one born out of the King's Dominions, *vid. Alien.*

Allee & venue, to go and come.

Alience, confederacy, combination, *Aliaunce*, idem.

Alluminor, a Limner or Guilder of Letters in old Parchment Writings. See *St.* 1 *R.* 3. c. 9.

Almoignes, Alms, *pour almoigne*, for Alms.

Almoygne & almognez, idem. *almoner*, vide *aumoner.*

Alme. Soul, *almes*, Souls.

Alnetum and *alnes*, a Wood of Alders, *Co. Lit.* 46.

Alont hors, they went out, *alomus*, we went.

Alodium, a free manor, *p. part* 1. *Inst.* 5. a.

Als, high.

Alloynd, stolen, hid, concealed or chased away.

Alloyners, they who hide, steal, conceal, &c *p. Breton.* 26. B.

Alloyner, to chase or drive away.

Aylienout, they put off, or deferr.

Alien, a Foreigner, or one born out of the King's dominions.

Allies and *allieez*, Kindred, confederates.

Alors, there, at that time, or in that place.

Aloy, a value on Gold or Silver, or addition of some baser Metal, the Mixture, or temper of Metals, vid. 3 *H.* 7. 10.

Alternatif, that which is done by turn, one after another.

Alternativement, by course or turn, one after another.

Alterquer, to wrangle.

Alun, Allom.

Alveys, segs, flags, or Rushes. *Nov. Nar.* 5. 3.

Alvetum, the place where they grow.

Allyeont, they bind.

Alleynours, they who make sale.

Alter-

Altercation, controversie, dispute.

A. M.

Amer, to love, *aimor*, idem. *amer* is also bitter.

Ama d'aler bravement, love to go fine.

Ament, they love, *de amer*, for to love.

Ames, Friends, *amiez*, idem.

Amice, beloved.

Ambages, a circuity of words, or a long idle or foolish discourse. *p. Coke rep.* 11. 29.

Ambideux, both.

Ambrey, a Cup-board.

Amene, brought, *ameni*, idem.

Amena, idem, *sera amenus*, shall be brought.

Amender to make better, *ne amenisse*, may not be amended, *amendez* in modern *French* is to buy.

Amercie, amerced, *amercy*, idem, *sont amercies*, are amerced, *estre amercie* to be amerced.

Amestie, friendship, kindness.

Amnestie, a forgetting injuries.

Amesna, brought, also led or carried away or drove, *amesne*, idem, *est amesnable*, to be brought or carryed. *p. Fitzh. Justice*, 12. b.

Amesner, to bring, lead or drive.

Vous amesneres, ye may bring. 21. *Hen.* 7. 28, a.

Amesnera, shall bring, carry, *&c.*

Il amennsoit, he may bring, 31 *Hen.* 7. 28. a.

Amesner son host, to lead his Army.

Amasser, to heap up or lay together.

Amour, love.

Amort, dead. From whence:

A-la-Mort, sitting Melancholy.

Amoler, to melt, *amollir*, idem. and to make soft, *amolir*, idem. *p. termes Ley.* 116.

Amoneste, admonished or forewarned, *Westm.* 1. c. 2.

Amortizer, to alien lands to a Corporation, or body Pol'tick. *Amortir*, idem.

Ample, Broad, large.

Amplier, to encrease, to enlarge.

Amputer, to cut, *amputation*, cutting.

Amont and *a mount*, upwards.

Amplie, encreased.

Amplement, largely, fully.

Amuzement, gazing.

Amuzer ascun, to put one in a study, or to busy one's thoughts.

Amenuiser, to make thin, or lean, or to be slender, *amoindrir*, idem

Amortisserment, giving lands to a Corporation, or body Politick, being then said to be in dead hands, against which the statute of *Mortmain* was made.

A N.

An, a Year, *Anne*, idem. *le an*, or *Lan*, the Year, *ung an*, one Year, *deux ans*, two Years, *de anan in an*, from Year to Year, *demi an*, half a Year, *de anten*, of the last Year.

Adnates, the first Year's Fruit paid out of the Church-livings.

Anarchie, a Common-Wealth without a Chief.

Ancelle, a Maid-servant.

Ancestres, ancestors.

Ancien, old, *le pluis ancien de touts*, the oldest of all.

Antique temps, old time, *antic*, idem.

Ancre, an Anchor.

Angleterre,

Anfeldthyde, a single charge or accusation, *LL. Edm.* R.

Angleterre, England.

Angyld, a single value or Estimation, *LL. Ina*, Rs. c. 20.

Anhlote, a single Tribute, payment, or portion, *LL W.* 1. c. 64.

Ankes, Geese, *p. Brook's Gr. abr.* 144.

Aniens and *Anyent*, defeated, recovered against, also barred and annulled. *p. Greg.* 296, b. and *Parkins.*

Aniente, void, being of no force. *p. Fitzh. Nat. brev* 214. b.

Aneantir, to make void.

Anient anfterment, utterly void.

Anienter, to defeat, stop, or throw out. *p.* 3. *part. Inst.* 119.

Anientisiment, destruction, making void or annulling, *anichilling*, making void.

Annealing, or *anheal ng*, a burning or hardning by Fire. See 17 *E.* 4. 1, 2.

Anscote, the same as *Anhlote*, *quod vide.*

Anuels livres, year-books of the Laws.

Annels livres, idem.

Annel, a Ring, *anel*, idem.

Annels and *anneux*, Rings.

Anuelment, yearly, *annuele*, idem.

Anuelx and *annuelx*, Rings, *p. Parkins* 17. b.

Anz, years, *ans*, idem,

Anoya, hurt, mischief.

Anyent, idem ut *aniont.*

Anguille, an Eel.

Anui, to day.

Annuee, join'd, coupled.

Aoust, the Month of *August.* vide *Aust*, idem.

Aore, now. *p. Plowd.* 12. a.

A P.

Aparaile, ready or prepared, *West.* 1. c. 9.

Aparluy, by himself. *aperluy*, idem *Co Rep* 9, 58.

Apanage, the settlement given to the young Children of Princes, *apennage*, idem.

Apay, contented, satisfied. *p. Fitzh Nat brev.* 186. b.

Apparels, ready, provided, fitted.

Apperust, had appeared.

Come apparoissist, as it appeared. *p. Coke rep.* 9. 120.

Apeu, a few, *apee* one foot.

Aper, a Boar, *p. Coke* 8. *rep.* 138.

Appendant, depending on, or fix'd or united to.

Appergerent, they appear, *apperge*, shall appear. *p. Coke part.* 10. 100 *Plowd. Com.* 63. b.

Apertment, openly, publickly, also severally, apart.

Aperçu, perceived, found. *p. Britton* 139. a.

Apel r and *appeller*, to cite or call before a Judge.

Apportionment, a Dividing into parts or portions,

Apprimes, first.

Appel, called, or cited; also where one sues, being next of kin to a Person murthered, which Appeal must be brought within a Year and a Day after the fact is committed.

Appellomus, we cite or call before.

Aportet, it ought, or needeth, *come aportz*, as it ought.

Appellant, he that cites or calls, *appelle*, he that's cited.

Appeller, vide *approver.*

Jeo appelloi, I have called, *sont appelles*, are called.

Appels, called or cited.

Violont apelle, they would cite. *p.* 1. *Hen.* 7. 5. b.

Appeler Dieu a testimoignage, to call God to witness.

Appellement, calling, or citing.

Appenses, hung, fixed.

Appent, belonging to; *Appendant*, idem.

Apenage, vide *Apanage*.

Il appient, it belongeth, *il appent*, idem, also it ought.

Appent a la journes, belonging to their Inquiry, *p. Coke rep.* 8. 39. a. *vid.* 10 *E.* 3. 9. a.

Il appiert and *appers*, it appareth, or is manifest.

Il apierge, idem.

Apperoit, he should appear. *p. Britton* 47.

Appetite, desire, *appetant*, desirous, greedy.

Appier, to appear, *ne appiert*, he doth not appear.

Apposes, questioned, demanded, interrogated.

Apposer, to question, demand, &c. *esteent appose*, being questioned, &c. *p.* 4. *Hen.* 7. 2. a.

Apoincter, to direct, appoint, *appoinct*, directed.

Apres, after, *venir apres*, to follow after.

En apres, hereafter, afterwards, moreover, farthermore.

Apres que, after which, *cy apres*, after that.

Apprender, to learn, to apprehend.

Apprendre, to take, *profit apprendre*, taking or receiving Profit.

En apprent, it is taught or said.

Nous apprenons, we have advice.

Apprendes, learn ye, understand ye.

Apprester, to prepare, *appreste*, prepared.

Apresmidi, afternoon.

Approver, to prosecute, to prove or give evidence; *un aprover*, is one that takes upon him to justifie or prove a Crime, to be done, either by battel, or in a Writ of right, or otherwise by proof in criminal Causes.

Approve, vouch'd, or currently owned.

Apprise, learned, skill'd, *apprise in la ley*, learned in the law, *apprises*, idem.

Apris, understood, also valued, apprised *p.* 1. *H.* 7. 5 a.

Approuper, to borrow, *Approuper*, borrowed, *ad aprompt*, hath taken, borrowed, or trusted with. *p. Yelverton* 22.

Approcher, to draw nigh

Approper, to appropriate, or order to a particular use.

Appropre, any Thing so ordered, *appropre*, idem,

Approperment, properly.

Appropriation, when Tithes or Lands are in the hands of Spiritual Persons, they are said to be appropriated.

Lour appries, their own proper.

Approwe, to improve or make better by tilling Land, or inclosing. *p. Fitzh Nat. brev* 149.

Aptment, fitly, aptly.

Appeter, to desire, to wish for.

Appenser, to think or consider.

Appense, forethinking, or considering.

Apurtenant, appertaining or belonging to.

Q.

Aqueous, waterish, *Aquosity*, waterishness.

Aquatiquel

Aquatiques & Aquatile, that live in the Water.

Aqueduct, a Conduit that conveys Water by a Pipe, *&c.*

A. R.

Arable, plowed Land.

Arace, to deface.

Arage, mad, distracted. *Brit* 39.

Arages, Mad-men, *p. Brit.* 17. a.

Arain, Brass.

Aracher, to root up, to tear up, *arache*, pull'd up by the roots, *arachement de bois*, stocking up Wood. *p termes de Ley*, 27. b.

Arayer. to put in order, *aray*, Apparel.

Arbitrer, to award, *un arbitre*, an award

Arbitrament, idem.

Arbitreront, they awarded.

Arbre, a tree, *Arbres*, trees, *arbres fruitiers*, fruit-trees, *arber*, a wood also.

Archives, ancient Records, and also the Places where they are kept.

Archievesque, an Archbishop, *archievesches*, Archbishopricks. *p. Fitzh.* Justice, 188. b.

Arcter, to force, to bind, to compel, *arcts*, bound or forced, *arctera*, shall bind or force.

Arctable, forcible, *sont arctes*, are forced. *p. Compton* 5. *Jur. Cur.* 41. b. 43. b.

Arc, a Bow, *arb*, idem, *arc tend*, bow bent.

Arc de un pont, the Arch of a Bridge.

Un arcenal, an Armory, or Store-house for Arms.

Arche, a Chest, or Box.

Arden, a Wood, or Wood-land.

Arder, to burn, *arda*, burned, *arde*, idem.

Ardant, burning; *Ferveux arde* burning hot.

Ardus, burned, *arses*, idem, and *arse*, idem.

Areré, again, behind, back, or left.

Aremain, idem, *aler in arrere*, to go backwards, or behind.

Aret, an Account, *arretted*, charg'd with a Crime.

Arere luy, behind him. *p. Coke.*

Arerissement, hindrance, *arress*, idem. *p. Coke, rep* 8, 128. b.

Arrerie, hindred. *p. Britton*, 35. a.

Arene, Gravel.

Arroy and *array*, ordering or accoutring Soldiers.

Armes de quel, with what Weapons.

Arranger, to put in order, *arraine*, idem.

Arete, taken or charg'd with some Crime.

Arest and *areste*, idem. and *arret*, idem, aretted, idem. *p. nov. narr.* 59. b.

Array Challenge, is excepting against a Jury impanelled or arrayed, *i. e.* put in order; as when a Peer is Party, and no Knight retorned or impanelled.

Argent, Silver, also Money, *vif argent*, Quicksilver.

Argent est cause de ceo, Money is the Cause of all this.

Argil, Clay, Lime, and sometimes Gravel, also the Lees of Wine, gathered to the hardness of Stones.

Argoil, idem.

Arquebuse, a Hand-gun, a Caliver.

Arguer, to dispute.

Armie, Armed.

Arpen, an Acre, *arpent*, idem, also a Furlong. *p.* 1. *Part Inst* 5. b.

Arorex, Fodder, Soil, Compost. *p Kitchin* 59 a.

Arondelle, a Swallow.

Arras, earnest given in part on a Bargain.

Arrer, to Plow, *arer*, idem.

Arre, Plowed

Arrect, imputed to, or charged with. *Coke* 7 6. b.

Arester, to detain or with-hold one from Liberty.

Arrestres, ye should take into Custody.

Arundinetum, a Place where Reeds grow. *Instit.* 4.

Arser, to burn, *arsure*, burning, *le arsar le maine*, the burning the Hand.

Arte vide *arcte*, forced. 2 *Rich.* 3. 14.

Artique, North, *artic*, idem.

A. S.

As, to, into, amongst.

As, joyn'd to a Plural is plural, and signifies to.

As Justices, to the Justices, *as tu cel*, hast thou this; *as*, is the plural of *A*.

Asne, an Ass.

Aspirer, to breath, *respirer*, idem.

Aspre, sharp, tart.

Asavoir, to be known or understood.

Assavoir and *ascaveir*, idem, also (to wit) *cest ascavoir*, (that is to say). *p Parkins* 62. a.

Fet ascavoir, to be made understand.

Ascun, some one, any, *vide aucun*.

Ascuns and *aucuns*, plurals.

Assay, try, *assayed*, tried to bear the Test.

Assy, idem, *en assaiant de harneis*, in trying or fitting of Armour *p Crompt Jur. Cur.* 72. b.

Assaut, Assault.

Ascavanter, to certifie, or make known.

Asceverer, to affirm.

Ascriber, to write.

Ascient, knowing.

Assent, *quid*, *vide* 10 H. 7. 19.

Assess, rated, set, limited, *ast* and *assesse*, idem. *p* 1. *H.* 5. 3.

Assez, enough or sufficient, *assez*, idem.

Teignount Assez, they hold it sufficient. *Plowd. R.* 16. b.

Assembler, to come together, *assoner*, idem.

Assensont, they agreed.

Assentez, agreed, assented.

Assart, eraced, *assart terres*, are Lands joining to a Forest or Chase, and converted into Tillage or Pasture, formerly woody Ground stock'd up and enclos'd, being *assart*, *i. e.* eraced by the Tenants; also Land improv'd.

Pour asserter, for converting Wood-lands into Arable or Pasture, *de asser*, to improve. *p. Brit.* 184. & 40.

Un assees, a Woodcock.

Assiduement, frequently, earnestly.

Assigner, to assign.

Assis, situated, as *ou les Castles sont assis.* West. 1. c. 7.

Est assise, is affirred, or assessed.

Assoicierant, they go or gather together.

Assoiler, to absolve or forgive.

Assoile, Absolved, forgiven. *Coke Rep.* 8. 68.

Assoiles a Moy, pardon me. *p.* 2. *Rich.* 3. 14.

Assouther, to acquit, *assouth*, acquitted.

Assoynounts,

Assoynounts, Concubines. *p. Brit.* 248. b.

Assureament, assuredly, certainly.

Assen, fished, or sewed. *p. Nov. Nar.* 48.

Aster, and *home aster*, a Man that is resident; it seems to come from *astre*, or *atre*, an hearth. *p. Britton* 151. & *p. Nov. Nar.*

Astre, in Modern *French* is a Star.

Astrint. costive, bound.

Astre, by *Britton* is an Hearth, *atre*, idem. *p. Nov. Nar.*

Asur, Blue, Sky-Colour.

Asyle, a Sanctuary, or Place of Refuge for Offenders.

A T.

Atcheivement, performing some great Exploit.

Attainder, to impeach or accuse in Court, or to convict of high Crimes.

Attaine, brought, commenced. *p. Britton.* 120.

Attaindre, to bring to pass, or attain to.

Attacher, to fasten on, to arrest, also to commence.

Attache, fixed unto. *p. Plowden* 323. *attachent*, they take or arrest, *sera attach*, shall be taken, shall be commenced.

Attaints, convicted, attainted.

Atteyntz, idem.

Attempter, to go about any Act, *Ne attempteroit*, he should not attempt. *p. Mirror Justic.*

Attempt en action, a Suit brought; *de un attemptate*, of one who designs to bring or do. *p. Plowden*

Attender, to wait, to follow, *attint*, belonged to, *attient*, idem, *atteigne*, idem. *p. Parkins.* 115. a.

Attourner, to become Tenant, to attorn.

Attreit, drawn unto. *p. Coke Rep.* 11. 34.

Attamined, depending, or in being, brought. *p Coke Rep* 5, 47. b. *Chimins*, ways, *chimins mal attyres*, Ways out of Repair. *p. Britton* 31. a.

Attrapper, taken, seiz'd, *ne les peuvent pas attrapper*, they could not be taken or apprehended. *p. Coke Rep* 9, 120.

Attrenche, respited, or reversed, as *Le Judgment serra attrenche. Vide* French, & 1 *E.* 3. 2.

A U.

Au, until, at, to, by, also, for.

Au ceo temps, until this Time.

Au pluis, at most, *au quel*, to whom, *au fine*, to the end, *au temps*, at the Time.

Au amone, for Alms, *au dernier*, at the last.

Availe, advantage, *Per son availe*, for his advantage.

Avance, preferr'd. *p. Greg.*

Avant, before, *avant le temps*, before the Time.

Avanthier, the Day before, or Yesterday.

Avant que il, before that. *Plowd. Com* 313. b.

Avant maine, before-hand *p. Fitzh. Justic* 20. b.

En avant, henceforwards, to come hereafter, *de icy en avant*, from this Time forwards. *Plowd.* 309. b

Suist avant, he sued forth.

Avenage, vide *appenage*.

Avage le Seignieur, let the Lord go. *p. termes Ley.* 174. b.

Le Availe, the Benefit or Profit. 20 *Hen.* 8. 9. b.

Audace, bold.

Avec. with, *avecſe*, with that or this.

Avec quel, with whom. *p. Kitchin.*

Avecques, together with, *avec ſoy*, with him.

Avener, to come, *puit aveigner*, he may come.

Aveign, cometh, happeneth, *aveignes*, idem. *p. nov. nar.* 7. b.

Avenants, coming or happening. *p. Plowd. Abr.* 16.

Avenage, Rent-Oats. *p. Phillips*, *avenor*, the King's Officer to provide Oats.

Avenes, Oats, *vide aveynes.*

Avegler, to blindfold, *aveagle*, blind.

Aver, to have, *avoir*, idem, in Mod. *French.*

Avera & avra, ſhall have, *averez*, ye ſhall have.

Eſt de aver, it is to ſay. *p. Coke.*

Re-aver, to have again, *en avoir*, in having.

Averia, ſee *Affer.*

Vous aves impriſt, ye have taken upon you.

Poit averer, he may have.

Averomus, we have, *jeo averay*, I may have, *jeo averoy*, idem, *avoy*, have had, *avomus*, we have. *p. Coke*, *avoyent*, they ſhould have *p. Plowd.* 303. a.

Vous aves, ye have, Words uſed in Court when Jurors appear, *i. e.* ye have appear'd.

Avers, Beaſts, Cattle.

Averpeny, Money contributed towards the King's Carriages.

Average, Service by Cattle, or Horſe Carriage, alſo Merchants, *retorne in Average*, to thoſe whoſe Goods are thrown over-board for the Safety of the Ship.

En averuſt, in doubt or fear. *vido avrouſt.*

Aves, Birds.

Aveynes, Oats, *Avens*, idem, and *avenes*, idem.

Auferance, taking away.

Avel, broken off, cancelled. *p. Moor Rep.* 30.

Aveuture, a Thing fell out by chance.

Avenue, happen'd. *p. Britton* 3. b.

Augurim, foretelling, alſo Arithmetick. *p. Plowd* 287.

Avienir, to come, *aviondra*, ſhall come or happen, *il avint*, it happen'd.

Avient, it cometh; alſo they have. *Plowd. Com.* 396.

Avide, greedy, covetous.

Aujourdhuy, to Day, this Day.

Aviſement, conſidering, directing, adviſing

Aviſe, adviſed, *vous ſois aviſes*, be ye adviſed. *Brit.* 2. b.

Aule, a Hall, *vide Sale.*

Aulnegeor, he who ſeals woollen Cloth.

Aumone, Almes, *aumoigne*, idem. *p. Brit.* 2.

Aumoner, the King's Officer to diſtribute Alms to the Poor.

Aume and *aulm*, a Soul.

Un aulne, an Ell, *aulner*, a Meaſure by the Ell, *aulnage*, Ell-Meaſure.

Aunes, Meaſures, Gallons. *p. Brit.*

Arbre aulne, an Alder-Tree.

Auncieſter, the Father, Grandfather, or other Perſons under whom the Heir claimeth.

Auncient demeſne terres, are Lands contained in Domeſday Book, held of the Crown; which Book

was compiled in the Time of *Edward* the Confessor.

Avoidera, shall escape or avoid.

Avouch, to justifie or maintain.

Aune, a Word used for *inned* or carry'd, as Corn in Harvest, *a barne* to Barn or Stack.

Avolsont le spics de frument, they gathered the Ears of Corn. *p. Plowd.*

Aupres, near, at or nigh, *aupres luy*, about him.

Aucun, some one, *aucuns*, some, plural

Aucune foits, sometimes, *aucunement*, somewhat.

Aveugle, blind, *aveuglement*, blinding.

Aveignont, they come.

Aulmosner, an Almner, or Almoner.

Avises, discreet. *p. Stat. Art. sup. chart.*

Avissi, also, in like manner, *ausci & aussi*, idem.

Un auge, a trough.

Avower, to own, to justify, to maintain, *avowry*, owning or justifying, acknowledging, *il avowera*, he shall avow or justify, *de sa avowry demesn*, of his own confession or having owned, *avowastes*, ye have avowed.

Avowes, the Founders of Colleges, *&c. vide West.* 1. *c.* 1.

Advouzen, *avowson*, or *advouson*, the right of Presentation to a Church. Note, That an *Advowson* will not pass in a Fine, under the Title of Tenements. *p. Greg.* 282.

Au quel, to which.

Aurel, *auril* and *avril*, the Month of *April*.

Auront, they have, *il aura*, he shall have. *p. Crompt. Jur. Cur.* 155. a.

Auricula, an Ear, *aures*, Ears.

Aust, the Month of *August*, *Britton* 151. b.

Autant, as much, equal, so much, like as.

Autant il devoit, he ought as much, *ces choses sont autant al ung que a l'autre*, these Things are as much to the one as to the other.

De autant pluis, so much the more.

Auter, other, *de auter* of the other.

Au tiel forme, such a manner. *Coke* 5, 42.

Autour, about.

Autre, the other, *L'auter de apres*, next unto.

Auter foitz, other Times, heretofore, some Time past, *auterfoiz*, idem.

Les autres, the others, *autres*, idem.

D' autre part, of the other side.

En autre, to another, *a un autre foits*, at another Time, *auter foits marie*, married again.

Autrement & auterment, otherwise. *p. Coke.*

Qui est autre, which belongeth to another.

Autryseer, surveyed. *p. Britton.*

Avens, Penthouses.

Un autheur, an Authour.

Autre soyl, another's Ground.

Aveugle, puzzle. 1 *Hen.* 7. 15. b.

Automne and *Automnale*, Harvest-Time.

Autiel, another such, *Autielx*, such like. *Parkins* 112.

Avoid serra, shall be avoided.

Aux, to them, and *aux nous*, towards us. *p* 2 *pt. Instit.* 639.

Auxi hault, so high, and as high. *Coke* 5. 26. a.

Aux quels, to which, or wherewith.

Auxi bien, as well as, so, also, besides.

Auxi bien, so well.

Auxinct, and, also, whereas.

A W.

Awaits, ambushments, vide *agayts*.

Awrusts, doubts, fears, *awrousst*, doubtful.

Awrons, doubtful. *Plowd. Com.* 349.

En awerousst, in doubt, in fear.

En awer and *aweir*, idem.

A Y.

Ayde vide *aid*.

Aydants, aiding.

Aye, have, *jeo Aye*, I have.

Ayant and *Aynt*, having.

Ayent, they have, *Ayet*, he should have. *p. Cromp. Jur. Cur.* 39. b.

Ayle, Grandfather, vide *aile*.

Ayeles and *ayele*, Grandmother.

Ayeul, *idem*, in modern *French*.

Aylours, besides, elsewhere, otherwise.

Aylors, vide *ailors*.

Ay·e·, to plow, vide *arrer*.

Ayres, plowed.

Ayront, they sit to hatch or breed. *p. Coke Rep.* 7. 17. b.

B A.

B*Aailler*, to gape or yawn.

Baaillemont, gaping or yawning

Babillard, a babler, or prater, *balatron*, idem.

Backberend, when a Thief is taken, bearing on his Back the Thing stolen.

Batherend, idem.

Bague, a Reward or Bribe.

Bailment is the delivery of a Thing or Person to the

Bailee, *viz.* the Party who receives it.

Bailwick and *Bail*, a County, Liberty and Jurisdiction.

Bailer, to commit, deliver or pawn.

Par baile, for to deliver, *termes Ley*, 30. a.

Bail de seizin, Livery of Seizin. *p. Britton*, 102. a.

Baile, delivered, *bailment*, delivering.

A bailer, to deliver, *bayler*, idem *p. Kitchin* 136. a.

Bail is derived from the *Greek* verb Βάλλω, id est *Mitto*, to let pass, *car celluy que baille, mittit a se. Bailes hors*, delivered out, *traditur in balliwo*, delivered upon bail or keeping.

Bailours, Sureties. 20 *Hen.* 7. 2. a.

Bagage, Carriage, *bale*, a pack, *ballats*, little packs.

Baisser, to humble, to bring low, to stoop.

Baiser, to Kiss, *baise*, a Kiss, *baiseur*, a Kisser.

Baisa, Kissed. *p. nov. nar.* 7. 1.

Baisement, Kissing.

Baiser la test, to bow the head.

Un bal a dance, *ballads*, songs.

Un bale, a pack of Goods, *&c.*

Balen, a Whale, *balaine* and *balene*, idem. *p. Britton*, 7. b.

Un Baley, a Broom or Besom.

Un balk, a Ridge between two furrows of Land.

Balkers, such as standing on the Shore, do direct Fishermen where the Shoals of Fish pass. *vide* Stat. 1. *Jac.* 1. *c.* 23.

Bander, to tye, to bind.

Banir, to banish or put in exile.

Banissement, banishing.

Bank-

Bankrupt, one that has broken or wasted his Stock.

La banque, the Place to exchange Money, or the Bank, *banquier*, a Banker.

Un banqueroute, a Person broke or decayed in his Estate, a Bankrout.

Banquet ment, Feasting, *banqueter*, to feast, to banquet.

Barat, deceit, subtilty, wrangling.

Un baretter, a wrangler, one who setteth others at variance, *barateur* idem, and in the Law is one who stirs up Suits and Strife.

Barbaudier, a Brewer.

Balen, a Whale, *Balenes*, Plural. *balain & balene*, idem, *vide antea*.

Bandoner, to leave, to abandon.

Bandon, left to one's self; leaving.

Bank, a Bench or Stock.

Bans, the publishing in the Church before Marriage, also the proclaiming any Thing in publick Places.

Barbe, a Beard, also Sheep.

Barbier, a Barber to shave.

Barbits, *barbytes*, *berbes*, Sheep also.

Barbuytes and *berbeftes*, idem.

Le Barges, the roof of a House. *p. Coke*, *Rep.* 5. 101. a.

Barcaria and *Bercaria*, a Sheep-coat.

Barkaria, a Tan-house.

Barkery, a Liberty to take the barks of Trees.

Barateur, *a barater*, a mover and maintainer of Suits, Quarrels, *&c.*

Barter and *Baretre*, to exchange.

Bareyes de Maison, the Eaves of a House.

Barreaux de Maison, the bars or grates of a House.

Baron, a Husband, as *Baron* and *Feme*, Husband and Wife, also a Peer of the Realm.

Prist baron, took to Husband.

En bar, in stay or stoppage.

Barrera, shall stop, stay, or bar.

Barreroit, should or ought to stay.

Un barton, a Manor-House, also demesn Lands, and the Fold-yards or Rick-yards thereof.

Barrets, Quarrels. *p. Coke*, *Rep.* 8. 37. a.

Bas, low, humble, ignoble. *p. termes Ley*, 12. b.

Basilique, a Royal Palace.

Un lieu bas, a low Place.

Chambre bas, a Jakes.

Basseur, Lowliness, Humility.

Bas Cur, an out-yard or base Court.

Bastardeigne, where the elder Child is a Bastard, he is so called.

Batton, idem as *Baston*.

Bastarder, to bastardize.

Un bast, a Pack-saddle.

Un bastille, a Fort or Castle.

Un bastiment, a Building.

Baston, a Staff, Club, or Cudgel; also it is taken for a Pledge, or Security, also a Waiter upon a Prisoner. *p Coke*, *Rep.* 9. 36.

Batel, a Barge, Boat or Trough. *p. Broke's gr. abr.*

Battels and *batails*, a Barge, Boat or Barges. *Coke* 5. 107.

Batella mare, Sea-banks.

Bater, *Batre* and *Batter*, to beat or thresh.

Battel, a form of Trial by *Duel*. *lib. assize.* 1. a.

Batus and *Batu*, beaten, *Bate*, id. *Coke*, 7. 44. a.

Batture and *batement*, beating; *batante*, idem. *p.* 1 *Hen.* 7. f. 7. b

Batist, hath beaten, *qui est batu*, he that is beaten.

Batures, stripes, blows.

Batewe and *Batue*, a Boat or Barge, *Bateux*, Boats or Barges. *p. Kitchin*, 191. *bateau*, idem, in modern *French*.

Baudement, openly, fairly, *Britton*, 140. a.

Un Baudroyeur, a Currier of Leather.

Bay'er, to deliver, idem ut *bailer*.

Ils baylerent, they delivered. *Plowd* 391. a.

Baylerent, they should deliver. *p. Plowden*.

B E.

Beacon, quid vide 12 *H.* 7. 18.

Beat, blessed.

Bearers in the Law, are Abetters or Maintainers. *p. Philips*.

Beal, well, *pluis beal*, better, and by *Coke*, 'tis more lawful. *Rep.* 5. 31. a. and by some, is the most fair or fairest, *viz. p. Parkins* 97. a. And *fort beau*, very fair, vide *belle*.

Beau Pleader, fair pleading. *vide West.* 1. *c.* 8. *Bewpleader*, idem.

Beau temps, a clear Season, fair Weather.

Beaucoup moins, much less.

Beaucoup, very much, *p. Coke Rep.* 9 121.

Bedell, an Apparitour, Messenger or Summoner, from *beadeau*.

Belement, idem ut *baudement*, i. e. fairly.

Bele, well, in Health.

Belier, a Ram.

Beins, Goods, *beins* and *biens import*, Goods carried, *byens*, idem.

Benigne, favourable.

Beregafol, a Tax on Beer or Ale

Bery and *bury*, the chief Seat of a Manor.

Berluffer, a gash or cut. *p. termes Ley*, 179. b.

Berquerium and *Bercueria*, a House to lay Tan in. *Coke*, 5. *Inst.* f.

Belle, fair, *belment*, fairly, *belement*, idem.

Un beofe and *beufe*, an Ox, *vide boefe*.

Beowets, Steers.

Berbits, vide *barbits*, Sheep, *un barbe*, a Sheep.

Besants, Talents of Gold, *p. Mirror. Just.* also an antient sort of Coin.

Besayle, great Grandfather.

Besoigne, needful, needeth, *Besoignable*, needful.

Besoignes, needs, business, also needy Persons. *West.* 1. *c.* 1.

Si besoigne, if need be, *que il besoignera*, if it shall need, *ne besoigne*, it needs not.

Besogne, Work, Workmanship, *besognes*, the Plural, *estre en la besogne*, to be in the Work.

Beu, drank. *p. Britton*, 42. b.

Bever, to drink, *beverer*, idem. *de bever*, idem. *p. Parkins*, 43. a.

Bevent, they drink, *bevrage*, drinking.

Sans beyven, without drink. *p. Britton* 136 b.

Ne beyvent, they drink not. *p. eund.*

Il ad bever, he had drank.

Beutre, Butter, *buerre*, idem.

Ne aye beu, I have not drank. *Britton*, 42. b.

Belistrer, to beg.

Bentr aucun, to bless one, or wish one well.

Un beowier, an Ox or Neat Herd.

Bestiails, all manner of Cattle.

B I.

Bien, well, *byen*, idem.

Bien tost, soon after. *lib. assize* 213 b.

Biens, vide *beins*, Goods.

Un biche, an Hind.

Bienfatteur, well doing, doing good.

Bienvienner aucun, to welcome any one.

Un biere, a Bier or Coffin.

Bigamie and *bigame*, twice Marrying.

A bigot or *bigotted*, superstitious, ceremonious.

Bigotisme, Superstitions in Ceremonies.

Bigotizing, to be foolish in Superstitions.

Un billet, a Letter, and by *Kitchin*, a Warrant. 279. a.

Bisayle vide *Besaile*.

Bisextie, twice six.

Bitumie, Glue or Pitch, of a Rosinary quality, and more particularly called *bitumen*.

Bis, Bread or Bisket, *pur payser le bis*, to weigh the Bread or Bisket. *p. Crompton, Jur. Cur.* 87. b.

B L

Blanc, white, *blanke*, idem, and *blanche*, idem. *p. Coke Rep.* 7. 25. b.

Blancher and *blanchir*, to make white.

Qui est blanchet, which is whitish.

Blancheur, whiteness.

Blandir, to allure one by fair Words.

Blandissement, alluring, flattering.

Blasoner, to display Arms in Heraldry.

Ble, Corn. *Blees*, idem.

Blees scies, Corn cut. *p lib. an. Hen.* 8. 2. b. *tout sort de ble*, all sorts of Corn.

Batre la Ble, to thresh Corn.

Degast ses Blees, his Corn trod down, eat up, or spoil'd. *p. Moor Rep.* 421.

Blemeur, to blemish, *p. Britton* 49. a.

Blesme, pale, bleak.

Lour Blesseurs, their Wounds.

Blessus, Wounded. *Blessa*, shall wound. 21 *Hen.* 7. Fol. 28. a.

B O

Boefe, an Ox, *boefs*, plural.

Boier, to drink, *ils boierunt*, they drank.

Boscage, the Product of Woodlands, for feeding of Swine and other Cattle, *viz.* Acorns, *&c.*

Bote, put, as *soit Bote Ouster*, let it be put over. *West.* 1. *c.* 40.

Bote also signifies some Profit or Advantage, as Plough-bote, House-bote, *&c.* also a Tax or Payment.

Boy, drink, *boyer*, to drink, *ad boya*. hath drank.

Bonne, good, *bon*, idem. *Bonte*, goodness.

Bois, Wood. *Sub-bois*, Underwood. *Boies*, Woods.

Bois abate, Wood cut down. *Co. Rep.* 5, 25. a.

Boscos, Wood-ground. *p. 1 pt. Inst* 4. b.

Boscage, liberty of taking Wood, also woody Places.

Bote and *boot*, Aid, Help, Advantage, such as *hedg-bote*, *hay-bote*, *plough-bote*, &c.

Ne Bota, it helps not, or boots not, *Britton* 26. a.

Bote, by *Brook's Abridgment* is added, or put unto, also an Amends, or Recompence. *Fol.* 220.

Boiste, and *boist*, a Box. *p. nov. narr.* 41.

Boisseau, a Bushel. *Boisseaus*, plural.

Boisure, a lip.

Bonnet, a Hat, Cap, or Bonnet.

Bouche, the Mouth, also the Cheek. *p. Coke*, 5. 10. b.

Un Bouche, a Mouthful.

Bordlanders, Tenants holding the Demesnes which the Lords keep in their Tenure for maintenance of their Board, or Table.

Bordeaus, Stews, Brothel-Houses.

Bordarii, Cottagers, Husbandmen. *Borduani*, idem.

Bouc, a Goat. *Bouqnin*, a Kid.

Jeo sue bote & espernonne, I am booted, and spur'd

Le Bouche de la playe, the Orifice, or Mouth of the Wound.

Un Bouchier, a Butcher. *Boucherie*, Slaughter.

Bovata terræ, as much Land as six Oxen may yearly till. *Vocat.* six Ox-gangs and a Plough-Land. *p. Crompton's Jur. Cur.* 200.

A Boucher, to speak.

Bouger, to give out. *Ne bouger*, to stand to it, not to budge.

Bouter hors, to put out. *p Britton*, 245. a.

Boteles, without Help or Amends.

Boundes, Limits; also Mere-stones.

Bousment, stopping. *Bouschement*, idem. *p. Britton*, 48. b.

Boute, shew forth, *se boutent*, they intrude themselves. *Boutent hors*, they put out. *p. Britton*, 38. a.

Bougre, a Buggerer, *bougrerie*, buggery.

Boviller, to boyl or seeth.

Bourg, a Town, or Burrough.

Un Bourse, a Purse. *Burs*, and *Burse*, idem.

Boucher, to stop. *Bouschement*, stopping.

Bourges, a Free-Man, or Denizon.

Bourgessors and *Bourglarers*, House-breakers. *p. Britton*, 17. a.

La Boute de Rue, the end of the Street.

Boutefeu, an incendiary.

Ad Boy, hath drunk. *p. Coke, Rep.* 8. 146. b.

B R

Brache, an Arm, also a Hound. *p. Kitchin*, 60.

Braces and *Bras*, Arms. *p. nov. narr.*

Brace, an Arm. *Bras de Mer*, an Arm of the Sea.

Bracereſſes, Brewers. *Braceraſes*, idem. *p. Brit.* 77. a.

Brachonner and *Braconer*, a Hunter, or Deer-stealer.

Bracheator, a Brewer, also a Hunter, or Fowler.

Brachier, idem. *p. Kitchin*, 11. b. and 14. b.

Braire, to cry, or bray like an Ass.

Brant, burned. 21 *Hen.* 7. 27. b.

Brayard, a cryer, or lamenter.

Brebes, Sheep. Vide *Barbits.*

Brevage, drinking, idem ut *Bevrage.*

Brees, Wheat, Bread-Corn.

Brider, to bridle. *Un bride*, a Bridle.

Brief and *Brefe*, a Writ.

De Brief, shortly, *brievement*, idem.

En brief, in short.

In Brigam, in contention, an old Word for wrangling. *p. Coke*, 1 *Instit.* 3. b.

Brighote and *Brughote*, a Payment for Repair of Bridges.

Broches, Spits, also Gallons. *p. Termes de Ley*, 33. a.

Brique,

Brique, Brick, *briqueterie*, Brick-work.

Un brochet, a Pike.

Bruarium, Heath-ground.

Brumal, winterly, or winter-like.

Brusors, Brokers.

Bruse, a Purse or Pocket, *burs*, idem.

Evacuation del bruse, emptying the Pocket, *Coke*, *Rep.* 5. 126.

Bruere, heath ground, or heath. *brusey*, heathy.

Bruyere and *Bruierie*, idem. *Bruyere*, modern *French* for heath.

Bruer, brewing, *pour breer & pister*, for brewing and baking. *Brua*, doth brew, *p. Greg* 29.

Bruit, a Report, *il court bruit*, there runs a Report.

BU

Buant, drunkening, *p. Coke*, *Inst.* 138. and by *Plowden*, a Bull, or Bulling. *Com.* 304. b.

Burghote, a Payment for Repair of the Town-Walls. v. *Estovers*.

Burglares, vide *Bourglares*.

Un Buccine, a Trumpet.

Buffe, a Blow, or Stroke.

Burse, idem ut *Bourse* and *Bours*.

Bumbard, a sort of Gun.

Bumbaseen, Cotton, Fustian.

Buizart, or *Buissart*, a Kite, or Buzzard.

Butin, spoil, pillage.

BY

Byen, vide *bien*, well.

Byen publique, the Common-wealth.

Bye, a dwelling place. 1. *part Inst.* 5. b.

Byens, vide *biens*.

Byfants, vide *besants*,

Byan, to dwell, *p. Coke* 1 *Inst.* 5.

CA.

Ca, here, *ca & la*, here and there, also hither and thither, also wandering.

Cabale, a particular Assembly, informing and advising each other.

Cablicia, brush-wood, *p. Crompton Jur. Cur.* 195.

Cacher, to hide, *Cachement* hiding.

Cache, hid. *Se cachoit*, he hid himself.

Cachette, secretly, privily.

Cachetter, to sign, or seal.

Cachet, a signet, or seal.

Cader, to fall, *cade*, fallen. *Voit cader*, would fall.

Cadet, a younger Brother, or youngest Child.

Calculer, to compute, or reckon.

Calcul, accounting, computing.

Calendes, the first Day of the Month.

Un calsay, a Causey. 12. *Hen.* 8. 2. b.

Calme, quiet, tranquil.

Camera and *camere*, a Chamber.

Cambre, cieled, vaulted.

Un campane, a Bell, *pulsure de campane*, ringing of the Bell. *p. Fitzherbert's Just.* 41. b. *Campane environ le col del beof*, the Bell about the Ox's Neck, *p. Plowden*, 229 *Coment.* a.

Camp and *Campaign*, a Field.

Campestiers, idem, plural, and pastures. *p. Plowd.* 316. b.

Le Camp, an Army in Tents, or in the Field encamp'd.

Campaigne del Roy, the Queen Consort.

Campaine Royne, idem, *p. Coke*, *rep* 5.

Cancellation, a Defacing or Obliteration of a Deed or Writing. *Vide* 1 H 7. 5.

A Canceller, to deface, to cancel. *p. eund. rep.* b. 46. a.

Cantaria, a chauntry, a place to sing Mass.

Canal, a place dug for a Watercourse, also a Kennel, or place for Dogs.

Canape, Hemp, *Canope*, idem. *p. Kitch.* 21. b.

Un Captiff, a Prisoner, a Captive.

Capacitie, a Power, or Ability, or Privilege in Law to do a thing.

Capax, capable. *p. Brook's abr.* 288.

Capitaine en chief, a General, or chief Head. *Plowd. Com.* 268. a.

Caquet, much tongue, pratling, scolding, or one much used to it.

Car, for, because, for that.

Carbons, Coals.

Domus carneletta, a Castle, 1. *pt. Inst.* 5. a.

Caresse, chearing, welcoming, complement.

Caro, Flesh, vide *chare* and *chair*.

Carol, a Song in Consort, and *Carolle*, idem.

Carvage, an ancient Tax or Payment for as much Land as might be till'd with one Plough.

Carve of Land, *carucata terre*, as much Land as may be tilled by one Plough in a Year, or a hide of Land. *p. Phillips.*

Car entant, forasmuch.

Cart, Paper, *Carte*, Writing.

Carre and *Carve*, a Plough, *carew*, idem. Vide *charres*.

Carew or *Carve de terre*, a Plough-Land.

Ca. sa. or *Capias ad satisfaciendum*, A Writ to take the Body in Execution to satisfie a Debt.

Casser, to put out, to cashire,

Castigation, Punishment.

Caste, chast.

Catarre, a Rheum distilling.

Catalla, Cattle and Beasts of the Plough, also the same as Chattels.

Caverne, a Cave, or hollow place.

Causare, to cause, *causeroit*, may cause.

Causera, shall cause.

Caut, wary, *cautement*, warily. *par Cautels*, by cunning or craft.

Cautels, warnings, cautions.

Cave, beware, *caveont*, they take heed.

Cautelle, guile, craft.

Caveola, a Cage. *p. terms Ley.* 172.

A Causa, by reason of, because, for.

Cautred, a part or portion of a County commonly call'd a Hundred.

CE

Ce, this, that, *ceo*, *cetty*, *cecy*, *cel* and *celuy*, signifie that, this, these, *&c.* *Ceo* and *cet* are Masculines, *cetty* Feminine.

Cest, that is, *ce est*, idem.

Ce terme, this term. *Cet home*, this Man, *cetty feme*, this Woman, *ces homes* these Men.

Est ce elle, ou non? Is this she, or not?

Ce signifie que, this declares that.

Ceans, here within.

Est il ceans? Is he within?

Ce cy, this here, *Ce cy mesme*, this very same thing.

Ceder, to fall, to give place, vide *Cader*.

Je te cede, I give thee place.

Ceduls, Seats or Pews in a Church. *p. Kitchin*, 194. a.

Ceo est cest, this is it, or that is it, vide *cestuy*.

Ceindre, to girt or gird.

Ceinct and *cinct*, girt or bound.

Cel, this, and also that. *p. Cromp. jur. cur.* 221. a.

Ce la, this same, and that same.

Celebrer, to extol or magnifie, to celebrate.

Celebres, celebrated. *p. Parkins* 53. b.

Celerount, they divulge, or discover. *Briton*, 9. b.

Celer, in modern *French* is to hide.

Celement, privily.

Celle, she, *celuy*, him, and *celui*, dem.

Celuy la, that same Man, vide *cestuy*.

Per celuy outiel, by such or such. *terms de Ley* 57.

Cendrey, Ashes, *encendre*, in the Fire. *p.* 3. *part Instit.* 44.

Un cengle, a girt.

Cense, a Farm, *censeour*, a Farmer. *Nos poit censumous*, we may judge, 1. *Hen.* 7. *Annals*, 25. b.

Centre, the middle part or Center.

Cent, a hundred, *cent foits*, a hundred times, *cent foits double*, 200 times, *cent foits trois*, 300 times, *&c.*

Cens deux 200, *trois cens*, &c.

Huict and *huit cens*, 800. *cens neuf* 900.

Centeiners, Hundredors, or Men of the same hundred. *p. Mirrour Just.*

Centeine, to divide by the hundred.

Mettres per centaines, to put by hundreds.

Ceps, a pair of Stocks.

Un cep, a Stock or Root.

Cependent, in the mean time.

Cercher, to seek out, to enquire.

En cerchent, in seeking, *la cerche*, the search, *cerches*, sought for.

Ceps de arbres, the stocks of Trees or Roots when felled. *p. Coke, rep.* 5.

Un cerf, a Hart or Stag.

Ceo, this, *pur ceo*, for that, also because, and therefore, *ceo en avant*, from henceforth.

Ceole, Heaven.

Cerisiers, Cherry-trees.

Cere, Wax, *Cerot*, a Serecloth, *serot*, idem.

Cere, is also a Lock.

Certes, verily, truly.

Destre certaine, to be certain. *p. Coke, rep.* 7. 9, & 37.

Certainment, assuredly, without doubt.

Cervois, Beat, Ale, *haust de cervois*, a draught of Beer.

Cestuy, him, he, *cest*, it is, and that is.

Cestuy cy mesme, his own self here.

Cestie, him, *cestuy la mesme*, he, himself

Qui est cestuy ci? who is this here?

En mesme cestuy, in this same. *p Coke, rep.* 7. 33.

Cestuy que, he who, or who is, or he whose.

Ceruse, white-lead.

Ces & ceux, these and those.

Cesse,

Cesser, to stay, to abate, to cease. *p. Coke, rep.* 6. 32.

Un cessure, a Receiver, a Bailiff, or one so deputed. *p.* 16. *Edw.* 6.8.

Le cesse, the forbearance or the ceasing.

Le ces, idem. *sans cesse*, without intermission, without stay, also presently.

Cessera, shall abate, stay, and *cession*, staying, also sitting, *cesser de parler*, to forbear speaking.

Cesse de braire, hold your yawling or crying.

Cestascavoir, that is to say, *p. Dyer & Parkins*, 131.

Cestassavoir, idem. *p. Coke*, idem ut *cestassavoir*.

Cest, this, *ad cest*, hath this.

Cet, that, *ceux*, those, these. *per ceux ou cets*, by those or these.

Le ceur, the Heart, *ceurs*, plural, *ener* and *cueur*, is a Heart in modern *French*.

A certifier, to certifie.

Ceynture, girding, *sans ceynture*. without a girdle, or ungirdled. *p. Britton.* 11. b.

C H.

Chacun vide *chascun*.

Chafewax, he that chafes and prepares the Wax for sealing of Writs, Commissions and Patents in Chancery.

Chair, Flesh, *chare*, idem.

Challenge, an Exception taken against Persons and Things.

Chare, Deer, Venison, vide *cher*.

Trop chare, too dear. *p. Crompton Justice*, 7. b.

Chair envenomee, Venison.

Chair de porc, Swines Flesh.

Chair de berbits, Mutton, *chair de veau*, Veal, *chair de chevreau*, Goats flesh.

Chair de cerf, red Deer, or Stags flesh.

Chair de leporina, Hares flesh.

Chaffed, chased.

Chaleur, Heat.

Chambre, a Chamber.

Chameraire, a Chamberlain in the Modern *French*, *Cubiculair*, and *chambellan*.

Champ, a Field, *champs*, plural, vide *camp*, *playn campe*, an open Field.

Champerty, is the buying Lands contrary to the Statute, 32 *Hen.* 1. and also comprisetb maintainance in carrying on Suits at Law, on condition to have part thereof when recovered.

Champestre, an open Country unincloted.

Chance-medley, the killing one by Accident mix'd with some fault in the Killer.

La chancellerie, the Chancery.

Un chandelle, a Candle.

La chandeleur, Candlemas.

Change tout, alter all.

Charre of Lead is 210 *l.* consisting of 30 Formels, and each Formel 70 *l.*

Charneau, fleshy.

A Charter formerly signified any written Deed or Instrument, now properly a Grant of the King under the Great Seal.

Chaunter, to sing, *chanter*, idem.

Chauntant and *chantant*, singing.

Ad chaunt, hath sung.

Et jur chanta pour le plt. and the Jury gave Verdict for the Plaintiff. *Mich.* 8 *Hen.* 6. *chaunte*, sung, *chauntu dulciment*, sung swettly.

La chauntry, the Musick or the Singing.

Doit chaunter, ought to be sung.

Un chanel, a Sink or Drain, vide *canol*.

Charier, to draw or drive.

Charret,

Charres and *Charets*, Ploughs, Carts, and Waggons *p Nov. Nar.* 52. b.

Un charret, idem.

Charets, is sometinses taken for Cart-loads, *Kitchin* 241.

Charters, Writings, Charts.

Le charter, the Driver or Carter.

Un chariot, a Waggon, *chariotz*. plur. 2 *Hen.* 7, 1. a.

Charnels amies, Kindred in Blood. *Briton* 135, a.

Avec charnelles, with battlements. *p. eund.* 31. a.

Un charme, a Spell.

Charbons, vide *carbons*.

Chaperon, a Hood or Bonnet.

Un charbonnier, a Collier.

Chaume, Straw.

Chardon, a Thistle.

A charger, to charge.

Chaser, to drive or hunt, *chasser*, idem

Chase, drove, hunted. *p. Coke rep.* 6. 14. a.

A chaser and *rechaser*, to drive backwards and forwards, *p. chasement*, by driving, &c.

Chasera, shall drive, hunt, &c.

Chasse, idem ut *chase*.

Chases, Drivings, *enchases*, idem.

Charve, idem ut *sarve*.

Chascun, idem *ut chescun*.

Chastaigne, a Chesnut.

Chastellain, the Owner or Captain of a Castle.

Un chat, a Cat, *St. West.* 1. c. 4

Un chate, idem. *p. Coke rep.* 5, 107. b.

Chattells, are all Goods moveable and immovable, also Leases, &c.

Chateus, Goods. *p. termes de ley*, 208.

Chatelx real, Chattels real. *p. Parkins*, 109. a.

Chateux, Chattels. *p. Kitchin*, 243, & *Plowd.* 277.

Chate, brought.

Un chateau, a Castle.

Chaud, hot.

Chapon, a Capon. *p. nov. nar.* 2. a.

Chavoucher, to ride, *Chavaucher*, idem.

Chavauchant, they ride.

Chavauche, rid.

Chastrer, to geld. *chastre* gelded.

Chaulx, Lime.

Le chief, the head, the top, vide *test*.

Chesfage and *Cheivage*, a Fine paid by Villeins in token of their Subjection.

Chein, a Dog. vide *chien*.

Chemin, a way, vide *chimin*

Checke, controul, command. *p. termes de Ley*, 102. b.

Chemise and *chemyse*, a Coat, Smock or Shift.

Chemyse de lynge, a Linnen Smock. *p. nov. nar.* 71. b.

Cher, Dear, *chiere*, idem. *p. Parkins*, 115.

Cherchent, they sought, *chercher*, to seek. *p. Cook's Report* 9, 120.

Cherir ascun, to flatter one.

Un cherve, a Cherry.

Chefteaine, Captain.

Cherte, Charity, also Dearth.

Chet, doth happen, or fall out, *p. Bretton*, 200, b.

Chefer, to happen, *chefe*, happened. *p. eund.* 128. b.

Chefent, they happening. *p. eund* 84.

Chescun, every one, each. *p. Coke* 9. 83. and *chescun*, by *Greg.* is over and above, in the Mote-Book, fol. 220. *chescun p. luy*, each by himself.

Chesne, an Oak, in Modern *French*.

Chevisance, obtaining, purchaseing, vide *chivisaunce*.

Cheval, a Horse, *chival*, idem.

Chevaler and *chevalier*, a Horseman, a Knight.

Cheveres and *chevers*, Horses. *p. nov. nar.* 13. a.

Chevaucher, to ride. *chevauche*, rid.

Chevauchement, riding.

Cheu, happened, fallen out.

Chez, at, with, near.

Cheut, a fall, *sa cheut*, his fall, *Coke* 9. 122.

Chier, to fall, *p. le chier*, by the fall.

Chiet, doth fall, *chia*, fallen, *que chia*, which fell. *p. Brook's abr.*

Chirra, shall lie or fall, *chira*, idem.

Chient, they fall.

Chien, a Dog, *chyen*, idem, *chienne*, a Bitch.

Chirographorum, of Writings, vide *Chirograph*.

Chimin, a way, *le haut chimin*, the high way.

Chiminage, a Toll taken towards repairing Highways, in Forests, Chases, and some other places paid by the Passengers.

En ses chiminant, in his journey or passage on the Highways.

Chirographer and *Cirograffer*. an Officer in the Common Pleas who ingrosses the Fines there levied, and makes out Indentures thereof, *&c.*

Mal chival, a jade Horse.

Chivaler, a Knight, *service en chivalry*, is Knights service to attend the King in his Wars.

Chivalks and *chivaulks*, Horses, *a chivaulks*, to grind or work in a Horse mill. *p. Coke rep.* 11. 50.

Chivaucher, to ride, *chivauchomus*, we rode.

Chivauchant, riding, or they rid, *chivauchomus*, we rode.

Chivauchea, rode, *chivaucha*, idem.

Chivisaunce formerly signified Trading or Trafficking, now an unlawful Bargain or Contract. *Vide Stat.* 37 *H.* 8. c. 9. 13 *Eliz.* c. 5. 12 *Car.* 2. c. 1.

Chole, Anger, Choler.

Chivers and *chyvers*, Goats.

Chopchurch, a Broker or Exchanger of Churches, we may call it a Church-jobber. Vide 9 *H.* 6. 65. *Spel. Coci.* 2 vol. 642.

Un chorde, a String.

Chose and *chos*, a thing, *choses*, plural.

Choise, idem ut *chose*, *p. Fitzh. gr abr.* 2. *pt.* 5, a.

Chrestien, a Christian.

Chroniques, Annals, Chronicles.

Chymen, idem ut *chimin*.

Chyvers idem ut *chivers*.

Un chyrograph, the Indenture of a Fine. *p. nov. nar.* 43.

C I

Ci, here, *ci pris cy mis*, as soon said as done. Modern *French*.

Ci davant, heretofore, *ci longement*, so long.

Cibien, as well, so well, *Cybien*, idem. *p Coke* 8. 85.

Cices, Pulse, Vetches.

Ciens, hither, here, *ceiens* and *cienz*, idem. *p. Coke* 9. 37. b.

Ciel, Heaven, vide *Ciole*

Un cigne, a Swan, *cignes*, Swans, *cignets* young Swans, *cygnits*, idem.

Cil idem ut *celuy*.

Cimitorie, a Burial-place or Church-yard.

Cinque, five, *cinque foits*, five times.

Cinquieme, the fifth, *cinquiesme*, idem.

Cinquantie, fifty, *cinquantiesme*, the fiftieth.

Cips,

Cips, vide *Ceps*, the Stocks.
Cire idem ut *Cere*.
Cifte, a Chest, *cest* idem.
Cifti, him. *p. Parkins* 131.
Citoft, as soon as, as oft as.
Citius, rather.
Un cimiterre, a crooked Sword,
Cirier, a Wax chandler.
Cite, a City, *al Cite*, at the City. *p. Plowden, Com.* 300. b.
Ciphis, Cups. *p an. Rich.* 3.
Un ciphe de vin, a Cup of Wine. *p. Coke* 9. 86.
Cirer, to seal, vide *cerer*.

C L

Un claud, a Ditch.
Un clave, a Horse-shoe, also a Horse-nail. *p. Fitzherb. Nat. brev.* 49.
Clayes, Hurdles, Stakes for folding Sheep. *p. Coke Report.* 8. 125. b.
Cler, clear, *clerte*, clearly.
Un cler, a Clerk.
A fair cler, to make clear or bright, *pur cleanser*, to make clean *clerement*, clearly.
Clere, Clergy.
Clete, Hurdles to fold Sheep.
Clerf, a Key, *cleifs* and *clifs*, Keys.
Clief, also a Key. *Coke rep.* 5. 91. b.
Cloche, a Bell, also a Trumpet.
Clocher, to shut, and from thence a Cloyster.
Clos, shut or inclosed, *un clos*, an inclosed Ground fenced about.
Cloie, pricked with a Nail.
Cloier mon chival, to prick a Horse in shoeing. *Cloy*, pricked, lamed, *cloya*, idem.
Clou is Modern *French* for a Nail.
Clough, a Valley between Hills.

Closture de hayes, inclosing with Hedges.
La cluse, the Close or End, as *la cluse paschæ*, the Close or End of *Easter*. Vide 2 *Inst.* 157.

C O

Coercter, to force, *coherter*, idem. *Coke* 7. 24.
Coerts, forced, *cohert*, idem. and *cherc*, idem.
Coherter, to force, or to compel.
Cohertera, shall force.
Fuit cohert, was forced.
Coneu, known.
Conustar, to know, *conustre*, idem.
Coeur, a Heart, also the Breast. *p. Coke* 8. 157.
Cognom, a Surname.
Cognizance, confessing, acknowledging.
Cognuzance, having knowledge.
Coigne, Coin, Money.
Coigner, to coin. *p. Plowd. Com.* 116. a.
Coleberti, Tenants in free Socage.
Coiler, to gather, *Collier*, idem.
Collyer and *coller*, idem.
Collegez, gather ye, *colige*, idem.
Coillers and *coillours*, Collectors.
Coilliot, *p. Coke* 8. *rep.* seems to be a lock of Wool, taken as Toll.
Colier and *Coylour*, a Collector; *collecterez* ye shall gather, *bein collye*, well gathered.
Colle, a Neck, *col*, idem. also Glue and Paste.
Collateral chefes, things by the by, Securities over and above, afterwards.

Collateral, also is what's equal on either side in Kindred, such are Bothers and Sisters Children, and their Issue.

Collusion, Deceit.

Collucanis and *collarii*, are Cottagers.

Columbes, Doves, Pigeons.

Columbarie, a Dove-house, *columbare*, idem.

A combat, to fight, *combatre*, idem.

Combatier, idem; *combatant*, fighting.

Un combe, a Valley betwixt two Hills.

Combien, although, *combien que*, although that.

Combien este? How many are ye?

Combien y a il? how long is it since.

Combien, how much, how well, and how many. *p. termes Ley*, 113. a.

Combien vaillant, how much are they worth? *p. Britton*, 185.

Come and *Comme*, as, where, also how, and even as.

Comburer, to burn, *estre combre*, to be burned, *comberts*, burned.

Comment, although, notwithstanding, albeit, when, how.

Coment cela? how so?

Comencer, to begin, *comencera*, shall begin.

Comence, begun, *comenceroit*, it ought to begin.

Comensant, beginning, *comenseant*, idem. *Comensement* and *comensiant*, idem.

Comeder, to eat, *comederoit*, should eat. *p. Plowd.* 19

Comede, eaten. *p. Plowd. eod. fol.*

Comenge, excommunicated, or accursed.

Commengement, excommunication.

Comettre, to commit, *que fuit comise al Prison*, who was committed to Prison. *p. Coke.*

Commises, committed, acted, done, *comise*, idem.

Cominasse, to have common, *ne comminassent*, they should not common. *p. Nov. Nar.* 53.

Cominer, to eat with, also to converse.

Commorant dwelling, or abiding.

Commineront, they assembled together. *p.* 1 *Hen.* 7. 5. b.

Commote, a District, Seigniory or Province, vide *Stat. West.* & 21 *H.* 8. c. 26.

Comorth, a Subsidy, Aid or Contribution. *Vide Stat.* 4 *H.* 4. c. 27.

Un commote, a great Seignior, or Lord.

Commoigne, a Fellow-Monk.

A comparer, to appear.

Compertment, appearing, also presenting.

Compernaunt, set forth, comprehending or comprising, *compernans*, idem.

Compester, to dung, soil, also to fold Sheep upon the Land.

Compest and *compost*, Dung, Soil.

Compromise, a mutual undertaking or Promise.

Compter, to reckon, to number, or count.

Communement, commonly.

Comensast, he had begun.

Comensant and *comenciant*, beginning.

Compier, a Godfather. *p.* 10 *Hen.* 7. f. 7. 2.

Comon de shack, is to be taken after Harvest till Corn re sowed. Meadows called Lammas Meadows, are also subject to that *Comon* after the Day is off.

Compartir, to divide, or share.

Commorant, staying, abiding.

Compenser, to recompence, *compense*, recompensed, rewarded.

Compatir, to suffer together.

Compatible, abiding together, or agreeing.

Un complice, a Companion in wickedness.

Comportement, behaviour.

Comprendre, to perceive.

Il comprents, it contains. *p Plowd. Com.* 197.

Compromettre, to put to Arbitration.

Compromis, an Arbitriment, a Consent thereto.

Communement, the Commonalty. *p. Kitch.*

Communer, to discourse, to confer.

Con, known, discovered, *p. termes de Ley* 18. b.

Conceder, to grant.

Concevoir, to think, to ponder, also to bring.

Conation, endeavouring. *p. termes Ley*, 136.

Conceve, brought forth, or perfected. *Plowd.*

Conceave, Conception, or an Opinion, my Conceit, my Opinion.

Concordantment, unanimously. *Stat. Glouceft.*

Concur ensemble, come, or agree together.

Concurrant, a Rival.

Concubeant, a lying together. 1 *Hen.* 7. 6.

Condampner, to give Judgment against.

Conders, the same as *Balkers.*

Condigns, worthy.

Confesser, to acknowledge.

Confessomous, we own.

Confier, to trust.

Confisquer, to bring Goods as forfeited to the publick Treasury.

Confreers, Brothers in a Religious House, also Brethren, Companions or Fellows of any Society.

Confrairie, such a Society, Fellowship or Fraternity.

Conge, *Coungee* and *Congee*, leave, licence.

Conge demparler, leave to imparle.

Conge de eslier, leave to choose.

Veil done a moy conge? Will you give me leave?

Conge de accorder, licence of Agreement.

Congeable, lawful, with licence.

Conglutiner, to join together, *conjoindre*, idem.

Congreger, to gather together.

Congruement, agreeably.

Coniers, Warrens. *p. Britton*, 185.

Conynges, Conies, *coninges*, Shillings.

Un conroieur, a Currier of Leather.

Le concile, the Council.

Condoloir, to mourn together.

Conduite, leading.

Confirmer, to establish.

Les confins, the Bounds or Limits.

Sont de un confirment, are firmly resolved. 1 *H.* 7. 3.

Confisquer, to forfeit Goods to the use of the King. *Vide antea.*

Confrerers, Fellows, or Brothers of one Society.

Conquestre, to overcome, *Conquits*, conquered.

Un coquine, a Hen-roost, also a Kitchin. 4. *pt. Coke* 86. *Inst.*

Consister, to trust, or stand together.

Consoler, to comfort.

Consute; fixed unto, annexed. *p. Coke* 5. 41. b.

Consti-

Conſtituter, to appoint.

Contenue, contained. *p. le contenue*, by the Contents.

Contamus, we declare, or count.

Conteſte, Strife, Contention.

Contrafaite, counterfeited.

Contrariant, being againſt.

Contraſter, to contract, or ſhorten.

Controve, contrived, *controver*, to contrive.

Neint contriſteiant and *neint contriſtient*, it doth not otherwiſe appear, notwithſtanding.

Conteignes, contained.

Conter and *Contre*, againſt.

Contingencie, happening by chance.

A Contradire, to gainſay.

Counter, to declare, to count.

Contraband, prohibited.

Contremont, upwards. *p. Nov. Narr.* 71. b.

Controvor, a contriver of falſe Reports.

Contrepanel, a counterpart. *p. Parkins* 112. a.

Convenable, neceſſary, fit, *convenablement*, conveniently.

Convainquus, convicted, *Coke* 9. 121.

Conus, acknowledged, known, owned, *conu*, idem.

Ne conus, not known, *ſi conus ſoy*, if he own himſelf. *Coke's Rep.* 5. 117. b.

A conuſter, to know, *poit conuſtre*, may know.

Conuſans, knowing, acknowledging, *conuſant*, idem.

Il count, he owns, or acknowledgeth.

Le conuſans, the acknowledging.

Il conuſoit, he may own.

Ne poit conuſer, he may not acknowledge.

Conuſomus, we own, or acknowledge.

Connying, Knowledge.

Copped, laid in heaps, or cocks. *Cope*, a hill.

Blees en coppe, Corn in Cocks.

Contecker, to join in ſtrife, *conteckent*, they ſtrive.

Contekours, brawlers. *p. Fitzh. Juſt.* 201. a.

Conteſts, Differences, *centekes*, idem. alſo Suits.

Convenable, agreeable, neceſſary.

Cooperture, a Thicket or Covert of Wood.

A Cord of Wood is by Statute, to be eight Foot long, four Foot broad, and four high.

Un coq, a Cock.

Un cordiner, a Shoemaker.

Corie, Leather, *corye*, idem, *p.* 1 *R.* 3.

Un cord de lane, a load of Wool.

Cornut, a Horn, *corner*, to wind a Horn.

Corne, hunted. *p. Britton* 33. a.

Cornele, the crown of the Head, alſo a Crow.

Corodie, a Proviſion of Dyet and Apparel.

Coraage, a Cuſtom of paying certain Meaſures of Corn.

Cordage, Stuff to make Ropes.

Corone, a Crown; *Coronement*, a Crowning, or Coronation.

Corps, a Body, *lour doux corps*, their two Bodies.

Cors, a Body; *il eit cors*, he hath a Body. *p. Britton* 230.

Corps incorporate, Bodies incorporated.

Corſues, corporal, *p. Britton* 142.

Corſepreſent, a Mortuary.

Corrupte & brief parlance, by the haſty and ſhort Pronunciation. *p. termes de Ley.*

Corriger,

Corriger, to correct, to chastise.
Corrigee and *corige*, corrected.
Corrumper, to break, to violate.
Cosinage, Kindred or Affinity.
Cosces and *Cosceti*, Husbandmen. *p. Coke's Inst.* 1 *pt*
As Costages, at the Charges, or Costs.
Costes, sides, *Demicostes*, the mid-sides.
Coste, by, present, near.
Estoit coste, standing, or being by, also a rib. *p. Fitzherbert Just.* 21. a.
Costeins, neighbouring, bordering.
Contenir, to contain.
Contentieux, full of strife.
Contremettre, to lay against, or impose upon.
Contreste, to withstand.
Contrister, to be sorrowful.
Cot or *Cote*, and *Cotage*, a House without Land belonging to it. *Vide Stat.* 31 *El. c.* 7.
Cottel, a Knife, *Cotel*, idem.
Coteau, idem, also a Sword.
Cotures, little Houses, Cottages, also Coverings. *p. Brit.* 148.
Coquiner, to beg.
Coterelli, Cottagers, 1. *pt. Inst.* 5. b.
Coucher, to set, or lie down.
Coucher de soel, Sun-set.
Couchant, lying.
Couche, lyeth.
Estre couche, to be laid along.
El couche, she lay.
Coulpe, a fault, *coulp* idem.
Covenable, fitting.
Covert, hidden, covered.
Feme-Covert, a married Woman.
Terres covert, Wood-lands.
Covrir, to cover.
Coverture, the Condition of a married Woman, or continuance in Marriage.

Pound covert, a Pound in a by-Place, or not publick, as in a Man's own Yard, *&c.*
Pound overt, the Parish-Pound.
Covers, covered.
Chival covert, a Horse arrayed, or harnessed.
Covertment, tacitly, or impliedly.
Covient, it behoveth. or they ought.
Covin, fraud.
Counter, idem ut *conter*, to declare, *&c.*
Ad count, hath declared, *countast*, idem.
Un count, a Declaration.
Count, also is an Earl, *countee*, idem, *Countau*, idem.
Countenance, a Man's Credit or Estimation. *Contenement*, idem.
Un countour, a Serjeant at Law, or Counsellor.
Coungee, vide *congee*.
Counterfait, counterfeit.
Counterpalais, A County Palatine.
Countera, shall or will declare.
Countermand, to forbid, to recall.
Countervault, countervailed.
Counterdist, forbidden, denied. *p. Plowd* 68. a.
Le counterdit, the forbidding. *p. eund.* 141.
La coupe, the fault. *p. Britton*, 62 & 245. b.
Coupe and *recoupe*, cut and cut again.
Coup and *coups*, cut, *couper*, to cut.
Coupes, strokes, blows, or slashes.
Couper le tayle, to dock, or cut off the Intail.
Courir ca & la, to run here and there.

Courre, to run, *curree*, idem. *courey*, running, also ready, *courrage*, running, *courge*, idem.

Ne courge, it runs not, or goes not, he shall not, *course ne court*, idem.

Courir a & la, wandering here and there.

Court, constrained, forced, also short.

Un coursair, a Pirate, *Un courratier*, a Horse-Courser.

Courtement, shortly.

Coupables, guilty.

Coupure, cutting, lopping, *couparet*, idem.

Courtilage, a piece of Ground, or Garden near a House, a void Piece, or Yard.

Courane, running, *coraunte*, idem.

En coupant boyes, in cutting Woods.

Coyly, gathered, *a coyler*, to gather or collect.

Coylours vide *coilours*.

C R.

Cracher, to spit, or put upon a Spit.

Crainer, to refuse, *crainent son Company*, they refuse his Company. *p. Yelv.* 150.

Crampus, Lame, *Britton* 36.

Credence, belief.

Cremal, a crimson or purple Colour. *Vide* Stat. 1. *R.* 3. *c.* 8.

Cretaine, fear, *cretaine de ewe*, fear of Water. *p. Plowden. crainte* is fear in modern *French*.

Cree, Created.

Creance, Belief, Perswasion, Trust, Credit, Faith.

Credence, Belief also.

Faux creance, false Faith, Infidelity.

Creies, believe ye.

Cransor and *creansour*, a Creditor. *p. Fitz. Nat. brev.* 28. a.

Cresser, to grow, *ne cressera*, shall not grow.

Que cresse, which groweth, *cresst* doth grow.

Cressaunt and *cressaunts*, growing, *cressoient*, they grew.

Crever, to thrust, *creva l'Oeil*, thrust out the Eye. *p. Coke, Rep.* 9. 120.

Au crie, at the Cry. *W.* 1. *c.* 9.

Croft, a little piece of Land near a Dwelling House, enclosed for some particular use.

A croir and *a crier*, to believe, *croire*, belief.

Croy moy, believe me. *jeo ne croy pas*, I do not believe, *ne creu*, not believe, *jeo croy*, I think, I take it to be, *ne croyeront*, they believe not, *jeo pense que tu se croies*, I think that thou believest.

Fuer crible, were debated, *criler*, to argue, debate, scan. *p. Plowden's* Preface to his Comment.

Un croise and *croisse*, a Cross, *croix*, Crosses.

Crestein, idem ut *Cresteine*.

Creve, shook, rattled, also encreased. *p. Fitzh. Just.* 160. b.

Crere, to believe, *rien crere*, to believe nothing. *p. Britton*, 13. a.

C U.

Cudutlagh or *Couthulagh*, he that knowingly received one outlawed, which antiently was equally criminal.

Cueiller, to gather or reap.

Cuer, a Heart, or Mind, vide *coeur*.

Cuers, *plural*, *p. cuer*, by heart, or without Book.

Cuir, Leather.

Cule,

Cule, Dung, Filth.

Curfeu or *Covrir-feu*, a Bell rang in the Evening, at which by *William* the Conqueror's Command, People were to cover their Fire.

Curnock, a Measure containing four Bushels, or half a Quarter of Corn.

Cul prit, ready to prove the guilt or the issue upon not guilty pleaded.

Cunicules and *cunicles*, Conies.

Le cure, the Care.

Curtiver, to plough.

Currir, to run, *currist*, he runeth.

Curge, run, *curgera*, shall run, or happen.

Ne curroit, hath not run, *curgera ove la terre*, shall go with the Land, *Coke* 5. 16. b. *curge*, happeneth, runneth, ariseth with, *curgeront*, they run.

Un cursitor, an Officer who makes out Original Writs in Chancery, or Writs of Course, the number of such Officers are twenty four.

Curve, crooked.

Custos, Keeper.

Cuttle and *cuttel*, vide *cottel*, a Knife, and *couteau*, idem.

Curt temps, short Time.

Cumuler, to heap up, to lay together in Heaps or Cocks.

La cuisse, the Thigh.

Cule nuict, the Night Season.

Curtiner, to fence in, to inclose.

Cultiver, to till.

Curer, to cleanse.

Un curtilage, a backside, or small piece of Ground, near a Messuage, commonly used for Hemp, Flax, Beans, *&c.* vide *Cartilage*.

Custodire ne poit, may not keep. 12 *Hen.* 8. 3. a.

C Y

Cy, so, as, here, hereupon.

Cy pris, so near, *cy tant come*, as much as.

Cy insuit, here followeth.

Cy apres, hereafter.

Cy devant, before this, heretofore.

Que cy, that it is so, that is here.

Cy court, so speedy. *Coke* 7. 36.

Cy vivement, so lively. *Plowd. Abr.* 72.

Cybien, as well.

Sont cy, they are here.

Cy long, as long.

Cy avant, as well before.

Et il dit que cy, and he said it was thus, or so.

Cy eins, here within, in this Place.

Cy ou je suis, here in this Place.

Cygne, a Swan, vide *Cigne*.

Cygnets, young Swans.

Cyel, Heaven, vide *ceole*.

Cysors, Cutters, *cysours de bourses*, Cutpurses.

Cylindre, a Thing long and round.

Cypress, Cypresses.

D. A

Da, a Word affirmative for yes.

Ouy da, yea verily, *dea*, idem ut *da*.

D' abatus, to be thrown down.

D' agister, to lay in or take Cattle at Grass, or Hay.

Daigner, to vouchsafe, to think worthy.

Un dagg, a small Gun, a Handgun, vide *haque*.

A Dakir or *Dicker* of Leather, *&c.* is ten Hides or Skins.

D' aler, to go, vide *aler*.

D' alney, Seggs, Rushes, flag Ground, also Alder-Trees *p. Nov. Nar.* 5. a.

Dam, Loss, Damage, *damoiouse*, idem. *p. Britton* 54. a.

Dame, a Lady, also a Doe, or Female Deer.

D' amesner, to go, or bring.

Damner, to condemn.

Damosells, Maidens.

Dans, within, into, vide *deins*.

Darrain, latter, last, *darraigne*, idem.

Al darrain, at last, from the *French* Word, *dernier*, i. e. *ultimus*.

Darrein Continuance, the last continuance, *Darren Presentment*, the last Presentment.

Darreinment, lastly, lately, *Darrenment*, idem. *p. Fitzh. Just.* 77. a.

Un dague, a Poinard, a Dagger.

D'aventure, perchance.

D'avantage, vide *avantage*.

D'avers, of Cattle, vide *avers*.

D'avoider, to put by, to avoid, also to go away, or out of.

Date, dated.

Datif, a Thing in Gift.

D' autiel, of the like or such.

Un dard, a Dart.

Dauphin, a Dolphin Fish.

Un dagge, a Pistol, or short Gun.

D E

Debater, to strive, to debate,

Deable, Devil, *diable*, idem.

De, of, for, from, *vien de le eglise*, I come from Church.

De bene esse, is when an Act or Thing done is allowed of for the present, but is to stand good, or be vacated, as the Merits of the Case shall afterwards appear.

De la, from that, beyond, over.

Debase, to bring low, *debase, les pountes*, below the Bridges. *p. Cromp. Jur. Cur.* 88. b.

Debassa, downwards.

Debonerte, good will, likeing. *p. Britton*, 104. a.

Deboter, to depose, to deny, hinder.

Debote, hindered, denyed. *p. Britton* 104.

Debouche & corns, is by *Brit.* put for Hue and Cry. *f.* 20.

Debility, weakness.

Debruser, to break or tread down, or throw down.

Debruse, thrown down, *debruise*, idem.

Deca, on this side, *deca & dela*, hither and thither.

Decela, discover. *Coke* 9. 121.

Dedens, within, *dedeins*, idem. and there within. *dedans*, idem ut *dedens*.

Deca le mer, on this side the Sea.

Dedier, to deny.

Dedisant, denying.

De la mer, over the Sea. *per* 3 *part. Inst.* 39.

Deceu, deceived, *dechavoir*, unknown.

Deceder, to die.

Decess and *decez*, defunct, deceased.

Decrepute, Lame. *p. Fitzh. Nat. brev.* 25. b.

Dedire, to gainsay, *ceo ne poimus dedire*, this we cannot deny or gainsay.

Ne dedit, it cannot be denied. *p. Plowd.* 179. b.

Est dedit, it is denied, *ad dedit*, hath denied, *soit dedits*, be denied.

Deceners and *deciners*, are they who reside within the Tithing or Manor, who ought to swear Allegiance at the Leet, from which Knights, Clerks and Women are exempted, also such as oversee and govern them.

Decenier, a Tithingman.

A dozener, is one who ought to be sworn at twelve Years of Age or above.

Decret, a Decree.

Deciens, since, or in Time past.

Decise, cut off. *p. Plowden.* 252. b.

Deschyre, to tear off, or to fall off. *p. Britcon*, 7.

Dechasser, to drive off, to drive away.

Dechasse, driven away, *Decassement*, driving.

Declarissement, declaring. *p.* 3 *part Inst.* 1.

Decolle, beheaded.

Decouper, to cut down, *decoupe*, cut off, or from, or docked. *Plowd.* 252.

Defaile, Default, *defally*, vide Postea.

Defairer, to deface, undo.

A defair, to defeat, to make void, or to reverse.

Defaitera, shall defeat.

Defawcher, to mow, or reap, or cut off.

Defaucher, idem. *p.* 12 *Hen.* 8. 2. b.

Defeater, to put by or hinder.

Defence signifies to oppose, or answer, as *un plein defence*, a full Answer.

Also *defendre*, to defend, and sometimes to command, or forbid, as *Le Roy defendre*, the King commands, or the King prohibits.

Defeazance, a Deed which gives a Power or Liberty to defeat and make void another Deed.

Deferer, to put off, *delateur*, idem, and to lay to one's Charge.

A definer, to expound.

Decimes, Tithes, vide *dismes*.

Decorer, to deck or adorn.

Dedie, Dedicated.

Defaisler, to wear away, to languish, wither, to spoil, *tout defaisle*, all spoil'd.

Un defaut, a neglect of appearing or pleading in Court.

Defiurer and *deffleur*, to deflower.

Defrisher and *defrischer*, to work by Tilling the Ground.

Defover, to dig up, or dig again.

Defose, dig'd up.

Deforcer, to put out of Possession by force, also to keep such Possession though without force by him who hath not Title to the same.

Defowlez and *defoules*, trod down, spoil'd.

Defower, to uncover.

Neint defeat, undefeated.

Degages, replevined or deliver'd out upon Bail. *p. Nov. Natr.* 53.

Degast, wasted, spoiled, destroyed, *degaste*, idem.

Degaster, to waste, *a fair degast*, to commit waste.

Degasta, shall waste or spoil.

Degata, wasted, destroyed. *p. Fitz.* 24. a.

Degastement, wasting.

Dehault, over or above.

Dehors, out, without.

Dieu, God.

Delaiffer, to leave, forsake, *delaisse*, left.

Deia, died. *p.* 2. *Rich.* 3. *annal.* *deja* idem, also likewise.

Dillonque, then, there, vide *illonq*;

Dejecter, to cast off, *dejecte*, cast off, dejected.

Dejet, thrown down.

Dejettement, a casting off.

Deins, within.

Dela, idem ut *de ea*, and from thence.

Delegation, a Power conferred or given to another.

Deliberer, to purpose, to think, to consult.

Ils delibere, they consulted.

Delire, vide, *desire*

Delict, an Offence, a Fault.

Delinquer, to commit an Offence, *il a Delinque*, he hath done amiss.

Delecter, to delight.

Demaisnes, *demainet* and *demesnes*, the Lord's peculiar Lands kept in his Hands.

Ses demean, his own, *en lour demesne*, as their own. *p. Stat. Glocest. cap.* 4. *demean*, idem.

Demaine, to Morrow, *le jour apres demain*, the Day after to Morrow. 5 *Edw.* 3. 23.

Demaunder, to ask, request, *demaunda*, asked, *demaundomus*, we require, or ask.

Deme, to be. *p. termes de Ley.* 95.

Deluge, a Floud, *deluvie*, idem. *p. Britton*, 77. b.

Demenge, past, gone over, elapsed

Son d mesne, his own.

Demie and *demy*, the half.

Dementiers, in the mean Time, also forthwith.

Demise, *demist*, let go, let to Farm, to part with.

Demise le Roy, the Abateing or Death of the King, *Que soy il dimist*, for that he is Dead or gone, as by entring into a Religious Profession, he left the World.

Demit and *demitte*, left, *demisterent*, they left. *p. Mirror.*

Demittable, demiseable, or to be letten.

Demitter, to let go, to put away, vide, *dimitter*, to part with.

Democratie, a Commonwealth, or Government by the People.

Demonstrer, to shew.

Demorger, to stay, reside, continue or dwell, *demorgent* and *demoergent*, they reside, dwell, &c. *il d moerge*, they remain or dwell. *p. Stat.* 28 *Edw.* 1.

Demurrants, Inhabitants, *demoerrants*, idem, such as stay or dwell.

Demurrer, to stay, to abide, also a Plea in Law, demanding the Advice of the Court.

Nous demurromus. we abide in Law.

Demurge, left, staid.

Il demurra, he shall remain or stay.

La demurrast, he staid there. *p. Plowd.*

Il ad demurr, he hath dwell'd, or rested, or demurred in Law.

Demeurer, in mod. *French*, is to abide or dwell.

Demurrant, remaining, abiding.

Il demurt, it remaineth or belongeth unto.

Denariata terræ, the fourth part of an Acre of Land, which is a *Fardingdale* or *Farundale*.

Denie, forbidden.

Dene and *denne*, a Valley or Dale, alſo a Place inhabited. *p. Coke's Inſt. 1. p.*

Un denier, a Penny, *deniers*, Money, *denires*, idem.

Denommer, to name or nominate.

Denombrement, numbring.

Denoter, to make known.

Dent, a Tooth, *dentes*, Plural.

Denouncer, to declare.

Departir, to divide, alſo to rejoin in Pleading other Matter than at firſt pleaded unto, alſo, to leave.

Departabiles, dividable; *departiſſement*, dividing, a Partition.

Deplayer, to wound, *deplaye*, wounded.

Depriver, to take away, *depriſt*, took away.

Depoſer, to teſtifie, alſo to put down.

Deprimer, to bring one low.

Depeller, to pull down, or thruſt down.

Depriver, to put by.

Depuis, ſince, *depuis le temps*, after the Time, afterwards, lately.

De quoy, wherewith, of which.

Deraigne, dishabited, unapparelled, *deraigner* to diſplace, to turn out of Order, vide, *daraine*.

Derefald and *Derefold*, an Incloſure for Deer.

Au dernier, at laſt, *le dernier*, the laſt.

Dernierment, laſtly, lately.

Deraign and *dereyn*, to prove, try, alſo to put out of Order, alſo to recover.

Deroguer, to abrogate, to diminiſh.

Derompe, to break, to burſt.

Derechef, further, moreover.

Derompement, breaking, burſting.

Derriere, backwards, behind, again, vide *arrier*.

Derire moy, behind me. 2 *Hen.* VII.

Deriſe, , mocked, laugh'd at.

Des, from, *des le commencement*, from the beginning, *des* Plural of *de*.

Deſaccouſtomee, unwonted, not uſual.

Deſafubler, to undeceive. *p. Britton.* 39.

Deſaventure, miſchance.

Deſarray, to put out of Order.

Desbourſer, to expend or lay out.

Deſcrie, perceived, *deſcryer*, to diſcover.

Deſcroiſtre, to grow leſs.

Deſchuer, to fall out, to happen, *deſcheur*, idem, alſo to fall down. *p.* 12 *Hen.* 8. 1. a.

Deſdire, to gainſay, to recant.

Deſ.ſparer, to deſpair.

Deſgorger, to vomit.

Deſgarnys, unwarned.

Deſarmee, diſarmed.

Deſaſtre, a hard Chance.

Desjoindre, to ſeparate.

Deſheriteur, to diſinherit.

Desboucher, to, unſtop, to ſet abroach, alſo to diſpark.

Deſcinct, ungirded.

Deſchire, torn, rent.

Deſcoller, to behead one.

Deſempeſtrer, to get out of a Snare, to unentangle.

Deſhabiller, to undreſs one.

Deſhonte, without Shame.

Deſlier, to chooſe, elect, alſo to unbind, or ſet free, *deſlie*, looſe, unbound, freed.

Deſmaintenant, from henceforth, even now.

Deſmettre,

Desmettre, to misplace, to put out of joint.

Desgarner, to unfurnish.

Desnigrer, to defame, to speak ill of.

Desnuer, to make naked.

Desnue de amies, void or destitute of Friends.

Desoler, to ruin, to make desolate.

Desormais, hereafter, compounded of *des* and *Mais*, *i. e.* from thence, vide *desormes*.

Despendre, to spend.

Desplier, to unfold, to make manifest.

Desouth, under, *desorbes*, from under.

Desraciner, to root out.

Despores, Spurs. *p. Parkins*, 148.

Desroy, to be out of Order.

Le deserte, the Banquet, or After-course.

Dessevrer, to put asunder.

Dessus, above, aloft.

Les dessus de touts choses, the uppermost part, or Face of all Things.

Destendre, to stretch out, *destendu*, stretch'd, and sometimes, loosened

Destiner, to appoint.

Destruere, to destroy, to waste.

Destruict & gaste, destroyed and wasted. *p. Plowd.* 191.

Desordre, confusion.

Desore, from hence, *desere*, idem. *p.* 2 *part Inst.* 639.

Desormes, hereafter.

En despitant, in spight.

Despitousment, despightfully.

En despite le Cur, against the Rule of the Court, or against their Will, in spight of them. *Brit.* 223. b.

Desouth, beyond, *desouth la Mer*, beyond Sea.

Desouth p. Kitchin, is above, and likewise by him in some Places, for under.

Desoubs, under, *Mettre desoubs*, put under and to submit unto. *p. Eundem.*

Destoier, vide *estoier*, to stand to, and to abide by.

Dessus quoy, upon which, *la dessus*, thereupon. *p. Coke Rep.* 9. 120.

Destopper, to open.

Ne destour, not gone back or stirred.

D'estre, to be.

Desurder, to raise.

Desuis, above or before.

Desus, idem. *p. Britton.*

Desuis est dit, aforesaid, above-said.

Il destruist, he destroyeth. *Plowd.*

Desyra, took away, spoil'd. *p. nov. nar.* 47. b.

Desveloper, to unfold, or unwrap.

Desvelope, unfolded.

Desvester, to undress, or uncloath, and by *Coke*, 'tis, to put off or discontinue. *Rep.* 5. 80. idem ut *devester*, *devestre*, idem.

Detenus, with-held, *detence*, kept, with-held.

Determinera, shall end.

Detrahe, withdrawn, or held back.

Devant, before, *va devant jeo te suy aray*, go before, I will follow thee.

Cy devant, heretofore, before this Time.

Detracter, to backbite, to speak ill of one.

Deu, a Debt, and *duement*, duly.

Devantq;

Devantq; before that, *devant & darrer*, before and behind.

Devent que jours, before which days.

Devenir, to become.

Deveign, become, *deveign lye*, become bound.

Devenus, become, *devenont*, they became.

Deveignont, idem, *deviendra*, shall become.

Ils dever, they ought, they came.

Dever estre, ought to be, vide *deves*.

Deyve, ought, *ne deyvent*, they ought not.

Devient and *devoyent*, idem. *ne deves*, ye ought not.

Devises, Shares, Dividends, Divisions. *p Britton* 185.

Devers, against, towards, *regard devers moi*, look towards me, *aeves*, ye ought, *devers orient*, towards the East.

Devove, appointed, *devover*, to appoint, or to give unto.

Deux, two, *deux a deux*, two by two.

D'eux, of them, *deulx*, idem, also, from them.

Devestre, to put off, *devest*, put off.

Devie and *devia*, dieth, *devier*, to dye.

Devient, they die, *devierent*, they are dead.

Devierent, they should dye.

Le devison, the Division.

Devises ouster, put forth, put out.

Sont devises, are given or devised

Ne devestua, shall not be put by. *p. Greg.* 288.

Devoyer, endeavour.

Dew and *dieu*, God. *p. Brit.* 1. a.

Devolute, happened, became, devolved. *per Nov. Narr.* 61. b.

Dextre and *dexter*, the right Hand.

Dextrement, nimbly, aptly.

Deyvent, they ought, idem ut *devient*. *p. Britton* 27. b.

DI

Diable, vide *deable*.

Diametre, the middle.

A dicelle, from henceforth. *p. Stat. sup. Chart.* 28 *Edw.* 1.

Die, say, declare. *p. Britton* 8. b.

A dire, to say, *jeo die*, I said, *dit*, doth say.

Discovrir, to uncover, *discovertes*, uncovered.

Est ditz, it is said, *vous dires*, ye shall say.

Jeo aye dit, I have said, *diomus*, we say.

Disont and *diont*, they said, *voir dire*, to speak truly.

Distreasable, which may be distreined.

Est ditz, it is said, *vous dires*, ye shall say.

Jeo aye dit, I have said, *diomus*, we say.

Disont and *diont*, they said, *voir dire*, to speak truly.

Dillonques, from thence, from that time.

Dict, a Word.

Dirra and *dirray*, shall speak or say.

Dis tu, speak thou, *disant*, saying.

Il dist ainsi, he said so.

Dicel, of this same.

Un dilapider, a Lapidary.

Dimitter and *dimeter*, to leave, *ne dimit*, doth not leave.

Dimetter, also, to lease out.

Dirute,

Dirute, thrown down, destroyed.

Diseame, unsowed.

Dieu, God, *dieu tres puissent*, Almighty God.

Dieu te gard, God save thee.

Differer, to delay, to put off, *differer de jour en jour*, to put off from day to day.

Digerer, to digest.

Dign, worthy, *dign de Loyer*, worthy of reward, *dignement*, worthily.

Digit, a Finger.

Dimenche, Sunday, *dimenches*, Sabbath Days, *dimence* and *dimanche*, Sunday. *p. Mirror Justice. cap. 5.*

En dimentiers, in the mean Time. *p. Britton*, 10. b.

Demisont, they demise, or lease out, or let go.

Dimittant, Leasing or letting go.

Dillours, of Electors. *p. Plowd. Abr.* 23. a. vide *illors*.

Diminuer, to lessen, or take away from.

Dicy, from hence, *de icy*, idem, *dicy en avant*, from henceforwards.

Diriger, to direct, *directres*, ye direct.

Directe, directly and directed, *directement*, directly.

Dirept, took away.

Dirupt, broke down.

Discendre, to go down, descend.

Discendue, descended, *discendus*, idem.

Discendist, doth descend.

Discinct, ungirded, unbound.

Discerner, to discover.

Disliver, to displace, *displien*, displaced.

Disavaile, disadvantage. 35 *H.* 57. a.

Discomoder, to make unprofitable, to do damage.

Discovert, not within the bands of Matrimony, also a Woman unmarried, or Widow.

Disannexe, unjoyned.

Discontinuer, to cease.

Disconus, unknown. *p. Hen.* 8. 26. 2. b.

Discretement, prudently, or wisely.

Discrepance, variance. *p. Plowd. Com.* 190. b.

Discombrance, Disturbance. 1. *Hen.* 7. 7. b.

Discowrer, to cleanse.

Discriver, to discover. *p. Fitzh. Nat. br.* 42. b.

Est discerne, is seen.

Discusse, decided.

Disdeinance, despising.

Disetteuse, Poverty, Want, Beggery. *p. Coke's Rep.* 11. 53.

Disgrade, degraded.

Disjonctive, not jointly.

Dissemblable, unlike.

Dismarries, unmarried. 35 *H.* 6. 40. b.

Disner, to tithe.

Dismes, Tithes.

Le dise, part of the Tithe, or tenth Part. *p. More* 485.

Disoient, vide *antea*, and *dysoit*.

Come disoi, as I said, 2 *Rich.* 3. *ann.*

Disoitisme, the 18th part. *p.* 18 *Edw.* 3. 6. *p.* 7.

Disistz, ye said. *p. Plowd.*

Dispenser, to distribute.

Dispencer, to discharge, or acquit.

Dispenser le leyes, to dispence with the Laws.

Dispendu, put off, hindred, avoided.

Dispend, depend. *p. Coke Rep.* 8.

Disputomus, we will dispute, 43 *Hen.* 3. 23. b.

Dispuny,

Dispuny, unpunished, *dispunis*, idem.

Disseteux, destitute.

Dissimuler, to dissemble.

Dissiper, to spread abroad.

Distorne, diverted. *p. Kitchin.* 21. b.

Dist, said. *p. Britton*, 38. b.

Son dist, his Speech. *p Plowd.*

Distre, idem ut *de estre*. to be.

Distreiner, to take by distress.

Ne destreinera, shall not distrain.

Distraire, to draw back, or withdraw.

District, the Bounds of a Territory, wherein the Lord hath Right to distrain.

Districtie, restrained or hindred. *p Nov. Narr.* 16. b.

Distruer, to destroy.

Disturber, to hinder.

Dites ce speak it, or speak ye. *p* 26 *Hen.* 7. 5. *annal.*

Divinuer, to foretel, *divinance*, foretelling.

Diveller, to throw off, to pull off.

Divelle, pull'd or thrown off.

Diviser, to separate, or divide.

Diverter, to turn away, also to fix one's Thoughts on new Matter.

Divers, differing or different.

Divers moult, differing much. *p. Termes Ley.*

Diversement, diversly, severally. *p. Plowd. Com* 378.

Divorser, to separate from Marriage by a Spiritual Sentence.

Un divorse, such a separation.

Divulguer, to declare openly, or publish Secrets.

Divulguee, the Thing so published.

Dix, ten, *diz* idem, and *dize* idem.

Dise sous, ten Shillings.

Dise quater, fourteen.

Dizeime, the tenth, *dixismes*, idem.

Disme, idem.

Disoitisme, the eighteenth. 2 *pr. Inst.* 639. *tempore Edw.* 3. *on le act p. dismes.*

Dizaine, containing ten.

Le Dixiesme, the tenth.

Dix size, sixteen.

Dix trois, thirteen.

Dix neufiesme, the nineteenth.

Dizesinque. fifteen.

Dix hutiesme, and *dix hutieme*, the eighteenth.

Diminue, lessened. *p. Plowden.*

Dize, ten. *p. Plowd.*

Le dize, the Tenth. *p. Coke.*

DO

Docker, to cut off, to dock or bar.

Doce, the back, *dos*, idem. 2 *H.* 7. 8. a.

Doet, he ought, *doet* and *poet*, he should, may, or ought.

Doet a moy, he oweth to me.

El doet, she ought.

Dozget, a Ticket or short Note, or Abstract of some Matter elsewhere entred more at large.

Docket, idem.

Doit, oweth, and ought.

Doit demurrer, he must stay.

Doit and *Doitkin*, the same as *Dotkin.*

Dole, a Part, Share or Portion.

Doyes, do ye.

Vous doyes, ye ought.

Doient, *doyent* and *doivent*, they ought, or are bound, *doint*, idem.

Ne doit, he owes not.

Docile, easy to be taught.

Un document, a Precept. or Instruction.

Un Doigt, a Finger, idem ut *digit.*

Dol, grief, alſo deceit.
Doler, to grieve.
Doleur aver, to have grief.
Doleur, pain or grief.
Doleance, grieving.
Doles, Hogſheads. *p Fitzh. Nat. Brev.* 88. a.
Un docenary and *docener*, one admitted as a Reſiant in a Manor to be ſworn.
Domboek, a Book of Laws or Judgments.
Domeſman, a Judge, one that giveth Sentence.
Dommage, Loſs, Damage.
Porter dommage, to bring, or ſuffer loſs, or hurt.
Dommageable, hurtful.
Domer, to tame.
Domeſtes, tame Things. *p. Stat. Weſt.* 1. 20.
Donaiſon, vide *denizon*.
Donative, a Benefice given or collated by the Patron, without any Preſentments to, or Inſtitution by the Ordinary.
Donner, to give, and *doner*, idem,
Donant, giving.
Si nos donoremus, if we ſhould give. *p. Plowd.* 97. b.
Done and *dones*, given.
A donner un don, to give a Gift.
Donnera, ſhall give.
Donement, giving.
Eſteant done, being given.
Donez, given.
Donc and *donque*, then, therefore, *donques*, idem.
A toy donques, to thee therefore, *adieu donc*, farewel then.
Un donizon, a Gift. *p. Nov. Narr.* 17.
D'ont, whereof.
Dont il appiert, by which it appeareth.
Dont, alſo whence, and whereby.
Doom, a Judgment, Sentence or Decree.
Dormir, to ſleep.
Dormie, ſlept and ſleepeth.
Dormant, ſleeping.
Dorp and *Thorp*, a Village.
Dors, a back, idem ut *dorce* and *dorſe*.
D'or, Gold.
Dore and *doreo*, gilded.
Dorra, would give, or do.
Jeo te doray, I would give thee. *p. Britton*, 62.
Doſſes, Shoulders, alſo Backs.
Dotkins, an old Coin about a Farthing value.
Doubles, Lat. *diploma*, the ſame as *duplicates*, vide 14 *H.* 6. *c.* 6.
Dout, fear.
Doutent, they feared.
Dowtous, doubtful, or doubted. *p. Fitz. Nat. brev.* 222.
Douze, twelve.
Douzain, a dozen.
Doudize, twelve.
Doudize deniers, twelve Pence.
Douze milliares, twelve Miles. *p. Termes de Ley.*
Douſter, vide *ouſter*.
Douns, Gifts.
Jeo doy, I owe thee. *p. Brit.* 174.
Dote, Dower.
Breve de dote, a Writ of Dower.
Douteuſe, doubtful.
Doux, gentle, tractable, alſo ſmooth.
Un doyn, a Dean.
Doyenne, a Deanſhip, or Deanry.
Te doyne, I give thee. *p. Britton.* 94. b.
Ne tu doynes, thou doſt not give. *p. eundem.*
Ne doyent, they ought not. *p. Plowden.*

DR

Dragme and *drachme*, a dram weight.

Drap.

Drap and *drape*, Cloth.

Seant de south drap de estate, sitting under a Cloth of State. *p.* 13 *Hen.* 7.

Drap bien drappe, Cloth well wrought.

Drappes, Plural.

Un drappier, a Clothier.

Dras, Wares. *p. Brit.* 38 & 33. a.

Drenches and *Drenges*, Tenants *in Capite*, or Free Tenants of Manors.

Dreit dreit or *droit droit*, a double Right, *viz.* of Possession, and of Property or Interest.

Droit and *droict*, right, *droiture*, idem.

Mere droit, a direct, or meer right.

Droitement, directly, rightly.

Droitural and *droiturel*, rightful.

Sans droiturel, indirectly, without right.

Droiturement and *droiturelment*, rightly.

A droiture, to do rightly.

En droiture, in doing right.

Drus, a Tooth, vide *dent*.

Druf, a Thicket of Wood, *dru*, idem.

Drusden and *drosden*, idem.

Du, from, of, out, by, in.

Du chimin, by the way.

Du cost d'orient, from the East.

Du Arabie, from Arabia.

Du touts, in the whole.

Du quel, of which.

Duc, a Duke, or Leader, or General.

Duche, a Dukedome.

Dunum, *duna* and *dun*, a Hill.

Duplicate is a second Patent, Deed or other Writing, *verbatim*, the same with a former.

Duritie, hardness.

Dur, hard, *dure*, hard.

Durer, to last, to continue.

Durer jusque a la fin, to continue to the end.

Durette, hardness, *durement*, hardly, continually, also fiercely.

Duresse, force, also hardship.

Durham, in the Year-Books called the *Franchise de werk*.

Duit, he ought.

Duist estre, it ought to be.

Il duist tue, he hath killed. 3 *Hen.* 6.

Duissoit, he ought.

Duissoient, they ought.

Ne duist mitter, he ought not to send, or put.

Que duist, who ought.

Dulce, fresh, sweet.

Dumes, brambles, thorns. *p. Fitzh. Nat. brev.* 59. b.

Ust duy, had died. *p. Coke's Rep.* 8. 76. a.

Dycel, of this, of it.

Dyker, to ditch. *p. Fitzh. Just.* 75. a.

Dykereeve, a Bailiff or Officer having the Oversight of Dykes and Drains in fenny Countries.

Le dyst, the said.

Dysont, they said.

Dyzant. saying, *dysant*, idem.

E A

E *Age*, age, vide *aage*.

Eau and *eaue*, Water, vide *ewe*.

Eawes, Waters.

Ealdorman, Sax. an Elder of the People, *viz.* a Senator or Lord of Parliament; hence our Alderman.

Ealra, all, a *Saxon* Word.

Ealrawitena gemot, a Council, or Court of all the Wisemen.

Eare, to plough.

Easiament, a Convenience claimed in another's Land, where no Profit is annexed, as a Way, Sink, Water, &c.

Ebrie and *ebriee*, drunk.

Ebrietie, drunkenness.

Ebullition, boiling, bubbling up.

Echelle, a Ladder.

Eclypser, to vanish, to hide.

Ecloy, Urine.

Edict, an Ordinance, or Command.

Edite, set forth.

Edovart, Edward.

Edifier, to build.

Ees, Bees. *p. Britton*, 85.

Effacer, to blot out, to deface.

Effacement, defacing, obliterating.

Effect, Force, Vertue.

Effoder, to dig up, *effode*, dug up or out.

Effrayer, to affright, *estre affray*, to be frighted.

Effraye, fear, terror.

Effunder, to shed, spill. 3 *Hen.* 7. 1 b.

Effundes, spilt or shed.

E G

Egal, equal, *sont egales*, are equal.

Egual, idem in mod. *French*.

Egaler, to make equal.

Egality, equality, *egalitie*, idem.

Egalement and *egalment*, equally.

Eglise, the Church, vide *Esglise*.

Egalisement, making equal.

Egrotant, sick.

Egniser, to happen.

E I

Eide, aid.

Eiant, having, vide *Eyant*.

Eins, in, within, and by *Yelu*. but, 113. 1 *H.* 7. 6.

Eins concela, but hide, or conceal.

Vous vient eins, come ye in. *p. Parkins*.

Ens, within. *p. Gregory* 281. *Soy tient ens*, kept himself in. *p. Coke's Rep.* 8.

Einsi, being, vide *ainsi*.

Einsi oustre, being ousted, or outed. *p. Fitzh.* Grand Abridgment. 152. a. *ceo vindra eins*, this shall come in. *p. Coke's Rep.* 5. 69.

De eins, the Eyes. *p. Nov. Nat.* 116.

Eies, forwards. *p. termes Ley*, 156.

Eign, old, eldest, *plus eigne*, older.

Eignesse fille, eldest Daughter, *einesse*, idem. *p. Brittou*, 57. b.

Eirant or *Errant*, the same as *Itinerant*, as Justices *eirant*, travelling Judges, *i. e.* such as ride the Circuits.

Eire, an Iter, Journey, Circuit, &c.

Eirie, to hatch, or sit over.

Eirie de espernons, a young brood of Hawks.

Eisne, eldest.

Il eit, he hath, *eient*, they have.

Eit, may have. 2 *Hen.* 7. 15.

Eyent and *eyant*, they have.

E L

El and *sa*, she and her.

Elle, her and she, *ele*, idem. *p. Parkins*.

Elisser, to choose, *poet eleyer*, may choose.

Elisors,

Elisors, electors, *elieu*, chosen *eleus*, idem.

Eloigner, to filch, to imbezil, *esloigner*, idem.

Eloignment, filching, stealing.

Eloinement and *elongation*, a removeing a great way, from, or off.

Elopement, is when the Wife leaves the Husband, and goes with the Advouterer.

Ellupe, idem ut *elope*.

E M

Emanciper, to set free.

Un emancipe, he that is set or made free.

Embellies, set forth, shewed, also decked or trimmed. *p. Mir. Just.*

Embring Days, Days of Fasting and Abstinence, from Embers or Ashes them put on their Heads.

Emer, to buy, *un emer*, a buyer, *le emer*, the buyer.

Eme, brought, *ema*, idem. *emont*, they bought, or they buy.

Emanet, he came forth, he arose from.

Emailler, to enamel.

Embas, below, *en en bas*, or below.

Un ambassade, a Message.

Embler, to steal, *ad emblee*, hath stolen.

Embeasiler, to filch, idem ut *esloigner*.

Embiller, to deck or trim.

Emblements, Profits of Land.

Embler, stealing, *embleea*, stolen.

Ad embleai, hath sowed, *emblee*, idem. *p. Hen. 6. annal. emblea*, idem. *p. Coke's Rep. 5.*

Embleya, shall sow. *p. Parkins* 109.

Un embleer, a Seedsman, or Sower.

Le embleyer, the sowing. *p. Parkins* 109.

Embler, to sow, *emble & ere*, to plough and sow.

Embleement, sowing, *embleyment*, idem.

Embleements and *emblements*, Corn, Grass, and other Profits of Lands, vide *antea*.

Per embles, by stealing. *p. termes de Ley*, 131.

Emblees, *p. Brook's* Grand Abridgment, is, stolen, 320.

Emboir, to drink up.

Embraser, to burn, vide *arser*.

Embrase, burned.

Un embracer, he that labours in a Cause in Law without Fees, also one that informs or perswades Jury-Men.

Embu, distained, dyed, drunk up.

Emmurrer, to wall about.

Emoluments, Profits, Advantages.

Emont, they bought, *p. Plowd.* 379. a.

Emparka, impounded, *Emparkes*, idem.

Emperkment, impounding.

Emparlance, Liberty and Time to advise upon, or together.

Empire, to make worse, *Empere*, idem. *p. Britton*, 143.

Emporcel and *enporcel*, in Pig, or great with Pig.

Empechemont hindrance.

Emporter, to carry, or bring, *emport*, carried away.

Emporta, idem, *emportees*, ye carried.

Jeo emport, I bear or carry.

Emprendre, to take upon.

Emprant, took, also borrowed. *p. Termes*, 246. b.

Emprent, comprehended.

Il emprist, he took upon him, or undertook.

Empris, taken in hand.

Emprisoner, to put in Prison.

Emprisont, taking, also they took. *Plowd.* 91. a.

Emprisoner soi mesme, to put himself in Prison.

Emprisonera, shall imprison.

Emprister, to take upon him.

Empriteront sur eux, they took upon them. *p. Parkins*, 115. a.

Empraunt, borrowed, or borrowing.

Emption, buying.

Emsemblement, in like manner, together with. *p. Nov. Nar.* 7. b.

Empeche, hindered, also accused.

Empeschement, hindring, *empeschements*, hindrances. *p. Coke Rep* 9. 121.

Emplir, to fulfill, *emplee*, fulfilled.

E N

En, in, by, within.

En ce, in this or that.

En chimin, by the way, and in the way.

En apres, hereafter, afterwards.

En oultre, furthermore.

Encheson, by the reason of, or cause.

Encepper, to take again. *Br.* 125. b.

Enapres illont estre icy, there may be hereafter.

Enbeverer, to water, *droit de enbeverer*, right of watering, or taking Water for Cattle. *p. Britton*, 156. b.

Enbrever, to write down in short, also put into writings. *p. eund.* 7. a.

Ency, therein. *Plowd.* 80.

En quoy ay jeo offence,, wherein have I offended.

En quater ans, within four Years.

En pu temps, within a little Time.

Enblai and *enblee*, idem ut *emblee*.

Enbleier, to steal, *pour le enbleier*, for the stealing. 26 *Hen.* 8.

Encaver, to beware.

Enchaser, to hunt, drive, or course.

Enchasemus, we hunted, *&c.*

Enchasa, *enchaca* and *enchasea*, hunted, drove, chased, *enchasiastes*, ye chased.

Encharger, to give in Charge or Command.

Pur enchason, vide *encheson*.

Enchison, idem, or for which Cause or Matter. *p. Coke Rep.* 5. 100. b. & 8 *Rep* 39. a. *Reasonable Encheson*, reasonable Cause.

Auter encheson, other Cause.

Enchison, *p. Coke Rep.* 5. happened.

Encombre, to hinder, disturb, also to possess a Church.

Encombent, he that possesseth, the Parson or Vicar thereof.

Enclaimant, claiming.

Encient, with Child.

Encoupe, accused, charged with, also indicted, appealed. *p. Britton*, 11, 12.

Enclowe, pricked by a Nail in shewing a Horse.

Enclume, an Anvil. *p. termes Ley* 164.

Encountree, to be against.

Enclore, to impark, inclose.

Encore, vide *uncore*.

Encrochement, fencing in building upon enclosing, or overcharging the Commons, also where the Lord doth overcharge the Tenants in Rents, or Services.

Encru

Encru, encreased, raised.
Encur, to run into, happened.
Endebter, to owe.
Endeges, wanting Age. *p. Britton*, 62.
Endowement, giving, setling upon.
Endocer, to endorse, or write upon the backside.
Eudoce, endorsed.
De enfanter, to be with Child, or breeding.
Enferrer, to put in Irons, or Fetters.
Enformer, to teach.
Pur enformer, for teaching.
Enfraunchiser, to make free.
Enfreinder, to break.
Enfreint, broken.
Enfreind, breaking.
Enfrenge, broken.
Enfuer, to run, or fly away.
Enfua, shall fly, or run.
Enfues, driven away. *p. Cromp.* 168.
Enfue, fled. *p. eund.* 141.
Enfuont, they fly.
Enfuant, flying, or running away.
Se enfuyoit, he was fled. *Coke Rep.* 9. 120.
Enfuis, have been, *enfuys*, idem.
Engarnies, with-held. *p. Mirror cap.* 5. 2.
Engendre, to beget.
Que engender, who begot.
Engendrure, begetting, also having Issue.
Engendrure a nestre, Issue to be born. *p. Britton* 91.
Engendre, is also begotten.
Engetta, ousted or outed.
Engette, cast out.
Engettement, putting out of Possession. *p. Brit.* 93.
Engettre, *Engetter*, to eject, or throw out, also to lay or put.
Engettement le mains, laying on of Hands.
Engleterre, England.
Englois, an *English* Man.
En englisheirie, in *English*. *p. Brit.*
Enhabler, to enable.
Pur enginer, to beguile. *p. Stat. Westm.* 1. *cap.* 29.
Enhaunce and *enhausen*, to raise up.
Enhaute, exalted, set up.
Enhault, on high.
Enheriter, to inherit.
Enheritera, shall inherit.
Encre, Ink.
Enjont, enjoining.
Enjoindre and *Enjoinder*, to enjoin, to command.
Enjetter violentz mains, to lay violent Hands.
Enjetter ascun ordeurs, laying, or throwing dung or filth. *p. Fitzh. Nat. brev.* 176. b.
En lieu, instead of.
Enlever, to advance higher, to lift up.
Enombrager, to shadow, hide, or cover.
Ennoyter, to annul, to make void, to alter *p. Brit.* 1. a.
Enpantes, carried away. *p.* 13 *Hen.* 7. 9. b.
Enpire, made worse, vide *Empire.*
Emprendre and *emprender*, to take upon one.
Empraine and *Enpoin*, in Hand.
Enprisaut, taking in Hand, or upon one.
Enprower, to improve, also to enclose.
Jeo vous enprie, I desire you. *Park.* 170. a.
Enfreindre and *enfraindre*, to break.
Enlever, to lift up.
Ennobler, to make noble.

Enracier,

Enracier, vide *postea*.

Enracine, rooted, vide *eracé*.

Le enquest, a Jury to enquire into.

Les enquest, their Verdict.

Vous enquis es, ye shall enquire.

Enquis and *enquise*, enquired.

Pur enquirer, for enquiring.

Equerage, enquiry.

Enquer, ask, enquire.

Enquergent, they shall enquire. *Stat. Gloucest. c.* 15.

Enracer, to pull up by the Roots, to demolish.

Enrollment, entring uqon Record.

Ensient, being with Child, *insient*, idem.

Ensient engrossement, great with Child.

Ens, within, *eins*, idem, *ens cy*, here within.

Ensemble, in like manner, also together.

Ensiment, also.

Ensuant, pursuing.

Ensuer, to pursue.

Ensearés, locked.

Ensemblement, uniting together.

Ensement, likewise, in like manner.

Ensevilir, to bury.

Ensevelie, buried.

Soit cors ensevely, let the Body be buried. *p. Britton*, f. 18.

Enserve, kept, reserved.

Ensier, to mow, or reap.

En soy, in it self.

En est ensuivi, in what followeth. *p. Coke Rep.* 9.

El ensuits, it followeth.

Cy ensuiant, they here follow or pursue.

Ensuera, shall follow, or shall happen.

Entant que, inasmuch as.

Entend, conceive, understand.

Enterrer, to lay, or bury in the Earth.

Enterre, buried.

Enterment, burying.

Entre, between, among.

Entre deux, between two.

Entrelasser, to put between, to interline.

Enterlaise and *enterlease*, and *enterlesse*, omitted, left out. *p. Plowd.*

Ent, thereupon. *Nat. brev.* also of them.

Entant, so that, forasmuch, *entent*, idem.

Enterlassement, interlining.

Enterlaisé, also mingled.

Entendre, to understand, to think, to be mindful, also to attend. *W.* 1. *c* 10.

Soit a entendre, it is to be understood *p Lit.*

Entend, a purpose to do.

Entende, understood.

Vous entendes, perceive ye, mind ye

Entendment, waiting, also understanding.

Entermedle, mingled, mixed.

Entermellent, they use, occupy.

Entrepennent, they consulted among themselves, enterprizing. *Coke* 2, 120.

Enterpend, purposed.

Entegris de tanners que fount, of Tanners who use fresh Bark and old Bark together, and deceitfully tan Leather. *p. Britton*, 33.

Entier, the whole, *entiertie*, idem, *Entirement*, wholly.

Entour, round about, *entowre*, idem.

Entourer, to go a Compass about. *p Kitchin.*

Entromitter, idem ut *intromitter*, to meddle with.

Entover, to walk about.
Entorement, wholly. *p. Brit.*
Entour les ovres, about their works.
Entrer, to enter in, *entrent*, they enter.
Entramous, we entred.
Entruder. he who wrongfully enters upon Tenants, or Lands upon the Death of Tenants for Life, or Years. He who so enters upon the Death of Tenants in Fee is called an *Abator*.
Envenemer, to poison, *envenome*, poisoned.
Envers, against.
Enveigleroit, may prepossess, or enveigle.
Environer, to compass about.
Envoyer, to send one a Message.
Ad envoye, hath sent, *envoyes*, Messengers, Ambassadors.
Envoierent, they sent forth. *p. Mirror. cap.* 2. *Sect.* 15.
Enuer, to work to the use.
Enuera, shall work to the use.
Enurent, they work, or enure.
Envellope, wrapped, folded.
Environ, about.
Eorle, Sax. an Earl, formerly an Associate or Companion of the King, and Ruler of a County.

E P

Epiphanie, the Day when the Star appear'd to the Wise-Men at Christ's Nativity, generally called Twelfth-Day.
Epitomie, an Abridgment.

E Q

Equiture, to ride.
Equinoce, equal Day and Night.
Equivoque, a double understanding.
Equivalent, of like value.

Equipollent, idem. *p. Coke Rep.* 5. 89. b. and 8. 93. b.

E R

Eracer and *eresoer*, to root out.
Erace, ropted out, vide *enrace*.
Erainent, leaving off, or avoiding. *p. Telv.* 153.
Erberage, Provision for Cattle, Victuals, vide *herberage*.
Errer, to go astray.
Il erver, he travelled, *eroer*, idem, or journeyed. *Mirror cap.* 2.
Errance, wandering, *Erraffent*, they should wander.
Erer, to plough. *p.* 2 *Hen.* 8. *annal.*
Ere, idem, *p. eund. si jeo voil ero*, if I will plough. *p.* 12 *Hen.* 8. 2. b.
Erreur, Error.
Ert, it shall be, also it is.
Ert estable, it shall be firm. *Brit.* 49 b.
Un ermit, a Hermit.
Erberger, to lodge, or harbour one. *Herberger*, idem.
Eriger, to raise up.
Erudie, learning, *erudite*, learned.
Erudition, Learning, *erudier*, to learn, *les erudite*, the learned.

E S

Es, signifies, in, plurally, *p.* 3. *pt. Inst.* 39.
Es, thou.
Esceppe and *eskep*, shipped, vide *eskepper*.
Escrie, known or proclaimed as Felons, or *Larons apertement escries*, Felons openly proclaimed. 2 *Inst.* 177, 188.
Escheat, a Forfeiture to the King or the Lord of the Manor, in a criminal Cause, also for want of Heirs. *Eschea*, happened.

Eſhetour, he that ſeizes for the King in ſuch Caſe, by vertue of his Office.

Eſchaper, to eſcape.

Eſcheter, to fall or happen unto.

Eſchever, idem.

Eſchevins, Sheriffs.

Eſhuer, *eſhire* and *eſhure*, to fall or happen, or fall out, *eſtuera*, ſhall fall out, alſo to avoid or ſhun.

Eſhie and *eſchy*, happened, befell.

Encheſt and *enchuiſt*, hath happened or befell.

Eſealaſt, ſealed.

Eſhevier, to fall out, in mod. *French*.

Eskippe, ſhipped.

Eſcient, knowing, alſo they knew. *p. Britton*, 4, 6.

En eſhuant, in avoiding.

Eſchaude, famiſhed, alſo choaked. *p. Britton*, 4.

Eſclander, to defame.

Eſcoce, Scotland, *eſcoſſe*, idem.

Eſcoter, to contribute unto.

Eſcowrer, to cleanſe.

Eſclaircés, cleared.

Eſcripts, Writings.

Eſcrier, to write, *eſcrie*, written.

Eſcryeurs, Writers.

Eſcriera, ſhall write.

Eſcrie, written, *eſcript in le cuer*, written in the Heart. *per Kitchin*.

Eſcrit, written, *eſcripture*, writing.

Jeo eſcriviera, I have written.

Eſcriemus, we write, *eſcront*, they write.

Eſcrivener, a Scribe.

Le eſcrier, the writer, *in eſcrivant*, in writing.

Eſcries, diſcovered, known. *p. Fitzh. Juſt.* 146. b.

D'eſcocher, to ſhoot.

Eſcole, a School.

Eſclaves, Slaves.

Eſclaircés, cleared.

Eſchorcheours, they who ſlay Cattle for their Skins. *p Brit.* 63.

Eſcrovet, a ſcrowl.

Eſcrowe and *eſcrowle*, a Writing which is not to take effect, but on ſome Condition or Act to be performed.

Eſchues, Shields.

Eſchews, Wind-fallen Trees.

Pur eſhure, for avoiding, alſo befalling.

Un eſcoſſois, a Scotch-Man, or Scottiſh.

Eskipper, to ſhip, *eſcipt*, *eskipt* and *eſcippe*, ſhip'd, *eskirpe*, idem. *p. Crompt Jur Cur.*

Eskippeſon, ſhipping.

Eſgliſe, a Church, *eſglis*, idem.

Eſlier, to chooſe, to elect, *eſlieu*, choſen.

Eſlius, idem, *eſliera*, ſhall chooſe.

Eſliors, electors, *eſliant*, chuſing.

Eſloigner, to take away privily, to embezil.

Eſloignes, ſtrayed, embezilled.

Eſloignment, ſtraying, or making away.

Eſlus, *eſlues*, *eſlieus* and *eſlieu*, choſen, elected.

Eſmerveiller, to wonder, to admire.

Eſnecy, a Right of Primogeniture.

Eſpoſent, they married.

Eſpandue, ſhed, ſpilt, *ſanke eſpandue*, Blood ſhed, *ſank eſpank*, idem.

Eſpecialment, chiefly.

Eſpee and *eſpe*, a Sword.

Eſpee, by *Britton*, a Thigh, and ſometimes a Leg.

Esperer, to hope, to trust in.

Espier, hope, trust, *espoier* idem, *on espere*, it is hoped.

Espiritual, Spiritual, Divine.

Esperver, a Hawk, *esperons*, Hawks.

Esprever in mod. *French*, is a Hawk

Esperons, Spurs, *esperons de Or*, gilt Spurs. *p. Coke Rep.* 7. 13.

Espine, a Thorn.

Espingles de boys, pins of Wood.

Espirit, a Spirit.

Que espier, who informs. 1 *Hen.* 7. 3 a.

Esplees and *esples*, are the Profits of Lands, and generally taken for the whole Profits.

Esplea le Huisses, Bolt or Lock the Doors.

Esploir, to request earnestly with Tears.

Espoier, to hope, to wish, to trust to.

Mon espoier, my Trust or Hope.

Espoirant, hoping, *avoiet espoier*, he had hopes.

Essay, a Proof or Trial.

Essarter vide *Assarter*.

Espouser, to wed, to marry.

Espousels, Marriage, *espouselx*, idem.

Le espoux, the Bridegroom.

Espousee, the Bride, *espouse*, married.

Essoyn and *essoin*, to have a further Day given for Appearance in Court, *esson* idem, excused.

Essoient and *essoint*, they had been.

Establiments or *establishments*, Statutes or Acts of Parliament. 2 *Inst.* 156.

Estagn, a Pool or Pond, *estrang p. termes Ley* idem.

Estable, made firm, *establie*, idem, *establir*, to confirm.

Estandord, the Chief Ensign in War.

Estainie, Tinn, *estagne* and *estayne*, idem.

Un estraunge, a stranger, *Estrange*, idem.

Est, he is, *estre*, to be, *estoit*, he was.

Essoient, they were, also, they stood, *ad estre*, hath been.

Estoia, standeth, *estoier*, to stand, or abide.

Estoierent, they would stand, *estoirent*, should stand or be.

Estoit de cost, he was near.

Est tant adire, 'tis as much as to say.

Esteant, being, *esteaunt*, idem.

Estee, been, *il ad este*, he hath been.

Estes, ye be, *ad son este*, hath his being.

Ne est de estre, not to be, or not so accounted.

Este, Summer. *p Nov. Nar.*

La mi este, Midsummer.

Estatute, is that which is made a Law by King, Lord and Commons.

Estende, to be, also to extend.

Estewen, Stephen

Estreynerye, Tinworks. *p. Plowd.* 328.

Estemans, liking, esteeming, valuing, *estimans*, idem.

Estimures, Robbers, Rovers, Pyrates.

Estoyer, to stand to, idem ut *stier*.

Estoyera, shall stand, *poit bien estoir*, may well stand, *estoyent*, they stand.

Estoyse le brief, let the Writ stand or be. *p. Plowd.* 287.

Estoysent, they should remain or be.

Il estoyt pris, he was arrested.

Estoper, to bar, stop, *estopper*, idem.

Destopper, to throw open.

En estopel, in stay, *estopel*, is an impediment in an Action proceeding from a Man's own fact.

Estoilles, Stars. *p. Brit.* 42.

Estoyels, idem. *p. Lambard*, *estoyers*, idem.

Estovers, are the Advantages of Hedg-bote, Fire-bote, Plow-bote, Commoning.

Estovers, en viver & vesture, the benefit of eating and clothing. *p. Stat. Gloue. cap.* 4.

Estranger, to alien or sell.

Un estrange, a Pool. *p. termes de Ley*, 177.

Estray or *estrey*, any Beast not wild, wandering within a Manor, the Owner unknown.

Estreats, Extracts of Penalties set in Court to be levied by the Bailiff, or other Officer.

Il estreyte, stop it. *p. Hen.* 7. also streightned.

Estreitz, Streets. *p. Fitzh. Nat. brev.* 185.

Haut estrete, the High Street, or Way.

Estrier, writing. *p. Crompton Jur. Cur.*

Estretont, they wander, or go astray.

Estraitment, strictly, *estreitment*, streightning.

Estreps, pulled down.

Estropier, to spoil or waste, hence *estrepament* and *estrepement*, Spoil made in Houses, Lands or Woods in prejudice of him in Reversion.

Estrepes, stript, pulled off.

Estrayted, forced. *p.* 9 *Hen.* 7. *Annal.*

Estreit hors, drawn out. *Plowd.*

Estreit de haut Chimin, streightned the High-way.

Estudier, to study, *un estude*, a Study.

Esturgon, a Sturgion.

Estauncher, to stop, to staunch or stay.

Estancher le sang, to stop the Blood.

Estaunchement de soif, quenching the Thirst, or allaying Thirst.

Estendue, stretched forth.

Mains estendues, open Hands.

Le estincel, the Spark. *p. Plowden's* Preface.

Estroicter, to instruct.

Estues and *estuves*, the hot Houses or Stews, also Bawdy Houses.

Et, and, *& ainsi*, and also.

EU

Evacuer, to make void, or empty.

Evader, to escape, to slip away, to put by.

Evagation, wandring abroad.

Le evangel and *evangile*, the Gospel.

La lumiere evangelique, the Light of the Gospel.

Eucharists, the Sacrament, also Thanksgiving.

Evesque, a Bishop, *evesquerie*, a Bishoprick, *evescherv* and *evescbie*, idem.

Eust, had been, *ceux eunes*, these being.

Euf, vide *eof*, an Egg.

Eviter, to shun, avoid.

Ne eust estre pris, had not been taken. *p. Coke Rep* 9. 145.

Evulser, to throw back.

Ewe, Water, vide *eau*.

Ewe, had, *ad ewe*, hath had, *d' este ewe*, to be had.

En ewer, in doubt.

Ewelles, Geese.

Un molin eweret, a Water-mill. *p. Nov. Nar.*

Eux, them, *ent euximes*, amongst them.

Eux mesmes, themselves.

E X

Son execute, his Executor.

Excomenge, excommunicated.

Excomunigement, Excommunication, a Censure of the Church.

Exequies, Funerals.

Exerwick, York, *Exerwickscire*, Yorkshire.

Explorer, to bewail, also to make diligent search, *explorator*, a Scout or Spy.

Exprimer, to press.

Extorquer, to put out by force, vide *deforcer*.

Expressement, directly, expressly.

Exchewe, to fall down, to avoid, vide *eschew*.

Expirer, to end, to go out, to dye.

Ne extenderoit, should not extend to, or exceed.

Extinguisher, to put out, to avoid.

Extientisement, extinguishing.

Extiensmes, idem.

Extienter, to extinguish.

Extinsement, extinguishment. *p. 2 pt. Fitzh. gr. Abr.* 112. b.

Extraict, vide *estreits*.

Extrairer, to draw out.

Exteint, put out.

Exaggerer, to make worse, to aggravate.

Exclus, shut out *exclusivement*, not including.

Exemption, a Freedom or Liberty.

Exile, banishment.

Un exorcize, a Conjurer.

Expless, vide *Esplees*.

Exquis, excellent, *exquiement*, exactly.

Eyette, ye have. *p. Fitzh. gr. abr.* 27. a.

Eyre, a Court of Itinerant Judges, also a Court of the Forrests, *eire*, idem.

Eyns and *Eyans*, having, *eyant*, idem.

Eyde, help, vide *eide*.

Eyes, ye have. *p. Bretton*, 95.

De eyre, to sit, brood, or hatch.

Eyt, he hath, vide *eit*.

Eyrer, to plough, also to hatch or bring young Birds, chiefly of Goshawks.

Eyent, they shall have, *eyens*, ye have.

Eyera, shall hatch or sit upon Eggs.

Ey, a watery Place, also Water.

Eyens, but, *p. Plowd.* 231.

F A

Fablesse, weakness, *lib. Assize* 6.

Fabes, Beans, vide *febue*.

Un fable, a feign'd Thing.

Fabloir, to devise stories, to prevaricate.

Fachon, the likeness, the fashion.

Falast, failed.

Fait, Deed, *en fait*, in fact.

Facile, easy, *facilement*, easily.

A fair, to do, *face*, made, *faces*, ye made.

Jeo face, I made, *faceront*, they made.

Si faceroy, if I made, or should do

Faisance, making, *faizance*, making or doing.

A ceo fair, to do this, *Fair ascawoir*, to give notice.

Jeo fair luy ſcaver, I will have you to know.

Fair vous veil eſtre fait, do ye as you would be done unto, *faires*, ye make or do.

Fait comiſe, a Deed done, *fait* and *faſt*, a Deed.

Faiture, making, doing, *faitours*, evil doers, ſo in the *Stat.* 7 *R.* 2.

Un Faiſaunt, a Pheaſant.

Faiſance, doing, *fezance*, idem.

Falſifier, to do falſly, alſo to adulterate.

Faix, a burthen, or load.

Faixime, deceit.

Nief de faix a Ship of Burthen.

Faleſia and *falaize*, a Bank, or Hill by the Sea-ſide. *Coke's Inſt.* 5.

Fatigue, wearineſs.

Far and *Fare*, to go, as farewell, go you well.

Un farſe, a Comedy, an idle Story.

Fairaginous, Maſlin, or mingled Corn.

Farou, pig'd, farrowed.

Un fardel de terre, a fourth part of an Acre.

Farundel, *fardingdeale*, *ferdingdale*, idem.

Faut, omitted, wanted, needful, *Faut forme*, wants form.

Un Fau, a Beechen Tree, *fain* in modern *French*, idem.

En fany, in the manner, *ove le fany*, with the manner, or in the taking.

Faonatio, fauning.

Faucher, to cut, to mow.

Fauchement, cutting, mowing, *fauche*, mowed, cut.

Faud, a Fold, or Pen for Sheep, *faulde*, idem, and *fraud*, idem

Faux, falſe, *fauxifira*, ſhall falſify.

Faulter and *faulder*, or default.

Que faudra, who make default.

Faudra, wanteth, or needeth.

Faudroit, ſhould want, or it behoveth.

Faultont, complaining.

Faulſer de foy, to break his truſt, or faith.

Fauſer, to falſify, or counterfeit.

Fauſine, falſly, *fauſeours*, counterfeiters.

Ne fault, it needs not, *faut* want, *fault*, idem.

Ceſt ma iſt ta faut, this mine, that is thy fault.

Faut date, wanting date.

Fauxim, faulty, *fauxiſme*, falſity, *fauximent*, idem.

Fauxiers de ſeal du Roy, counterfeiters of the King's Seal, *fauxity* and *fauxitie*, falſeneſs.

Fauxere, to counterfeit.

Fayront, they ſhould do.

Faytours, Vagabonds, idle Perſons.

F E

Feal, faithful, *fealment*, faithfully.

Fealte, fealty.

Fealty, faithfulneſs.

Feaule, idem.

Feblement, weakly, feebly. *Weſt.* 1. *c.* 9.

Febue, Beanes.

Feaſors, Doers, Makers.

Feſants, idem ut *faiſance*.

Feizoit, he hath done or made, *feizoyent*, they have done or made.

Feignont, they forbear, & *Weſt.* 1. *c.* 9.

Fell, cruel, ſo to Fell, is to cut down, or overthrow, hence,

Felo and *Felon*, one that cruelly overthrows or deſtroys.

Feint,

Feint, feigned, slackned.

Feine and *fene*, Hay, Grass, *foine*, idem.

Felle, gall, bitter.

Felon, a Felon, *felonissement*, feloniously.

Felo de se, he that kills himself.

Femme, a Woman, *Feme-covert*, a married Woman.

La femme and *la feme*, the Wife

Femeles, Girls.

Fendue, strook, *feru*, idem.

Fence-month, the Month wherein young Deer fall

Fenestre, a Window.

Ferme, a Farmer or Lessee. *Stat. Glouc. c.* 4.

Ferre, Iron, *en ferges*, in Irons, *ferres*, Irons.

Ferrure, Iron, also shoeing Horses.

South ferreur, under lock.

Fermalx, shut up, *ferist*, strook.

Pur ferrer, to shoe.

Fere, to be mad, distracted, also to be done.

Ferra, shall do.

Feries, Marts, Fairs.

Fermer, to shut, to close up, *ferme* and *firme*, closed, or shut up.

En fermes, close in, shut up close, or in. *p. Britton.*

Feres, wild Beasts, Beasts of the Forest.

Ferra, shall make or do.

Ferra vous vostre suit, do your Suit.

Ferroit, he should make or do, also might strike, *ferromus*, we do.

Feront, they do, *feroyent*, they should do.

Ferres, ye make or do.

Soit fery, be struck or wounded. *p.* 4 *Hen.* 7.

Ferue, struck, wounded. *p. Plowd. feru*, idem.

Ferve, great heat.

Feriont, they struck or assaulted, *fiereront*, they are assaulted or struck.

Feruft, struck, *feruft al terre* struck to the Ground.

Fesors, vide *feasors*, Makers, Doers, *feasome*, doing.

Feriours, Assaultors.

Fesoit, he would make or do, *fesoyent*, caused or made.

Feasors de draps, Clothworkers, or Clothmakers.

Fesoient and *fesoyent*, they would or should, make or do, *fesomus*, we make.

Jeo fesoy, I made it.

A fezer, to make. 12 *Hen.* 8 *Annal.*

Il que fesoit, he who made.

Pur voyer fesaunt, for true making.

Feste, a Feast-day, *le feste de touts saincts*, the Feast of all Saints.

Festination, hastening, *festine*, quick, speedy.

Fet ascavoir, to be made know or understand.

Feve, late. *p. Coke Rep.* 9. 121. *Feiie*, idem, in mod. *French.*

Feve, Zeal. *p. Coke Rep.* 9.

Un feud, a Fee or Reward.

Le feu, the Fire, *fewe*, idem.

Feverer, the Month of *February*.

Furier, idem.

Feve, late, *fewe*, burned, *fewes*, a sort of light Wood.

Feves, Pulse. *p. nov. nar.*

Fester, to keep Holy-day, to feast.

Un fevre, a Smith, vide *Foigeron.*

Fiance, Truth, Faith, Affiance, Assurance.

Fiancer, to wed, to betroth.

Fief, a Fee, a Freehold.

Neint fiant, or *fyant*, not trusting. *p. Plowden's* Preface.

Fiestes, ye had made, *fistes*, idem.

Figer, to fasten.

A que fies, to which you may put trust.

Fieu, Fire, *fiew*. idem. *p.* 1 *Hen.* 7. 10. vide *Feu*.

Finer, to end, to conclude, determine.

Le file, the Thread, *filer*, to spin, or twist.

En fin, in the End, *al fine*, at last.

Au fine, to the end, *finist*, ended.

Finie, ended, *finalment*, lastly.

Filacetum, a Place wherein Brakes and Fern grow.

Fiene, hay, vide *Foyne*.

Fiew, Fire, *fieu*, idem.

Fine, in the Terms of the Law, 240, is put for force, or of necessity.

Fier, to trust to, to put, also to be arrogant.

Figuree, described.

Finy, ended, *finyment*, ending.

Un fil, a Bank. *p. Brit.* 111.

Fimes, mud. *p. Fitzh. Nat. brev.* 185.

Fimez, a Drain or Pit.

Filaser, an Officer who makes Process in the Common Pleas Court, who are in Number 14.

Fils, Sonnes, *file* and *fille*, a Daughter.

Firma, vide, *Ferma*.

Firma le huis, shut the Door.

Firmer, to shut, *le firme*, the shutting, *done Firmitie*, gave strength.

Firme, kept and maintained, *p. divers Authors.*

Fist, made or done, *fist fait*, he hath made a Deed, *fit*, he made. *p. Coke Rep.* 5.

Vous ne fiste, ye may not make. 26 *Hen.* 8.

F L

Flair, to blow. *p. Cromp. Jur. Cur.*

Cornestre flaye, a Horn to be blown. *p. eund.*

Un fleche, an Arrow.

Flecher, to bend, vide *postea*.

Fluvie, a River, *fluve*, idem.

Fley, a River. *p.* 16 *Hen.* 7. f. 14.

Flechir, to bend, *flecher*, idem, also a Bowyer.

Flourie, flourished, *un fleur*, a Flower.

Flemenesfreme or *Fleemensfreuth*, the Goods and Chattles of such as fly for a Felony. 3 *Just.* 181.

Le fleuret, the foyle or foyn. 9. *Rep.* 120.

A flurerer, to flow, also to flower.

Un flambeau, a Torch or Link.

Flot, a flood, *la flot de la mer*, the flowing of the Sea.

Flot and *reflot*, ebbing and flowing.

Flux and *reflux*, idem.

Flotter, to flote or swim, *me flotement*, floting or swiming on the top of the Water.

Flotages, such Things as so swim.

Fliche de lard, a Side or Flichin of Bacon, *fliche*, idem.

Fledwite, a Mulct for freedom of Fugitives.

Flemest wite, a Liberty to challenge Goods of a Fugitive.

Foder,

Fodder or *Fother* of Lead, contains 2000 *l.*

Foder, to dig, alſo digging.

Foyder, to dig.

Foder, alſo is to feed, *pur foder de dames*, for feeding of Deer.

Pour Fodder, idem, thence foddering of Cattle.

Foible, feeble, weak.

Foine, vide *Foyne*.

Foits, Times, *un fois*, once, *tout foits*, at all Times, *quelque foitz*, ſometimes, *par fois*, by times, *feits*, idem ut *foits*, *aſcun foits*, ſometimes, *ſovent foits*, oftentimes.

Fol, a Fool, an Idiot.

Folier, to do fooliſhly.

Foils, Leaves, *foiles*, idem.

Folement, fooliſhly, madly.

Folkland and *Folcland*, Copyhold Lands, ſo call'd by the *Saxons*.

Folkmote, the County-Court, or Sheriff's Turn.

Un Fond, a Ground, or Land-Tax.

Fong, before, fore Teeth.

Fondeur, a melter of Metals.

Font and *fount*, they made, or did.

Forbanir, to baniſh, or exile.

Foreprise, except, ſaving to himſelf.

Bon foreprise, a good exception. *p. Parkins* 135.

Forepris, excepted, ſaved, *forſpris*, idem.

Un forcelet, a Fort, or ſmall Caſtle. *p. Stat. Weſtm.*

Foreſtaller, to obſtruct or ſtop the Way. 3 *Inſt.* 181. (or rather the Market or Stall.)

Formage, Cheeſe.

Formee, formed.

For, with its Compounds, for moſt part, ſignifies out, as;

As *Forbarre*, barred or ſhut out, *forcloſe*, idem, ſo

Forjudge or *forejudged*, barred or ſhut out by Judgment.

Forfaict, forfeited, *forfaitera*, ſhall forfeit.

Forjure, to renounce, forſwear.

Fors, but, *fors toy*, but only thee.

Fort bien, very good, *forſque*, except.

Un fort latron, a ſtrong Thief.

Fortuiment, by chance.

Forger, to frame, to faſhion.

Forgeron, a Smith.

Forſque, only, until, but.

Forſque ſolement, but only.

p. Fort maine, by ſtrong hand.

Fortment, ſtrongly, forceably.

Un foſſe, a Ditch, a Pit, *foſſes*, plural.

Foſſe ſoubs terre, a Current under Ground.

Un foſſeur, a digger or delver, *foſſoyeur*, idem.

Un foſs debruſe, a Ditch thrown down, or into.

Un foſter, a Park-Keeper, or Ranger, *forſter*, idem.

Foundee and *foundus*, founded, or caſt.

Eſtre found, to be melted, caſt. *p. Plowden* 313.

Le founder, the Occaſion, Original, Ground or Cauſe.

Ils fount, they do, or did, or make.

Fourcher, to delay, put off, prolong, *fourch*, idem.

Fourches, Stocks, or Pillory, *fourche* in modern *French* is forked.

Fovir, to dig, vide *foder*, idem.

Jeo fowdra, I ſhall dig, *fowe*, digged.

Fovagle, digging. *p. Nov. Narr.*

Pur fower, for cutting down, also Carriage.

Fourmage, Cheese, *formage*, id.

Fouler, to tread down, *fowler aux pees*, to tread under foot.

Foy, Faith, also an Oath, as *affirmer per foy*, is to swear by an Oath. *Stat. Glouc. c. 7.*

Doner foy, to give Credit. *p. Coke 5. Rep. 1. 43.*

Foyal, faithful.

Foyne, Hay, also Grass.

Pur foys, the Agreement, or Covenant. *p. Nov. Nar.*

Un fournaise, a Furnace.

Foyder, to dig. *p. 12 Hen. 8. 2.*

Poit foyer, may dig. *p. eundem.*

F R

Fra, shall make, or do.

Fra la, shall make there. *p. Plowd 334 a.*

Fracture, breaking.

Fraine, a Bridle, *freine*, idem.

Un fraile, a Basket.

Franchement, freely, *frankment*, idem.

Franci plegii Free-Suiters, or Pledges. *p. Coke Inst. 73.*

Franc, free, *franktenements*, Freeholds, *frank bank*, free bench.

Franchtenment, making free, franchizing.

Frank tenant, a Freeholder.

Frankalmoignes, Free-Alms.

Francois, French.

Fraude, foldage, *frank faud*, free foldage.

Frank fraud, faudra, a Fold, or Pen for Sheep. *1 E. 3. 1. a.*

Levast fraude, set up a Fold. *p. Coke Rep. 8 125.*

Fraunches, Liberties, *franches*, idem.

Frateral, Brotherly.

Fraxines, Ashen Trees.

Frassetum and *Fraxinetum*, a Wood of Ash Trees.

Freines, young Ashen Trees, Saplings.

Fresn, an Ash Tree in modern *French.*

Frees, Brethren.

Terre gisser freshe, Land laying untilled.

Frische and *freshe terre*, untilled Ground. *p. Stat. Glouc. cap. 4.*

Freuer, to bridle.

Freinder, to break.

Frere, a Brother, *freres*, Brothers.

La frere mon aile, my great Uncle.

Freres gimaulx, Twins.

Freshment, presently, freshly.

Friburgh, a Free-Burgess. *p. Termes de Ley*, 102. also a Burrough Town, and by *Blunt* the same as *frank-pledge.*

Frounts, they make, or do. *p. Brit. 3.*

Froidement, coldly.

Fruit, Fruit, *fruiteux*, fruitful.

Frument, Wheat Corn.

Un friperer, a Seller or furbisher of old Clothes.

Frustrum terræ, a small piece of Land.

Frustrer, to disappoint, or make void.

Fryth, a *Saxon* Word for Peace, also a Plain between two Woods.

F U

Fuer, to fly, *jeo fua*, I fly.

Fua, fled or gone, *fuont*, they fled.

Fuir, flying, and sometimes, *fuer*, idem.

En son fuer, in his flight. *p. Coke Rep.* 5. 99.

A fuer, to fly.

Fuers al Sanctuarie, fliers to the Sanctuary.

Un futife and *futive*, one that is fled

Est futive, is fled, *de fuy*, fled. *fuyt*, idem. *p. Britton*, 86. also flight. *p eund.* 120.

Un fuyeur, a run-away, *fuite*, flight.

Furiffs, Fugitives. *p. Mirror. Justice.*

Fuayl, Fuel. *p. Nov. Nar.* 50.

Fuistes, ye were, *fuist* and *fut.* it was.

Fut un foits, it once was, *fuissoyent*, they were, *jeo fuy*, I was. *p. Coke Rep.* 5. 36.

Fueille verd, a green Leaf.

Funerailles, Funerals.

Fundus, a Farm. *p. 1. part. Inst.* 5.

Un furet, a Ferret.

Fureur, anger, rage.

Furches and *furca*, Gallows and Forks, idem. *p. Fitzh. Justice*, 1. 17.

Furches, by *Britton*, 30 & 31. is used for Stocks, vide *Fourches*, and for all such Things as are to punish Offenders in a Leet, vide *juices.*

Il fust, he fled. *Coke Rep.* 9. 121.

Furer, to steal, *furt*, Theft.

Furtivement, thievishly, or by stealth.

Fundaments, chief Rules, or Grounds for reasoning.

Fuser, to shed, to spill, *fuse*, shed.

Fuse sang, Bloodshed.

Fusile, meltable and melting.

Fust, a Club or Staff, *un crois de fust*, a wooden Cross, *per Britton*, 25.

Fut, he was. *p. Yelv.* 40.

Fueilla, leafy or full of Leaves, *fueilleur*, idem.

Fumeé, Smoaky.

Fumier, a Dunghill, *fumage*, Dung, or manuring with Dung.

Furnage, a Tribute paid to the Lord of the Manor, by the Suitors for the use of his Oven.

Arbres fustage, old high Trees of the Forest.

Fustain, Cotton, *bumbasine*, id. and *Fustian*

Futur, in Time to come, *futife* a Fugitive.

Fussent, they should be, *fust*, was and had been *p Coke Rep.* 9. 120.

F Y

Poies fyer, ye may trust. *per Plowd.* in the Preface.

Fyndaringa, idem ut *Treasure-Trove.*

Fynyeroit, would end. *p. Plowd.* 304.

G A

Gabel, Sax. *Gafol*, a Tax, Tribute or Custom. Hence,

Gafoldgyld, a Society paying such a Tribute or Custom. And

Gafol Land, Land liable to such a Tax or Tribute.

Un gage, a Pawn, also a Surety or Pledge.

Gage battel, to wage War, *gager de ley*, to wage Law.

Gager, to deposite, to put or lay down, also to engage or undertake, *Gagera*, shall engage.

Bailer en gage, to deliver or put in pawn

En gage, is also betrothed, by some Authors.

Gager contra ascun, to fight, also to lay a Wager.

Gages, Fees or Wages, as *pris ses gage*, took his Fee. *Hill.* 3 *Hen.* 6. & *Fitzh. Just.* 158. a.

Gages, Sureties. *p. Gregory.*

Gaigner and *gainer*, to get, to obtain by Husbandry.

Il ad gaigne, he hath gained, *p. Parkins*, 146.

Est gaine, is gotten, *p. Coke Rep.* 6. 25.

Que gaine, who plough or till. 4 *Rep. Coke* 37.

Gainage and *wainage*, Things belonging to the Plough and Cart, *gaignage*, idem, or the Benefit arising by Tillage, also Arable. *p. Crompton* 200.

Gaignarie or *gainery*, Husbandry, also Profit by Tillage.

Gainure, Tillage, *gaignont*, they get, or manure.

Galiges and *Galloches*, a sort of Shoes worn in foul Weather.

Gales and *galeys*, Wales, *galois*, Welsh. *p. Plowd.* 126.

Gales gents, Welsh Men, *per eundem, fol.* 23.

Un gaille, a Jail or Gaol.

Galines and *Galynes*, Cocks, or Capons. *Gelines*, Poultrey.

Gallihalpens, a sort of base Coin prohibited by 3 *H.* 5. *c.* 1.

Gants and *Gaunts*, Gloves, *Gantier*, a Glover.

Garbes, Sheafs of Corn, and sometimes the same as *Herbas*.

Un garbe, a Sheaf or Bundle. *p. Termes de Ley*, 170.

Garbles is the Dust or Filth separated from Spices and other Wares.

Garder, to keep, to beware, to look to.

Gardes, kept, *Gards*, idem. *Fait gard*, doth keep. *per Coke's Report.* 5. 89. *Gardera*, shall keep.

Gardes, look ye to, beware, have a Care.

Bien soy gard, let him take care, or heed well.

Preignes gard, take heed. *per Coke* 5. *Rep.* 25.

Bien gardus, well kept. *per Crompt. Jur. Cur.* 165.

Un gard, a Ward. *Un gardien*, a Warden or Guardian.

En le gardure, in the keeping. *Plowd.* 373.

En le gardeiney, idem. *per Termes Ley.*

Cur de Gardes, the Court of Wards.

Le Garden, the Keeper. *per Coke Rep.* 7. 36.

En garde, in Custody, or Wardship.

Seignour garden, the Lord Keeper.

Un Gardrobbe, a Place for Apparel, a Wardrobe.

Gardes vouſtre challenges, look to your Challenges; the which the Clerk of the Crown, and Clerk of Assizes say to the Parties, when the Jury is about to be sworn.

Gare, a course sort of Wool growing about the Sheeps Shanks.

Garner, to warn, *est garnee*, is warned or summoned, *garnisher*, to warn. *p. Kitchin* 6.

Garnishment, summoning, *garnye*, idem, *Garnis*, idem.

Est garnish, he is summoned or warned.

Garnished, idem, also kept.

Ne garnee, not kept or warned, *garnishee*, is he in whose Hands Money is attached.

Garrons, warning, summoning, *garnement*, idem.

Garrantly, warrantly, *un garrant*, a Warrant.

Garrenterout, they ſhould warrant.

Garrein, a Warren for Conies, *&c. p. Kitch.* 59.

Garen and *garene*, idem. *p. Coke Rep.* 7. 23.

Garrayne, idem. *p.* 12 *Hen.* 8. f. 9.

Garniture, Furniture, Trimming.

Garſon, a Boy, or young Servant.

Garſion, idem. *per Fitzh. Juſt.* 25.

Garſons Chauntement and *Garſons Chauntant*, ſinging Boys. *p. Coke Rep.* 8. 45.

Garſettes, Girls.

Un Garth, a Yard, Garden or Backſide, alſo a ſmall Homeſtal. *p. Blount.*

Garſonent, they draw, as in Fiſhing.

Soit garunt, let it be granted, *garunt*, idem.

Gartier, a Garter.

Gaſon, in modern *French*, is a Turf, or piece of Earth.

Gaſter, to waſte, to ſpoil.

Les gaſtes, the Waſts, *gaſtines*, waſte Ground.

Gaſtment, waſting, ſpoiling, Depredation.

Gaſcher, to row, as in a Boat.

Gauche, the left ſide. *p. Coke Rep.* 9. 120.

Gauche mamelle, they left Pap or Dug. *p. eund.*

Gavel, Tribute, Toll, vide *Gabel.*

Gavelkind, Lands partable among Kindred of the next Degree.

Un gay, *un geay*, the Bird called a *Jay.*

Gayner, to ſow or till, or the Profit thereby.

Tu Gaynes ma terre, thou doſt ſow or plow my Land. *p. Briton* 142.

GE

Un geaſt, a Gueſt. *p. Kitchin*, 176. *Geſtes*, Gueſts.

Geld, *Gelt* and *Gilt*, Money paid as a Tax or Tribute. Hence

Gildable, whatever is chargeable with ſuch a Tax; ſo

Gild or *Gyld*, now taken for a Society or Company, is from

Gyldan (Sax.) to pay, becauſe every Member paid his ſhare.

Generallement, generally, *gentilhome*, a Gentleman.

Geners, Kinds, Species.

Un geant, a Giant.

Geler, to freeze, vide *glace.*

Gelee, Froſt, *gele blanche*, white or hoary Froſt.

Gelement, Freezing, *gelure*, Ice.

Geline, a Hen, alſo a Capon. *p. Brit.* 151.

Gelines, Poultry.

Gentes, *Gents* and *Gens*, Common People, Lay-men, alſo a Country or Nation.

Gens de meſtier, Handy-craft Men.

Gens de Egliſe, Churchmen, the Clergy.

Genus and *genues*, Knees.

Il ne genulera, he ſhall not kneel.

Gentilhome, a Gentleman.

Gentifeme, a Gentlewoman.

Gentileſſe, the Nobility.

Geole, a Cave, a Priſon.

Geolier, a Jayler.

Germines, young Branches, or Sprouts of Trees.

Ils germine, they ſpring, or ſprout out.

Geeme and *germaine*, Stock, Kindred.

Engendre de mesme germe, came of the same Stock, or Kindred or Root.

Germer, to bud, to sprout.

Germement, budding, sprouting.

Les gentiles, the Heathen.

Gesir, to lye, vide *giser*, *gesine*, lying.

Gersume and *Geresgive*, a certain Fine, Rent or other Income.

Le geste, the behaviour, *geste*, put, cast in. *p. nov. nar.* 47.

Gette, idem. *p.* 21 *Hen.* 7. 40. also cast from.

Il poet gette, it may lie; *Poet este gette*, it may be gotten. *p. Fitzh. nat. brev.* 28. *gettes*, idem.

Gerbee de blee, a Sheaf of Corn, vide *garbe*.

Gevement, grieving. *p. Stat. Westm.* 1.

Genres, kinds. *p. Plowd.* 332.

Gest, vide *gust*.

G I

Gigner, to beget, *Gignets*, begetting.

Gild, a Fraternity combined in Orders, *&c.*

Gildable, Tributary, or liable to Taxes and Orders.

De gilours, of such. *p. Britton*, 24. a.

Cy gist, here lieth, *pur giser*, to lay or expose, *giser*, to lye, *gisant*, lying.

Girdland, a *Saxon* Word for Yard-land. *p. Coke.*

Gisont en agait, they lie in wait.

Gisoient, they lie. *p. Parkins*, 29.

Gira, shall or will lie. *p. Coke Rep.* 5. 13.

Girra, idem. *p. eund.* 6. 25.

Girroit, should lie.

La git, there lies. *p.* 20 *Hen.* 7. 9.

Poit giser les deniers in le Curt, may lay or bring Money into the Court.

Gisure, Lodging. *p. Termes de Ley*, 77.

Gisants, lying. *p. Parkins*, 93.

Gisaunts, idem.

Gist, lyeth.

G L

Glacer, to freeze, *Glace*, Ice.

Glace de tout costes, iced, or frozen about.

Un glave, a Sword; vide *Espee*, *p. Coke Rep.* 5. 122.

Glaire, Gravel, Sand.

Glaire de un Oeuf, the White of an Egg.

Glans, Mast, Acorns. *p. Brit.* 143. also all manner of Nuts, Haws, Hips. *p. Stat. Glouc.*

Glebe, a piece of Earth, or Turf. *p. Broke's Abr.* 303.

Gleab-lands, Church-Lands.

Glisser, to slide, or slip, *glissant*, slippery.

Glisement, sliding, slipping.

Glaunts, swimming. *p. Brit.* 6.

Gloir, Glory.

Glu, Glue.

Glyn, a Valley.

G O

Gors, a Stream or Pool, *gort*, idem.

Gorse, a watery Place; and by such a Name a Weare or Soil may pass by Deed. *p. Plowd.* 151. Also a Pool or Fish-pond. *p. eund.*

Gote, a Ditch, Sluice, or Gutter. *p.* 23 *Hen* 8.

Gorse

Gorse. lewes en ewes, Ditches thrown or cast up in watry Places. Also Pits, *p. Britton*, 32.

Goule Aoust, vide *Gule d'Aoust*.

Gomme, Gum.

Un Gorre, a Sow.

Le goust, the Taste, *Goustier*, to taste.

Gourt and *Goor*, a watry Place.

Un gouatte, a Drop.

Goutteux, Gouty.

Goule, vide *Gule*.

G R

Graces, Thanks. *p. Plowd.* 307.

Graine, Corn of all sorts.

Grainer, to till, or sow, *graynier*, idem.

Le Grammair, the Grammar.

Graffer, a Notary or Scrivener. *p. Stat.* 5. *Hen* 8.

Grange and *graunge*, a House or Farm of Husbandry.

Grangier, a Farmer.

Grava, a Wood or Grove, properly a little Wood.

Grand, great.

Grand fuir, much a-do.

Grandement, greatly, very much, *grandeur*, greatness.

Nul graund, no Lord or Grandee. *p Kitch.* 203.

Graunter, to grant, *grantus* and *grantuz*, granted.

Al grantant, at the granting.

Grantastes, ye have granted. 49 *Edw.* 3. 1. a.

Grauns, given. *p. Brit.* 4.

Gratis, freely for Thanks.

Gree and *gre*, consent, good liking, also satisfaction.

Sans gree, without agreement. *p. Coke Rep.* 8. 125.

En bon gre, in good part.

En ounter son gre, against his Will. *p. nov. nar.* 71.

Que il poit fair gree, that he might make Agreement or Satisfaction, *ust fair gre*, he had given satisfaction or made agreement.

Grevuosment, grievously.

Le greff or *greve*, an Officer who hath the Power of a Sherriff or chief Constable.

Geresa, idem, *Greve* in *Saxon* is a Bush.

Sheregreve, *Portgreve*, Chief Officers.

Grith, Peace. *p. termes Ley.* 178.

Grith breach, breach of the Peace. *p. eund.*

Grithstole, a Sanctuary.

Grosboys, a great Wood. *bois*, *gr.* idem.

Greit, greeteth.

Greinder and *graynder*, greater.

Greinder enquest, the Grand Jury.

Greinders and *Meinders*, Lords and Commons. *per West.* 1. *c.* 5.

Greive, grievous, *grever*, to grieve.

Greindement ensient, great with Child. *p. Coke* 6. 35.

Gressume and *Grossome*, idem ut *Gersuma*, *q. vid. Plowd.* 271, 285. vide *Jeresuma*.

Que est greve, who is damaged. *p. Hen.* 6. 5.

Ne grevement, they grieve not. *p. Stat. Westm.* 1.

Greve, great or grievous. *West.* 1. *c.* 5.

Greve, Forfeitures, grievous Fines and Imprisonment.

Grithbreche, a Breach of the Peace within a Forest.

Gro, fat, *grossier*, to grow big, *le grossure*, the greatness, bigness.

Grosses Dismes, great Tithes, *i. e.* of Corn and Hay.

Grossement ensient, great with Child, *grosse de enfant*, idem.

Grossone, a Fine at Entrance. *p. lib. ass. fol.* 64. a.

Grosses nyeffs and *nyefes*, great Ships.

Grot, a Den or Cave, also a shady woody Place, with Springs of Water.

Grester, to hail, *greste*, Hail.

Griffs, Claws, or Talons of Birds, *&c*

Grue, a Crane.

Gruarii, the chief Officers in a Forest.

GU

Guerr, War. *Rep.* 8. 166. a.

Guerdon, a Reward, vide *Gurdon*, idem. *p. Coke Rep.* 9. 121.

Gufe, a Pit. *p. termes de Ley* 176.

Gurge, a Pond or Pool.

Gurgite, a watery Place, *gurges*, idem.

Guerre, War, *guerres*, plural.

A leve guerre, to raise or make War.

Guerrine, Warlike.

Gust, *Bracton* useth it for a Stranger that lodges the second Night, a Guest, *gest*, idem. *p. Lambard.*

Guises, Fashion, Usages.

Le gule, the Throat, *trencha luy en le gule*, cut his Throat.

Gule de aoust, the first Day of *August*, which is St. *Peter ad vincula.*

Le guelle and *gueule*, the Wind-Pipe or Gullet.

Guetter, to watch.

Un guydon, an Ensign or Standard-bearer.

GY

Gyser, to lie, *gyssant*, lying, *gisoit*, it lieth.

Gyzer, to lie or sit, as a Swan to hatch.

Gyses, Geese, 10 *Hen.* 8. 2.

HA

Ha, hath, *qui ha*, who have.

Habile, able and fit, *hable* idem.

Habilitie, aptitude, hability.

Habiller, to dress, to array.

Habilliment, Clothing, Arraying.

Habile de corps, light of Body, active.

Habiter, to dwell, to inhabit.

Habite, inhabited.

Des habits, the Inhabitants.

Habitue, used, accustomed.

Hache, an Axe, also hewed, cut.

Hada, a Haven or Port.

Hables, Havens, Ports.

Haga, a House in a City or Borough.

Haits, lively, active.

Un hale, a Hall.

Haine, hatred, spite.

Hair, to bear Malice.

Qui hait, who hateth.

Haies, Hedges, Mounds.

Haies levye, ou abatu, Hedges made up or cast down.

Halener, to breath.

Hallage, a Fee or Toll paid for Cloths brought to *Blackwell Hall.*

Hallamshcire, a part of *Yorkshire*, where *Sheffeild* now stands.

Ham, a Habitation or Town.

Un hamel, a Hamlet or Village. *p. Plowd.* 337.

Hamsel and *Hamstal*, an ancient Messuage in decay, or a Toft, *i. e.* a Place where a House had stood.

Hanap, a Cup, Pot, or Tankard, *Hanapper. p. Parkins*, 43.

Hanap, idem, a Hamper.

Hand-

Handborow, a lesser or under Pledge, or Surety of a Tithing or Borough.

Headborow, the chief Pledge or Head-Surety of the same.

Hanser, to accuse.

Hanter, to frequent or use.

Happe, obtained, gotten. *per Cromp. Jur. Cur.* 48.

Happeroit, should chance or happen.

A happer, to chance or fall out.

Happa, shall chance or befall.

Ceo happa, it fell out. *p. Coke Rep* 7 10.

Haqueene, an ambling Nag, or pad Nag.

Un haque, a small Gun not a Yard long.

Haquebut, a bigger Gun.

Un harangue, an Oration.

Harrasser, to tire, to weaken.

Harasse, tired, weakened.

Halimote, a Court-Baron.

Harer, to stir up, move or provoke.

Harier, to importune, to urge, also to provoke.

Heriot and *heriot*, is that which is given or paid to the Lord of the Fee upon the Tenant's death, and is commonly the best Good or Beast, vide *heriot*.

Harneis, Armour, Furniture of Arms.

Hassarders, Gamesters, Lottery-Men.

Haster, to make haste, *hastivity*, hastiness.

Hastif and *hastive*, presently, quickly.

Hastifment and *hastivement*, idem.

Harbiger, vide *herberger*, *harberger*, idem.

Un hart, a Stag of five Years old.

Le hauche, the Hip.

La haute, the Point, also high.

Hault, high, *plus hault*, higher.

Hau, a Voice of calling.

Hauft, a Draught, *hauft de servois*, a draught of Beer.

Havre, a Haven or Port, *per Termes Ley* 95.

Haut wey, the High-way, *haut street*, idem.

Hautement and *hautment*, proudly, arrogantly.

Haulment, idem. *hauliement*, highly.

Hauteneffe, highness, greatness, *hautess* and *hautness*, idem. *hautain*, lofty.

Tres haut and *treshault*, most high.

Lever en hault, to raise up on high.

Haunge, contrivance. *p. Brit.* 48.

Havement, greedily.

Hautainment, loftily.

Haulteur and *hauteur*, height.

Haulser, to set up.

Haulser le prix, to raise the price.

Havoir and *avoir*, to have.

Haw, a small piece of Land near a House, and sometimes a Mansion-house.

Haugh, a Valley. *p.* 1. *pt Inst.* 5.

Un hay, a Hedge, Mound or Fence.

Hayson, the fencing or hedging Time.

Un camp bien hay, a Field well hedged.

Hayes, plural, *en haye*, in ranks, or rows.

Haybote, necessary stuff for Hedging.

Hayn, vide *hain*, hatred, *hay*, envious, malicious, *estre hay*, to be malicious.

Hedgebote, a Privilege of taking Wood for repairing Hedges and Fences.

Housebote, the like of Timber, *&c.* for Repair of Houses.

Heint, hate.

Heriot and *heriot Service*, is a Duty from Tenant in Fee, to the Lord, payable at the Death, and is usually double the Annual Quit-rent, vide *hariot Custom*, *antea*.

Herault, a Herald at Arms.

Herberger, to lodge, harbour or entertain.

Moy herberger, to lodge me. *p. Fitzh. Just.* 209.

Herberge and *herbage*, Victuals, Provision or Entertainment. *p. Coke Rep.* 5.

Herbeger ne voet, would not entertain. *p.* 5 *Edw.* 4. *pas An. lib.*

Soit herberge, be entertained, lodged. *p. Coke Rep.* 8. 23.

Un herberger and *herbiger*, an Inn-keeper. *p Kitchin*, 126.

Heritage, an Inheritance

Hereditaments, such Things as go with the Inheritance, to the Heir, and not to the Executor.

Helas, Alas.

Herbette, dull, blockish.

Healder, an old *Saxon* Word for Tenant, or Occupier.

Heure, an Hour, *heures*, plural.

Bon heure, a good hour, good luck.

Mal heure, the contrary.

De le heure, from such Time, or that Time; also forasmuch.

A cest heure, at this Tine present, *al heure*, in Time, *del heure que*, since, 42 *Edw.* 3. 20.

Le heynoste, the heinousness, *p.* 2 *R.* 3. 13. b.

Heureusite, happiness, blessedness. 1 *Rep. Coke* 1.

Heureux, happy, fortunate.

Heyre, an Heir, *ses heyres*, his Heirs.

HI

Hibou, an Owl, *hulotte*, idem.

Hideux, horrible, dreadful.

Hier, Yesterday.

Hinefare (Sax.) the going away of a Hine or Servant.

Hirst, a Wood, vide *hurst*.

Histoire, History.

Un hide de terre, is a Plough-Land computed to be 100 Acres. *p. Crompt. Jur. Cur. fol.* 200.

Hidage, anciently a Tax upon every Hide of Land.

Hine, a Servant in Husbandry.

Hidel, a Place of Sanctuary or Protection.

Hirciscunda, a Division of Inheritances among Heirs.

HO

Hobilers and *Hoblers*, certain light Horsemen, who by Tenure were bound to scour the Sea-Coasts, and give notice of Invasions, *&c.*

Hogenhine (Sax.) one that tarries above three Days and Nights in a House, and thereby becomes one of the Family.

Home and *homme*. a Man.

Homicide, Man-slaughter.

Home de guerre, a Soldier or Man of War.

Homage, Obedience, and by Tenure to be true to the Lord of whom Land is held.

Home-hine, idem ut *Hogenhine*, properly a Houshold Servant.

Holt, a Wood, *Saxon.*

Holm, an Island or grassy Ground compassed with Water, also a River-Island, *Saxon.*

Honor, a more noble sort of Signiory or Lordship, whereon divers other Lordships or Manors depend.

Hoo, a Hill, *Sax.*

Hoir, mod. *French*, for Heir.

Homesoken, an Immunity from forcible Entries.

Hont and *honte*, Shame, Disgrace. *p. Coke 4 Rep. 5.*

Sans hont, impudent, *pur hont*, for Shame.

Ne fuer honte, were not ashamed.

Honteux, blushing, *estre honteoux*, to blush or be ashamed, *chose honteuse*, a Thing causing shame or blushing.

Horngeld, a Tax or Payment for horned Beasts in a Forest

Hors, out, without, *hors de sence*, mad.

Hors de temps, untimely.

Hort date, bearing Date.

Un horologue, a Clock. *p. Coke Rep. 5. 1.*

Hostelle, the Houshold.

Hostel de Roy, the King's Houshold.

Un hostelier, an Inn-keeper, also an Hostler.

Hoch-pot, to mingle together, so where a Man dies and leaves several Children, some of whom are preferred in his Life-time, what they have had of their Father is to be put and valued with what is left in *hoch pot*, and all equally to be divided amongst all the Children.

Hostile, Enemy-like.

Hovement, digging, or delving.

Un hove, an Iron Instrument to dig or delve.

Hoyau, so called in mod. *French.*

Hough, a Valley, *British.*

Hocketor and *hocqueteur*, a Knight of the Post, a decayed Man.

HU

Hu and *hute*, an Outcry.

Hueis, idem. *p. Fitzh. Just.* 200

Hure, an Hour, vide *heure*, also Time. *p. Plowd. Abr.* 32.

Hui and *huy*, to Day.

Huile, Oyl, *Huille*, idem. *p. Coke Rep. 7. 37. a.*

Hulet and *hewlet*, an Owl.

Huis, a Door or Porch.

Huis and *huse overt*, the Door open.

Huisse, idem.

Huisser, the Usher, or Porter.

Huit and *huict*, eight.

Huict cent, eight Hundred.

Le huitieme partie, the eighth Part.

Huictime, idem.

Humecter, to moisten.

Humer, to suck or draw in.

Humers Plein de eau, full of watery Humours.

Le humble, the Belly.

Hurst, a Wood or Grove of Trees.

Un hunter de tavernes, a Haunter or frequenter of Taverns. *p. Coke Rep. 5. 58.*

Husfastne, a Tenant of a House which had Land annex'd, or adjoining.

Hustings (Sax.) a House where Things or Causes are heard and adjudged, properly a Court held before the Mayor and Aldermen of *London*, *York*, *Lincoln*, *Winchester*, &c.

Hutesium and *hutestum*, a Hue and Cry. *p. Fitzh.* 17.

Hutesium, is also an Outcry, or Proclamation, from thence *husteium*, the Hustings in *London*, where Proclamation is made upon Exigents, &c.

Huyer, to cry out, or proclaim.

Huys, idem ut *huis*.

Huy, to Day in mod *French*.

De huys en huis, from Door to Door.

Un hutte, a little Cottage.

Hydropique, Dropsical

Hypocrier, to dissemble.

Hythe, a Wharf, little Haven or Port, as *Queenhyth*, *Lambhyth*, &c. *p. Blount.*

Hyver, Winter. *p. Britton*, vide *Iver* and *Yver*.

Hulm vide *holm*.

Huscarle, a Domestick Servant, *Saxon*.

Huseans, Buskins, from *hauseau*, a kind of Boot, or any Thing worn over Stockings.

J A

JA, now, already, or from hence.

Jactivus, he that is cast, or looses by Default in pleading.

Ja demains, furthermore. *Stat. Glouc. c.* 8

Ja deux ans, now two Years since.

Ja soit que, although, that.

Ja failli, I have fail'd, thence *Jeoffailes*.

Jades, lately, even now, also heretofore.

Jadis, idem. *per Coke Rep.* 6. 23.

Jaloux, Jealous.

Jalemanes, however, notwithstanding, nevertheless, *Jalemaeynes*, idem. *p. Plowd. Com.* 304. *p. Plowd Abr.* 57

Jalemens, always. *p. Brit.* 4. a.

Jammes and *jamais*. *per Stat. Westm* 1. 20 never, and *per termes de Ley* 6. presently, and *p. eund* 84 *file*.

Jamais, *a jam & magis*, at this Time and further.

A jamais and *a jammes*, for ever, perpetual, always, still. *p. al. Authores*.

Jammes devant, never before.

Jambes, Thighs.

Jampnum, furse, gorse.

Les jareds, the Hams, also Thighs. *p. termes Ley* 179.

Janvier, the Month of *January*.

Jarcer, to cleave, also cleft.

Un jardin, a Garden.

Jaulne, Yellow Colour, *per Plowd.* 339

Jeo jay, I have, *javera*, I shall have. *p* 2 *Hen.* 7. 11. b and by *Crompton's Jur.* 22. I may have.

Ja ent ad Cess, hence it hath been passed, or gone, or Times past, also hath forborn doing. *per nov. nar.* 56. b.

Jaun, idem ut *jampnum*, i. e. forse.

I C

Icel, this. *per Coke Rep.* 8. 157.

De iceux, of them. *p. Plowd.* 270. b.

Iceluy, he, the same Man.

Icelle, She, or the same Woman.

En icellez, in these same. *Plowd.* 349.

De icel, of it, *per Coke Rep.* 6. 26. also of the same, *per Crompt.* 221.

Jeo voil icy dire, I will here tell you, *icell* is generally taken for it, and the same.

Ideot, one that is a Fool from his Birth.

J E

Jecter, thrown, cast, vide *jette* and *jetta*.

Jectment, throwing, casting.

Jectes en Mouldes, cast in Moulds.

Ject Commaundements, laid Commands.

Jeady, the Day, also *Thursday*.

Jeo, I, *jeo aye*, I have.

Jeo ne poy, I cannot.

Jeo soy, I be, or am.

Jeo fue, I have been, also I am.

Jeoffaules, Faults, Mistakes, *Misprisions*, Oversights in Pleading, vide, *jay faills*.

Jeopardie, hazard.

Jeman, a Yeoman, *Saxon*.

Jesq; and *jesques*, to, unto, or until, *Jesques*, idem.

Jeresuma or *Je esgive*, properly a Fine or Income paid on one's Entrance into any Estate, Place or Office.

Jeusday, Tuesday, vide *Juisde*.

Un jeu, a Play or Game.

Jean, John.

Jeuner, to fast.

Jeudi and *jeaundie*, Thursday.

Jeune, young, *Jeune Garson*, a young Fellow.

Jeunes, young Persons.

Un jeune fille, a young Maiden.

Lour jeunesse, their Youth, *Jeunesse*, Youthful. *per Coke Rep.* 11.

Jerint, they have gone.

Jetsen and *jetson*, Goods, or Things cast into the Sea to preserve the Ship.

Jetter, idem ut *jecter*.

Jette and *jetta*, idem.

Ils jetteront, they drew down. *p. Plowd.*

I G

Ignitegium, the Time of covering the Fire, vide *Curfew*.

Ignote, unknown.

Ignier, to burn, *ignyer*, idem.

Ignye, fired, burned.

Ignorer, to be ignorant of, not to know.

Ignorement, ignorantly.

Ignominieux, reproachful, dishonorable

Ignominieusment, reproachfully, shamefully.

Jit tout ceo fuit, all this was. *p. Termes de Ley* 24. b.

I L

Il, he, and it, *Il serra*, it shall be.

Il est ainsi, it is so.

Il jia, they are.

Ou est il? where is it, or where is he?

Il puisse, he may have.

Il y ad sicome sont, as if there are. 1 *p. Inst.* 167.

Illonques, thither, also there and thence, *deillonque*, from thence.

Il Fault, it behoveth.

Illec, thither, there. *p. illec*, that way.

Illegitime, unlawful.

D'illours, Electors. *p. Plowd.* 23.

Illusion, deceit, beguiling.

Illoyal, unfaithful.

Illustre, famous, eminent.

Illustrer, to make clear, or evident.

Imba-

Imbatler, to enclose. *p. Moore's Rep.* 119.

Imbase, made worse.

Imbu, instructed, endued, also wetted.

Imbuent, they drank, or they swallow'd.

Imbeziler, to steal, pilfer.

Impanel, to write down in order, as in returning Jurors Names.

Imparker, to impound, *imparke*, impounded,

Impeach, to accuse one of Crimes, to hinder.

Impeachment, (Lat. *Impetitio*) an impediment or restraint.

Impeachment (Lat. *Impetratio*) is the preferring of any Request or Demand, also to sue or prosecute.

Imperer, to command.

Imperite, unskilful, unlearned.

Imperites, idem.

Impedier, to hinder.

Implicative, implicitly.

Implead, to commence a Suit, to sue for.

Implier, to fill up, by *Fitzh. Nat. Brev.* 88. also to fulfil, by *Broke's Abr gr.*

Pur impleer, for the fulfilling.

Impleds, filled. *p. Cromp. Jur. Cur.* 223. b.

Impartir, to communicate.

Imbecile, weak, also to purloin.

Immeubles, Goods not removeable.

Immende, unclean.

Impiteux, unmerciful.

Immunitie, Exemption, Privilege.

Imperfonee, one inducted to a Benefice Ecclesiastick, also a Dean and Chapter are Persons *imperfoneé* of an Impropriation or a Benefice appropriated to them. *p. Blount.*

Implorer, to ask or desire earnestly

Impierment, prejudicing, impairing

Implements, Things necessary for a Trade, or Furniture of a House, or used in Husbandry.

Improwment, making better, or of more value.

Imposer, to put upon. *p. Coke Rep.* 5. 49.

Impost, brought in, carried.

Imprender, to take upon one.

Imprendra and *imprendera*, shall take upon him.

Imprise sur luy, took upon him. *p. Coke Rep.* 5. 13. b.

Impristeront, they took upon them, also they put forward.

Impregnant, filled with, containing, or being with Child.

Imprimee, printed, *imprime*, idem.

Impropriation, Tithes in Laymen's Hands, but *Appropriations* are such in Spiritual Persons Hands.

Impudique, without Shame.

Imputer, to charge with, to impute.

Impunee, unpunished.

Imprimeur, a Printer.

Imposture, deceiving, *un imposteur*, a deceiver.

Imprecation, cursing.

Ne impediera, shall not hinder.

Improprement, unproperly.

Impliquer, to entangle.

Impost, Tribute, Tollage or Customs.

Imprimerie, the Art of Printing, also an Impression and a Printing House.

Inapres, then after, also from thence.

Inacoustume, not used, unaccustomed.

Inadvertence, unadvisedness.

Inanere, to make void or null, to defeat.

Incapacitie, inability.

Incedent, are set forth or publish'd. *p Coke Rep* 8. 19. a.

Incender, burn, or set on Fire.

Incessament, always, or continually.

Incongruitie, unagreeableness.

Inchase, drove. *p. Coke* 8 66. b.

Incident, a Thing not to be separated, as a Court-Baron from a Manor, also a Thing happening or falling out of necessity.

Inciter, to stir up, or to provoke

Inciser, to cut.

Incite, provoked.

Incumbrant, encumbring.

Incumbent, he who is possessed of a Church with Cure of Souls, who bends all his Study to his Cure

Incurgera, shall forfeit, shall incur.

Queux incurgera, which shall happen or fall out. *p. Coke* 5. 118 b.

Incurre, happened, also encreased. *p. Moore Rep.* 116. *incurra*, idem.

Ne incurr, run not into.

Indeu, indebted.

Inclusivement, comprehending, *exclusivement*, the contrary.

Incogna, unknown.

Incommoder, to hinder.

Inchanter, he who sings Verses to charm.

Incleised, ensnared, intangled, in modern *French inlasse*.

Inconsiderament, rashly.

Incontinent, immediately.

Incorrectement, faultily.

Incuter, to strike, *ne voil incuter*, will not strike. *p. Fitzh. Just.* 11. a.

Indire, to declare, also to endite, *indict*, endited.

Indices, Signs, Tokens.

Indoctement, unlearnedly.

Indomit, boisterous, untameable and ungovernable. *p. 1. part Inst.* 124.

Induccr, to bring in.

Infect, undone, not accomplish'd. *p. Plowd.* 250. b.

Infreint, broken.

Infantes, Children.

Ingen, wrong, deceit, *pur Ingen*, for wronging or deceiving. *p. Kitchin* 144. a.

Ingenie, Wit, Ingenuity.

Indecis, undetermined, undecided.

Indemne, saved harmless.

Indignement, unworthily.

Individu, not to be divided.

Per indivis, as not divided.

Indivisum, in Law, is when two or more hold in Common without Partition.

Injustement, wrongfully.

Indult, Young, not of Age.

Ineffable, unutterable.

Infreinder, to break, *infreint*, broken.

Mal ingene, ill Will. *Coke* 3. *Rep.* 83.

Inique, wicked, *iniquement*, wickedly, *les ingenyes*, their wits. *Plowd.* 82. a.

Ingendres, begotten.

Inhabile, unfit, unable.

Inhiber, to forbid.

Inhumer, to bury.

Injurieux, hurtful, or wrongful.

Ing, a watery Place. 1 *part Inst.* 5.

Ingyst, thrown out. *p. Fitzh. Gr. abr 1 pt. fol.* 238.

Injecture le Maines, laying Hands on one.

Injurer ascun, to wrong one.

Injunction, a Prohibition, or Command, also a Writ so called out of the Court, forbidding to act

Inorer, vide *Ignorer*.

Insient, vide *ensient*.

Insient, pregnant, quick with Child.

Insient priviement, newly with Child.

Insient grossment, great with Child

Inraser, vide *enraser*.

Inracera, pull'd down, thrown down.

Inquise, enquired into. *per Kitchin* 4.

Al inspection, upon View or Sight. *p. Fitzh.* 134.

Infamer, to scandalize.

De infame, of ill Name.

Inegal and *inegual*, unequal.

Instainement, presently, vide *maintainant*.

Insurge, rose up.

Inepte, unfitly, foolishly.

Instruict, instructed.

Insuer, to pursue or follow.

Insuist, following, and he followed.

Insuera, shall follow or pursue.

Intaunt, forasmuch, inasmuch.

Intromit, meddled with, *Intromitter*, to meddle with, and, *come jeo intend*, as I think or conceive.

Intendement, thinking, conceiving.

Intelligence, Knowledge.

Interlesser, to put between, also to leave out or omit.

Interlesse, left out, omitted, *interlessant*, interlined.

Inover, to invent a-new, to change.

Inopine, sudden, unlook'd for.

Insciement, ignorantly, without one's Knowledge.

Instigateur, a provoker, a stirrer up.

Insolu, unpaid.

Interjecter, to cast or put between

Intermettre, to discontinue, *intrometter*, idem.

Interoguer, to question, to demand.

Intervalle, a space between, also a space of Time, *&c.*

Les intestines, the Intrails, or Bowels.

Intime, inwardly, *mon intime amie*, my dear, or inward Friend.

Intrication, intangling.

Intrusion, unlawful entry into Possession.

Intruder, vide *Entruder*.

Inveigner, to find, *inveigne*, found.

Inveignant, finding, *serra inveigne*, shall be found.

Invent r, to find out.

Investe, possessed.

Invenigne, vide *envenome*, Poison.

Inviter, to shun, to be unwilling.

Ipso invito, against his Will.

Inviter is also to provoke.

Invironer, to compass about.

Aler inviron, to go about.

Invalider, to weaken, to make void.

Inventorier, to inventory, or write Particulars.

Inutile, unprofitable.

JO

Joncaria, the Place where Rushes grow. *Co. Lit.* 45.

Joon,

Jova, played. *p. Coke Rep.* 9. 120.

Jovant, playing. *p. eund.*

Joindre, to join, to couple.

Joialx, Jewels. *p. Stat. Art. sup. Chart. cap.* 20.

Joignant apres, joining unto, or hard by.

Joinct, joined.

Joue, play'd.

Jouges, Yokes. *p. Plowd.* 276.

Un jonc, a Rush, *joncaria*, rushy places, *juncaria*, idem.

Jour, a Day, *touts jours* for ever.

Ce jour, to Day, *en quel jour*, in what Day, *le jour demaine*, to morrow, *touts les jours*, daily, *journment*, idem.

Journante, Day breaking. *p. Britton* 209.

Journallement and *jeurnalment*, daily. *p Plowd.* 378.

De jour en jour, from Day to Day.

Jour is also an Oath, *que appent a la journee*, which belonged to their Oath. *p. Coke Rep.* 8 34.

Poit estre jouree, may be sworn. *p. eund.* 9. 40.

Joitement, Wording. *p. Coke* 5. 99. a.

Joyeusement, merrily, cheerfully, *p. eund.* 7. 17.

Un jou, a Cock, *jo*, idem.

Joung, a Yoke, vide *Juge*.

Jouste, hard by, joining, *jouxte*, idem.

Joyeux, merry, joyful.

Joyntenants, they who hold by the same Title without Partition.

Joesdie, Thursday. *p.* 1 *Hen.* 7. 5. a.

Joeudi, idem in mod. *French.*

Joyaux, Jewels. *per Stat.* 28. *Edw.* 1.

Jotson. vide *Jetson*.

Joyeusment, joyfully.

I R

Ire, Wrath, Anger, *Iracund*, angry.

Qui est ire? Who is angry?

Ire, Also to go, to pass, to journey.

Ire ad largum, to go or be set at liberty, to escape.

Ira, shall go, or journey. *p.* 19 *Hen.* 8. 10. b.

Irra, idem. *p.* 21 *Hen.* 7. 27. a. from *aler* to go.

Ne irroit avant, he should not go or pass before this Time. *per Plowd. abr.* 22. b.

Irrount, they go, *&c.*

Irruer, to pull, or throw down.

Irreprehensible, blameless.

Irrite, unjust, unlawful. *p. Coke Rep.* 8. 56.

Irrites, void. *p.* 2. *part Institutes* 665.

Irriter, to provoke, to stir up.

Irruption, breaking in.

Irrevokeablement, not to be revoked.

Irreformed, unreformed.

Irrepleviable, not to be delivered upon Sureties, or Pledges, a distress to remain.

I S

Un Isle, an Island.

Isser and *issir*, to go forth.

Issera, shall issue.

Isseroit, should issue forth.

Issist, he went forth, or issued out. *Issuist*, idem.

Issuont, they spring forth, or issue out.

Istuants, issuing. *issuant*, idem, *issaut*, idem. *p. Coke* 8. 87. & *p. Parkins* 125.

Issauntes, idem.

Issint, so. *p. Fitzh. Nat. br.* 40. also they be. *p. Parkins* 125. a.

Issi, thus, and so. *p. termes de Ley* 55. b.

Issue, Children.

Item, also, it being an Article.

Isliera, shall choose. 32 *Hen.* 6. 20.

Isser, to issue out, to go.

J U

Cel juge, this Yoke.

Un juge, a Judge.

Juillet, the Month of *July*.

Juises, *p. Fitzh. Justice* 201. seems to be Nusances, or Stanks to turn the Water out of its Course.

Juiff, a Jew.

Jusne, young. *p. Coke Rep.* 11. 53.

Junes, young People. *p. eund*

Lour junesse, their Youth. *p. Plowd.* 303. b.

Jument, a breeding Mare, a Colt, also a Bullock. *p. Gregory* 30. & *p. eund.* 323. b.

Jugum terræ, is taken to be half a Plough-Land, or as much as a Yoke of Oxen can till.

Juncaria, rushy Places, *joncaria*, idem.

Juns, a Man's Scull. *p. Nov. Nar.* 69.

Jure, sworn, also an Oath.

Jumpna, a waterish Place. 1 *pt. Inst.* 5.

Jures, ye are sworn, also Oaths.

Pur jurer, for to be sworn.

Jurement, swearing, *Jurye*, sworn.

Serra jure, shall be sworn.

Estre poient jures, ye may be.

Juries, idem ut *Jures*.

Jurgent, they shall swear. *p. Brit.* 9. a.

Jurisdie, vide *Jeusdye*, Tuesday. *p. Nov. Nar.* 5[illegible].

Jubile, a Pardon, a Year of Rejoicings given every fiftieth Year by the Pope.

Jurisconsultes, Counsellors in the Civil Law.

Jusques, until, unto, *Jesque*, idem.

Jusques a ce lieu la, unto this place, here.

Jusques a maintenant, till this present.

Justement, uprightly.

Justes, Contentions in Arms, and with Spears on Horseback. *Jousts*, in modern *French*.

Se justifier, to purge himself of a Crime.

Justicements, all Things belonging to Justice. 2 *Inst.* 225.

Justifiont, they justified or maintain'd.

Juvences, Heifers, also Steers.

Juvence, a Steer.

Jusne, younger.

Junes, young ones. *p. Brit.* 169. a.

Juvent, young, *juvents* and *juvens*, idem.

June shovellers, young Quoists or Pigeons.

Juvenches, Calves. 39 *Hen.* 6. 22. b.

K A

K*Alendar Month*, is 30, or 31 Days, but saying twelve Months, it shall be computed according to 28 Days *per* Month. *Coke Rep.* 6 61. b. a Twelve-month singularly is all the Year. *p. eund.*

Kantref, in *Wales*, includes a hundred Villages.

Karle,

Karle, a Man-Servant, or Clown.

Karrata feni, a Cart-load of Hay.

Kay, a Wharf to land Goods.

Kayage, Toll paid for ſuch landing, or loading.

K E

Keins and *Kiens*, idem ut *keyns*.

Kernellata domus, a Caſtle.

Un kerver, a Carver. *p. Parkins.*

Kernes, idle Perſons, Vagabonds.

Keyns, Oaks, alſo young Saplings of Oaks, the modern *French* is *cheſnes*.

Keynez, Oaken Trees. *p. Plowd. Abr.* 75.

K I

Kidells, Wears where Fiſh are caught. *p. Coke* 2 *pt. Inſt.* 38. *kopen*, idem.

Kingſilver, Money paid on levying a Fine, in reſpect of the King's Licence for that purpoſe.

K N

Knol, a Hill. 1 *pt. Inſt.* 5.

Knout, a Knight. *p. Briston.* 200. b.

Un kne, idem ut *knol.*

Knave, anciently a Man-Servant, alſo a male Child. *p.* 14. *Edw.* 3. *Stat.*

L A

La, is a ſign of the Femenine Gender, for the, as *la feme*, the Woman.

La, is alſo an Adverb of place, as, *la ou tu es*, there where thou art.

La, is alſo a Relative, rehearſing the Thing ſpoken of, but moſt often ſtands for there.

L, the Letter is very often uſed for *Le*, the, before any word, as *L'eſpouſels*, the Marriage, *l'iſſue*, &c. *L'adite*, *l'adict.*

Si la, ſo long, until. *p. Brit.* 136. a.

Labeurer, to labour, *labeur*, labor.

Labourage, Husbandry work, Tillage.

Jour labour, Day-work.

Lacct, Milk, *lac*, idem, alſo a *Lake.*

Laborieux, painful, laborious.

Lacerer, to tear in pieces.

Lacerta, a Fathom. *p.* 1 *pt. Inſt.* 4.

Laces, Gins, Snares.

Laches, negligence, ſlackneſs, default, omiſſion.

Lacher, to be idle, negligent, lazy, to loiter.

Lacheſſe, idem, neglect.

Lache, idleneſs, lazineſs, from *laſche*, modern *French*, careleſs, ſlothful.

Lader, to ſhip, or lade on Board.

Lafferent, they belong.

Laies gents, Lay-Men, *lays gens*, idem, *i. e.* they who are not of the Clergy.

Laga and *Lage*, Law.

Laganes, Gallons, *Lageons*, idem, *Cromp. Juſt.* 33 *un lagon*, a Gallon. *p. Coke Rep.* 6. 61.

Lai, where.

Laghlite, a Mulct for Breach of the Law, *Saxon.*

Lagan, Goods at the bottom of the Sea.

Lagon and *Ligan*, idem.

Laieur, breadth. *p. Fitzh. Nat. Brev.* 225. b.

Laisant, leaving, *lature* and *laiſſture*, idem.

Lain and *laine*, Wool.

Leynes peals, Wool-fells. *p. Stat. Weſtm.* 1. 59.

Layſer, to leave, *laiſe*, left, *laiſer*, idem, and to relinquiſh, and forſake, *p. Coke* 7. 15. and 6. 76.

Laiſſer la feme, to put away the Wife, or leave her.

Laiſſe le huis overt, left the Door open.

Eſt laiſe, is ſet forth or left.

Layſe, idem ut *laiſe*.

Un laiz and *un lezs*, a Legate.

Evoy laiſe, I had left. *p Plowd. Preface.*

Lamena, led, carried.

Lancheap, a Fine paid on the Sale or Alienation of Lands.

Il langue, the Tongue.

Couper la langue aſcun, to cut out one's Tongue.

Languer and *langur*, weakneſs, ſickneſs.

Languir, to languiſh, *languiſant*, languiſhing.

Languorouſment, faintly, languiſhingly.

Lannemannus, the Lord of the Manor. 1 *pt. Inſt.* 5. a.

Un lapidaire, a Jeweller.

Laps de temps, loſs of Time.

Laps, a ſlip or fall, uſed for an omiſſion of the Patron to preſent his Clerk within ſix Months.

Lath, a great part of a County containing divers Hundreds.

Lays gens, vide *laies gens.*

Lay poier, Lay-power.

Loyſomus, let us reſt, or leave off. *Coke Rep* 10. 37.

Larges, encreaſed, enlarged.

Larges ou eſtraits, encreaſed, or diminiſhed. *p. Britton* 143. b.

Large, wide, *fort large*, very wide.

Large ouſter, over-meaſure.

Largeſſe, a Gift, or Reward.

Mettre large or *vaſt*, to let go at large.

Larroneux, Thieviſh.

Larceny, Theft, *Laron* and *Larron*, a Thief, or Felon.

Lareyns, Thefts.

Un Laſi, one of the Leſſees. *p. Coke Rep.* 5. 9. a.

Laſer, a Leprous Perſon.

Laſſer, to tire, to make weary.

Las, weary.

Laſſe, wearied, *Laſette*, wearineſs.

Laſtals, Dunghils, or Places to throw Filth, or Dung.

Laſtels, ſtays, hindrances, ſtops.

Lattre, the ſide.

Latrine, a Sink, Jakes, or Houſe of Office.

Laten, Braſs.

Lature, breadth, *Leaure*, idem.

L'autre, the other.

Laver, to waſh.

Lave, waſhed, *Lavement*, waſhing, *Lavera*, ſhall waſh.

Lawe, a Hill, *lawnd* and *lound*, a Plain between Woods.

Lagette, a Cheſt, Box, or Drawer.

Layneſſe, greateſt, largeſt, biggeſt. *p. Nov. Nar.* 61.

Layſeront, they leave. *Coke Rep.* 6. 12. b.

Lay gents, common People.

L E

Le, is an Article before the Maſculine Gender, ſignifying, the, as *le home*, the Man.

Les is put as a plural, as *le un*, the one, *les auters*, the others.

Le quel, the which, *leſquels de deux qui que ci ſoit*, which of the two ſoever it be.

Lea and *Ley*, Pasture Ground.

Leal, vide *Loyal*, i. e. faithful, *&c.*

Lealment, faithfully, lawfully. *p. Brit.* 184.

Leaument, idem. *p. eund.* 18.

Leans, within. *p. Stat. Westm.* 1.

Leaure, the breadth. *p. nov. nar.* 68. b.

Un lease, a Leash wherein Grayhounds are led.

Leaz, leased, demised.

Lecherwise, *Legrewita*, *Lotherwite*, *&c.* a Fine paid for Adultery and Fornication. 3 *Inst.* 206.

Lechergeld, *Legergeld* and *Logregeld*, idem.

Lecteur, reading, also read.

Leger, to read, *bien pois leer*, could well read. *p. Coke Rep.* 11. 35.

Lecte, a Bed.

Lede, hurt.

Legierment, lightly, or easily, vide *Leigerment*.

Leicher, to lick, *licher*, idem.

Leide, Aid.

Un leez, a Lease. *p. Parkins* 157. b.

Leger and *legier*, sudden, hasty, also violent and notorious. *p. Fitzh. Just.* 147. a.

Legerte, hastily, suddenly, violently. *p. Brit.* 237.

Leigerment, lying. 1 *Hen.* 7. 1. and 31. also easily. *p. Rep.* 3. 26. also dormantly, or by the By. *p Plowd.* 303. b.

Rewle legerment, a standing Rule.

Un legion, a number of Armed Men, containing by some 6500, by others 12500 Men.

Un legat, an Ambassador.

Legislature, a Declaration of the Laws in Writing or Print.

Legitime, lawful.

Le lendemaine, the next Day after, or the morrow.

Leigne, the eldest.

Defferer en lendemaine, to put off till to morrow.

Lendemaine, is sometimes used for out of hand, and presently, and afterwards.

Lee, read, *lees* plural, *leisure*, reading.

Leigne and *leygne*, the Elder.

Lembleier, to steal.

Lenir, to mitigate, to asswage.

A lenvoy, to convoy, or send. *p. Brit.* 19.

L'envers, the inside, or within.

Lendroit, without, outwards.

Lefer, to hurt.

Lefus, hurt.

Lese, let.

Lese a bail, let to bail. *Rep.* 10. 99.

Lesion, hurting, also wounding.

Ad lefs un a large, hath set one at liberty.

Lessa, left, leased, let out.

Lesse, idem.

Ne lessent, they leave not. *p. Brit.* 204.

Ne lesses, ye shall not fail, or omit. *p. eund.*

Lesseft, letteth or leaseth.

Ne lerroun, they omit not, or fail not. *p. eund.* 9.

Lenrase, vide *enrace*.

Lentier, the whole.

Lerra, shall hinder, omit, or let.

Leront, they lie. *p. Coke* 9. 66.

Lepre, a Leper.

Leschewes, Trees fallen by chance, windfals. *p. Broke's Grand Abr.* 341.

Lescheker, Exchequer.

p. Leaser, by falsifying, leasing.

Lesse,

Lesse, a Mainprize, let out upon bail.

Lessance, bailing, *lessant*, idem.

Lesi aler, let go, *a lesser hors*, to let out.

Leswes and *Lesues*, Pasture-Ground. *p. 1 pt. Inst.* 5.

Ne pur lesser ascun arrest, nor for staying any Arrest. *p. Fitzh. Just.* 193.

Lesglise, vide *eglise*.

Un lettre, a Letter, *bailler lettres a porter*, to deliver Letters to be carried.

Lever, to raise, or set up.

Se lever du lict, to raise one's self up in Bed.

Pur lever un mese plus haut, for building a House too high. *p. Fitzh. Nat. brev.* 184.

A lever un molin, to build a Mill.

Leve, lifted up, *leva le main*, hold up the Hand, *leve en le nuict*, rose in the Night.

Le court leve sais, the Court rose.

Levant & Couchant, uprising and down-lying.

Levain, Yeast, Barm, Leven.

Leve, built, *leva le fesaunt*, spring the Pheasant. *p. Kitch.* 59. b.

Leu, a Bed, vide *lect* and *lict*.

Leverer, a Lurcher, or small Grey-Hound.

Levere, idem, *leuriers*, Gray-Hounds, *levers*, idem.

Un leweret, a young Hare, *leural*, idem.

Leve, raised.

Levorer, a tumbler Dog. *p. Kitch.* 59 b.

Levesque, a Bishop, vide *Evesque*.

Leveschrie, a Bishoprick.

Lewes, a Mile, sometimes taken for a Furlong.

Lewkes, Miles. *p.* 2 *Hen.* 7. 10. a.

Leuks, idem. *p. Coke Lib.* 10, 72. but is more properly *leagues*. *p. Phillips.*

Aler tres lewes entour, to go three Miles about. *p. nov. nar.* 52. b.

Tient lew, held, or took place. *p. Cromp. Jur. Cur.* 57. b.

Leuvad, a Forest, or Park, *leuved*, idem, *leuve*, idem, and *leuca*, idem. *p.* 1 *pt. Inst.* 5.

Leyre, the Heir. 4 *Hen.* 7. 1. a.

Leyed, hurt, vide *lede*.

Ley gager, Wager of Law, is where the Plaintiff wanting Proof, the Defendant's Oath is taken that he owes not the Money or Thing demanded.

Leyn, Woollen Cloth. *p. nov. nar.* 31.

Leynes, Wool, *pealtz lanuts*, Wool-Felts. *p.* 3 *pt. Inst.* 39.

Ley, Law, *leyes*, plural.

Leys gens, Lawyers. *p. Brooke's Gr. Abr.* 288.

Lez and *les*, those, these.

Lez, is also nigh, or near unto.

L I

Lict, a Bed, vide *Lect*.

A lier, to read, *lia*, read, *lie*, idem.

La lie, the Dregs, the Lees.

Lie, bound, *lye*, idem, also read. 2 *Rep. Coke* 9.

Lier, to bind, knit, tie.

Liera, shall bind, *&c. lyera*, idem.

Qui lie, who bind, *liant*, they bind, *liont*, idem.

Lieison, bound, *liement*, binding, *lien*, idem.

Lieges,

Lieges, Miles or Leagues. *per Fitzh. Just.* 146.

Lieues, idem. *p. Britton.*

Lievre, a Hare, *Lievres*, Hares.

Lien, a Cord or String, or Line.

Lief and *leof*, rather, *Saxon.*

Liera, shall bind.

Ne poit lier, could not read.

Lieus, places, *seant en lour lieux*, sitting in their Places. 13 *Hen* 8. 11. b.

En auter lieu, elsewhere, in another Place.

Lieux, *p.* 2 *Hen.* 7. *Westm.* b. Places.

De lieu a lieu, from Place to Place.

En lieu, instead, in place of, *au lieu*, idem.

Un liewe, a Place. *p. Greg.* 202.

Lieux, Miles. *per nov. nar.* 53. b.

Liewxz, idem. *p. Plowd* 87. b.

Lige and *ligne home*, a Vassal, a Subject, *liege*, idem.

Liger, to tye, *liga*, tied. *p. Fitzh. Just.* 23. a.

Lignage, Parentage, Kindred, Lineage.

De mesme lignee, of the same Blood, Kindred, *&c.*

Ligon, vide *Lagon.*

Licher, to lick.

Limiter, to bound, define, limit.

Linquer, to leave, *linquy*, left, *linquist*, leaveth.

Lin, Flax, *line*, idem, *linarium*, a Flax-Ground.

Linge, Linen, *linches*, Sheets. *p. Cromp.* 32.

Lingues, Tongues.

Il lirroit, it should be lawful. *p. Moore Rep.* 27.

Bien lirroit, well lawful. *per Plowd. Abr.* 9. a.

Bien list, idem.

Lite and *lyte*, a Bed, vide *lict.*

Ligne, a Line, *fait a la ligne, ou cordeau*, made with a Line and Level.

Lign, is also a League.

Un linier, a Flax or Hemp-dresser.

Vestu du linge, clothed with Linen.

Liqueur, Liquor.

Un lis, a Flower-de-Luce.

Litige, strife, debate, *Litigeux*, contentious.

Livery of Seizin is the delivery of the possession of Lands, *&c.*

Livrer, to deliver, *livre*, delivered.

Livre, a Book, *lieur*, idem.

Un liver, a Pound-Weight, *livers*, plural. *p. Moor* 648.

L O

Loins, far off. 2 *lib. Ass.* 100. a.

Lore, hire, reward, *lower*, idem, also a bribe. *p. Fitzh. grand Abr.* 199. b. vide *W.* 1. *c.* 9.

Pour lour loier, for their Fee. *p. Mirror.*

Londres, London.

Loggis, a Lodging, *logis*, idem, *un loge*, a Lodge, or Cabbin in a Ship, *loggis*, also is, it behoves.

Il est loisible, it is lawful, *loict*, lawful, legal.

Loin pluis, very far.

Longure, length, *a la longue*, at length.

Longueur, idem ut *longure.*

Longayne, a Sheep-walk, or Fold-course, *longaine*, idem. *p. nov. nar.* 16. b.

Cy longement, thus long, as long as. *p. Plowd.*

Pluis longement, longer, more long.

Lostel and *lostell*, vide *hostel*.

Lors, then, at that Time. *per Stat. Westm. 1. cap. 20.*

Lorsq, and then.

Lou, where.

Lovage, hireing.

A louer, to praise.

Lovers, Rewards or Bribes. *Westm. 1. c. 32.*

Loup, a Wolf.

Lotoix, a Washer-woman, *loture*, washing.

Lotux, gives Suck, suckles.

Lothenoit, *quasi lecherwit*, Amends given for lying with a Bond-woman.

Sans lower, without Reward or Fee.

Lowers: idem ut *Lovers*, also Fees or other Gains. *Brit. 38. a.*

Lourgulary and *lourderie*, Inhumanity, also any villanous Act.

Lour, their, theirs, *loir*, idem.

Louer, in modern *French*, is to praise.

Lovanger, idem.

Lowage, Possession, *en lowage de Mese ou toft*, in Possession or Occupation of the House or Toft. *p. nov. nar. 2. a.*

Loyal, faithful, true, lawful, *loyaux*, idem.

Loyalment, faithfully.

Loyes, Laws, *loyx*, idem. *per Nat. brev. 42.*

Loynteines and *loynteus*, a Collateral Heir. *p. Brit. 91.*

En pluis loyntime degree, in the more collateral degree. *p. eund. 189.*

Un loyer, a Reward, or Gratuity,

Loz, Praise.

L U

Lu and *leu*, Light, *lever*, Lightning.

Luce, a Pike, a Jack-Fish.

Et luce est and *luse est*, the Use is, or the Custom is. *p. Coke 5. 39. b.* and *p. Plowd. Abr. 21. b.*

Lucratif, profitable, gaining.

Luiere, to shine, *Luminere*, idem.

Luissant, shining, also Lightning.

Lue, read, *lues*, idem. *p. Brit. 9. fuit lus*, be it read. *p. eund. 101. a.*

Lumiere, Light, *lumineux*, giving Light.

Lunitiqne, Frantick.

Lune die, *lundy* and *lundie*, the Day called Munday.

Le lune, the Moon.

Lunettes, Spectacles.

Lung and *lune*, the one.

Un lupe, a Wolf, vide *loupe*.

Luder, to play, *tiels que lude*, such who play.

Luse, playing Cards.

Luy, him, he, the same Man, *el*, her. *p. luy*, by it self, or himself, *sur luy*, upon him.

Luy, is also, who and where. *p. Coke Rep. 5. 39. b.*

Luy is sometimes taken both for him and her.

A luy and *de luy*, to and from him and her.

A luy ceaux, to him or them.

Lupulicetum, a Hop-Yard, or Ground where Hops grow.

L'une & l'auter, the one and the other.

Lut and *lute*, Dirt, Clay.

Luter, to dawb with Clay, or Mortar, or Lime.

L Y

Lye, read, vide *lie*.

Lye, *p. Fitzh. Justice 176.* is bound or tied.

Lyant, vide *liant*.

Lyera, shall bind, or tye.

Lyeront, they are bound.

Lyer, *p. Brooke's grand Abr.* is to tie, bind or fetter, and by *Kitch.* 26. b. 'tis to read.

Lynge, Linnen, idem ut *linge*.

Ne lyst, not lawful. *p.* 13 *Hen.* 7. 9. b.

Lyte, by some Authors is a Bed, idem ut *lict*.

Lyre and *lyer*, to alledge, to declare for, also to oblige, or bind.

Lyst, lawful, idem ut *list*.

Lyver, idem ut *livre*, and *p. Dyer* 6. b. and *Plowden's* Preface

Lyeur, is a Brook.

Lyvers, is also Pounds.

Un lyre, a Harp.

Lyeges, Subjects. *p. Fitzh Just.* 149. a.

M A

MA, my, feminine, *mon*, my, Masculine, also mine.

Ma amie, my she Love, *mon amie*, my Lover, or he Love.

Machecollata domus, a Castle. *p.* 1 *pt. Inst.* 5. a.

Machiner, to devise Evil, or go subtilly or cunningly about it, *machination*, devising Evil.

Maerisme, Timber, *merisme*, idem.

Macegriefs and *macegrefs*, such as buy and sell stolen Flesh. *p. Blount.*

Un magicien, a Diviner, Magician.

Maign, great, *magnifique*, stately, august.

Magie, the Art of Enchantment.

Un machine, an Engine.

Maihem, maimed.

Macular, to spot or blot.

Mahim, a hurt, whereby one loseth the use of some Member.

Maines, Hands, *le maine dextre*, the Right Hand.

Maines estendues, open Hands.

Oustre le maine, out of Hand.

Ma mainy, my Family. *p.* 19 *Hen* 6 fol 1.

Bailler ses maines, to give his Hands.

Mainz, idem ut *maines*, *per Dyer* 7. a.

Maignasium, a Brasier's Shop.

Mainpernour, a Surety.

Mail, a small Coin less than a Penny. *p. Kitchin* 12 and 61.

Un mail, is a Half-peny. *per termes de ley.* 331.

Mainprize, Bail, *mainpernable*, bailable.

Less ad mainprise, let to Bail. *p. nat. br.* 299. b.

Mainorable, tenable, demiseable, also habitable.

De main in main, from Hand to Hand.

Maincraftes, Handicrafts.

Mainoverer, to manure, *meynovera*, shall manure. *p. termes ley.* 174. b.

Mainovre, handy-work, *p. Brit. cap.* 62.

Maintenant, now, at this present.

Makement, contrivance, practice. 42 *Edw.* 3. 2. b.

Maintenir, to hold, to keep, to maintain.

Maintenera, shall keep, *&c.*

Maintes foiz, often, divers Times.

Jesque maintenant, hitherto.

Maintenus, held, kept.

Maintainor, he who maintains or seconds a Suit in Law.

Maisne, vide *puisne*, Younger.
Mainorauts, remaining.
Un Maire, a Mayor of a Town.
Maieur, idem, in modern *French*.
Mais, but, vide *Mes*.
Mais, is also more, *Il a mais de quarante ans*, he is more than forty Years.
Maisonner, to build.
Maison, a House.
Maisonnement, Building.
Maistre, Sir, Master.
Malade, sick, diseased, *estre fort malade*, to be very sick.
Un maladie, a Sickness.
Maladif, sickly, sick.
Male, evil, mischief, hurt. *males*, plural.
Malement, evilly, or mischievously.
Maledef, afflicted. *p. Moor's Rep.* 878.
Maleadventure, ill Fortune.
Maleadvise, unwary, imprudent.
Male issues, Sons.
Male denier, a Half-peny. *p. Termes Ley* 157. b.
Malefesant, ill doing, *Malifice*, idem.
Malegree, against one's Will.
Malveist apert, an open Offence. *p. Stat Westm.* 1. 15.
Malveis and *Malves*, ill will, *malvesnes*, idem. *per Plowden*, 360.
Malavis, unadvisedness.
Malvois, Evil. *p.* 3 *part. Inst.* 39.
Malediction, a Curse.
Malfacture, guilty of doing ill. *malefesance*, idem.
Ala mal heur, at an ill Hour.
Malveisnes, illness, wickedness. *p. Plowd.* 75. b.
Malvoillance, ill Will, Malice.
Malleable, pliant to the Hammer.

Maltolt, and *maltault*, Toll, Import, but properly any unjust exaction. *per Stat. Westm.* 1. 58.
Manasser, to threaten, *pur manasser*, for threatning.
Manas, threatned, *manasses*, threatnings.
Manassera, shall threaten.
Manche, a Sleeve or Glove.
Mamelles, Breasts, Dugs.
Mander, to send, *il mandra*, he sent.
De mander, of bringing, *per Fitzh. Nat. brev* 23.
Mandement, a Command.
Mande, vide *maunde*.
Un manque, a Maihm, a wound. *p. Coke* 9. 120.
Manger, to eat, to feed.
Bailler a manger, to give Food.
Mange, eateth, *maurge*, eat, *ils mangeront*, they eat, *puis manger*, after Dinner. *p. Hen.* 7. 26.
Un manteau, a Cloak, or Mantle.
Mainor, a Lordship, or Manor; also a chief Dwelling.
Mansion, the chief House.
Manning, a Days work. *p. Blount.*
Manse, a Farm.
Manses, Hides of Land.
Manumisse, set free.
Manumitter, to enfranchise or set free.
Manurer, to dung, soil, or fold upon Lands, to order Husbandly.
Manuester, to filch or take away privily, also to thieve.
Manuestes, thievings.
Un marche, a Market, *march* and *marche*, idem.
Marches, Markets. *per Britton* 53.
Marces, Marks in Tale of Money.

Marchet and *merches*, Money paid the Lord in ransom of Virginity, or for Licence of his Tenants Daughters to marry.

Marcher, to walk, go or march.

Marier, to marry, *marie*, married.

Si vous maryes, if ye marry. *p. Plowd* 203.

Marlerium and *Marlestum*, a Marlpit.

Maryeres, ye shall marry. *p. eundem.*

Marisdie and *mardie*, Tuesday, vide *Jusdie.*

Marischal, an Officer, or Keeper of the King's Bench Prison; also the Earl Marshal, Knight Marshal, Judges Marshal, *&c.*

Maries, Marsh-Ground.

Marettum, idem, from *maret*, French.

Marys, idem. *p. nov. nar.* 2. a.

Maste, Male-kind, *petit mastes*, Boys.

Marquer, to note, or set down in writing.

Manicles, Gyves, Fetters.

Manie, madness, *un manique*, a Madman.

Marches, the Bounds and Limits of a Country; also Markets. *p. Britton* 53.

Le marge d'un livre, the Margent of a Book.

Mare, the Sea, *la marine* and *marin*, of, or belonging to the Sea.

Maritime, the Sea-Coast.

Jure maritime, the Rights or Laws of the Sea.

Un marque, a Marquis.

Mois, a Month.

Le mois de Mars, the Month of *March.*

Martyre, Martyrdom.

Massacre, killing, or murthering of any.

Massoner, to sing Mass.

Masure terre, Ground containing about four Ox-gangs.

Maten and *matin*, morning, *matutine*, early.

Matine, early, *le matyne*, the morning. *p. Fitzh. Just.* 86. b.

Mature, ripe, come to Perfection, *matures*, idem, *per Parkins* 109.

Matrimoigne, Marriage.

Magre and *maugre*, in despight of, against.

Maugre sa soen, against his Will.

Maugre son test, whether he will or no.

Malgre, idem, in mod. *French.*

Mauger, notwithstanding. 1 *Hen.* 7.

Maulx, Evil.

Maunder, to send, *maunde*, sent.

Ont maunde, they have sent. *p. Termes Ley* 87.

Maundera, shall send. *p. Plowd.* 313.

Per maundement, by command.

Mauuger, to eat, also Food.

Maunge, eat ye, also eateth.

Mauveste, guilt, fault. *per Britton* 10.

Mauvaise, ill, base, bad, *per eundem. Maus*, idem.

Mauvayse gard, ill kept, *per Coke* 11. 49.

Pur mausesheure, for avoiding ill. *p. Brit.* a.

Mauvesement, maliciously. *p. Britton*, 37. b.

Mauvaisement, idem, and wickedly.

Un mat, a sot, a fool.

Maxime, a Rule in Law, a Principle not to be disputed or denyed.

Mayneurable, Tenantable; also tillable, vide *mainorable.*

Mayhem, the loſs of ſome Member of the Body. *p. Coke Rep.* 5. 50.

Le maz d' un neuf, the Maſt of a Ship.

M E

En le meane, in the manner. *p. Plowd.*

Mean, vide *Meſne*.

Un meaſe, a Meſſuage, *meſe*, idem, *mees*, idem.

Le maſon, the Houſe. *p. Greg.* 336. a.

Meaſon due for *Maiſon de Dieu*, a Houſe of God.

Medleſſe, affrays, ſtrife, quarrelling.

Medfee, a Reward or Bribe, ſomething in compenſation.

Meer, the Sea, *mer*, idem.

Meen and *meſne*, the Tenant between the Lord and the Under-Tenant. *p. Britton* 58.

Melieur, better, *melious*, beſt.

Meinder, fewer, leſſer. *p. Kitch.* 7. a.

Meins, leſs, *meindre*, idem.

Meintfoits or *Meinsfoitts*, ſeldom. *Q. Weſt.* 1. *c.* 18.

Le meignee, the Family, or Houſhold. *p. Stat. Art. ſup. Chart.* 28. *Edw.* 1.

Mein mine, *miens* and *mines*, ſomewhat, *neint meines*, nevertheleſs.

Al meins and *au meins*, at leaſt, *al meinſt*, idem. *Kitch.* 7. a.

Meir, Mayor. *p. Plowd.* 36. b.

Meime, a Family, Houſhold.

Meiſtre, Matter or Cauſe, alſo the means.

Meiſter, requiſite, neceſſary.

Meit, the one half, the Moiety.

Melle and *miel*, Honey.

Du miel celeſte, Manna.

Que nul ſe mellera, that none ſhall meddle, *p. Plowd.* 313. b.

Melieux, better, alſo Knowledge, *melieur*, idem.

Le melieur, the middle.

Per le melieu, through the middle.

Menacer, to threaten.

Menaceur, he that threatens.

Menacement, threatning.

Mendica, begging, *un Mendicant* a Beggar.

Soit menant, they be dwelling or reſiding.

Mene, a Houſhold Servant, alſo a Family.

Menial, idem.

Soient menes, they are brought. *p. Britton* 10. b.

Menſerges, lies. *p. Crompton*, 35. b.

Mener, to walk about, to lead.

Mene, lead or drove, *menes*, go, plurally.

Menus, ſmall, *menu*, idem, ſlender.

Mengent, they eat. *per Britton* 10.

Un meſonger, a lier, *menteur* and *mentour*, idem.

Le meſoigne, the lie, *meſonges*, lies.

Ment, a Mind, *ove un ment*, with one Mind.

Sans ment, a Sot, a Fool.

Eyent mentu, they have lied, *mentent*, they lie.

Menterie and *mentery*, ſlander, falſe reports.

Mentir, to ſpeak falſely, to lie.

Mehme, *mehime*, vide *Mayhme*.

Menage, Carriage, Burthens.

Per le menu, by ſmall Parcels, by Retail.

Merchander, to traffick, to commerce.

Mere and *mera*, only, absolute.

Mere droit, chief Right, meer Right.

Mercie, Thanks, also Pity.

Jeo vous mercie, I give you Thanks.

Mercredie, Wednesday, *merkerdie*, idem.

Merkedy, idem, *merdie*, Tuesday.

Mere, Mother, *mere de ma feme*, my Wife's mother, *ma mere grand*, my great Grandmother.

Also *mere*, the Sea, as

Le mere bank, the Sea-shore.

Merger, to drown, *merging*, drowning.

Merge, drown'd, *mergera*, shall drown.

Meridinal, Southward.

Mermesittes, Monkeys. 12 *H.* 8. 4. b.

Merisme, Timber, vide *maerisme*.

Meremium is the *Latin* in Law us'd for Timber.

Mertlage, speaking of Martyrs. 9 *Hen.* 7. 14.

Meriter, to deserve.

Un merrour, a Looking-Glass, *merroar*, idem.

de ce merture, of this matter. *Coke* 9. 121.

Merveille, wonder, *merveileux*, wonderful.

Mes, but, sometimes, and also.

Mesfayre, to mis-do, or do ill.

Mesavenir and *mesaveign*, to come amiss, to mishappen, *mesaventeur*, an ill chance.

Mescreant, a faithless Person, an Unbeliever, vide *Miscreant*.

Mesconuster, to misunderstand, *mesconustre*, idem.

Mesdire, to speak amiss of one, to backbite.

Messuage, a dwelling House, but by this Name may pass a Curtilage, Garden, Orchard, Dovehouse, Mill, Cottage, Toft, *&c.* as Parcel thereof.

Mesquerdie, Wednesday.

Meste, mingled.

Meseaus, Leprous. *p. Britton* 88. a.

Meseaux, idem. *per Mirror Just.*

Meschet, it fell amiss, or contrarily. *p. eund.* 191.

Meslange, Mixture.

Mes is sometimes put for my, as *mes avers*, my Cattle; also for mine, *de mes reports*, of my Reports. *p. Coke* 9. 36. b.

Messarius, a Mower. *per Fleta* 2 *cap.* 75. a Harvest-man.

Messor, idem.

Mestilo, Munk-corn, Maslin, Wheat and Rye mingled.

Se mecoignostre, he knows not himself.

Mescrus, suspected or fled for fear, also guilty.

Mescru, idem, and mistrusted, *per Britton*, 4. 6. and 2 *part Inst.* 633.

Mescreables gents, People denying, or not believing the Faith in Religion.

Mesnage, Houshold, *mesnagement*, Houswifry, also Thriftiness.

Mesprendre, to mistake, to do amiss.

Mesprenants, mistaking. *Coke* 9. 121. *Misprision.*

Mesprisor, to do amiss, to contemn.

Le messe, the Mass, *messes*, plural.

Le mesme, the same, *luy mesme*, himself.

Eux mesmes, themselves, *ce mesme*, this very same.

Eulx

Eulx mesme, they themselves. *p. Greg.* 281.

Le enfant mesme, the Infant himself.

Que jeo mesme, than I my self. 2 *Hen.* 7. 15. a.

Mesme in *Termes de Ley*, is sometimes put for although, vide f. 267. b.

Le mesne, vide *meen*.

Estre mesnes, to be carried, brought. *per* 3 *pt. Inst.* 39.

Mesq; albeit, although.

Mesaveigner, mischance.

Meste, mingled, *mestange*, mingling. *p. Plowd.* 339.

Messurer, to move.

Messoignes, lies, false Stories. *per Termes de Ley* 104.

Mestive, Harvest, *en temps de mestives*, in Time of Harvest.

Mestiver, idem ut *messarius* and *messer*.

Ou mestier, where it needeth, or is requisite. *W.* 1. *c.* 9. also need. *per Kitch.* 17. b. and needful.

Mester and *mestre*, idem, *i. e.* need.

Si mestier foit, if need be.

Meyes, a Month, *mese*, idem. *per Brit.* 62. b.

Met, sent, put, *mette*, idem. *per Crompt.* 56.

Mettre and *metter*, to put, *de mestre*, of putting.

Mettre hors de son heritage, put out of his Inheritance.

Metter, to shew forth.

Mettre aucun, to rest one, or take repose.

Se met, doth put himself. *per Brit.* 232. b.

Mettre en contraire, to oppose or set himself against. *p. Plowd.*

Met, he put or brought, *mettent*, plural.

Ne mettre, did not bring. *per Hen.* 6.

Mettre en Dieu, put himself upon God. *p. Nov. Nar.* 3. b.

Mettre a fin, brought to an end.

Meurs, Demeanour, Manners, Behaviour.

Meure, Ripe, ready. *p. Plowd.* 36. b.

Scit meu, he moved or stirred up.

Meus, moved, stirred up. *per Brit.* 240. b.

Meutre, Murther. *per Coke* 9. 121.

Meurture, idem. *p. eund. meurtre*, idem.

Meurtrier in modern *French*, is a Hangman.

Meux, the best, *meulx*, better, also rather.

Meyndre, lesser, smaller, *meindre*, idem.

Meys, idem ut *meis*.

Meyn, a Hand. *p. Parkins* 161. vide *maine*.

Avant maine, before hand. *per Britton* 106.

Meyney, a Family. *per Lambard*,

Mrynovera, shall manure or dress in a Husbandlike manner.

Meynorablo, vide *mainourable*, sometimes 'tis put for Tillage.

Meubles, Moveables, Houshold-stuff

Meurir, to ripen.

Meyndre, vide *meinder*.

M I

Mi, the half, the moiety, also the middle, vide *my*, *permi*, amongst. *Coke* 9. 120.

Mi, mix'd, also put. *p. termes de ley.* 75. a.

Milieu, the middle Place.

Mie and *my*, a negative Note, or denying.

Ee midi, Noon, Mid-Day, *midy*, idem.

Midivint, Midnight. *Coke* 9. 120.

La mi esti, Midsummer.

Miel Honey, *mielleux*, sweet as Honey.

Michaelm, Michaelmas.

Al miens, at least, *meis*, idem.

Miendre, vide *meinder*.

Ou miester sera, where need shall be. *p.* 3 *pt. Inst.* 39.

Mier, Mother, idem ut *mere*.

Mieulx, *mienx*, vide *meux* and *meulx*.

Mieux engendres, better reconciled or agreed with. *Coke* 5. 34. a.

Le milieu, the middle. *p. Cromp.*

Mien, elle est mien, she is mine.

Mient, better, best.

Minovery, Trespass done by the Hand, as by cutting Wood in a Forest or the like.

Meinoverer, by *Britton*, is to manure Lands. *cap.* 40.

Misaventure or *misadventure*, is the killing of one partly by chance, and partly by (wilful) negligence.

Mise, in *French*, is any Expence or Disbursement, but with us, is it seems, some Gift, Profit or Payment by way of Benevolence.

Mise, put.

Mille, a Thousand, and also a Mile.

Le millieme partie, the thousandth part.

Milliares, Miles.

La miene, the Countenance, *mine*, idem.

Miner, to dig, *ne minera*, shall not dig.

Un mineral, a Mine or Quarry.

Miniere, idem.

Un minour, one under Age.

Minish, to make less.

Minister, to offer, to serve.

Minues disimes, small Tithes.

Minuist, Midnight, *minuit* and *mynute*, idem.

Minuist is also a Minute.

Midi, Noon, *le Vent Midi*, the *South* Wind, being the Sun at Noon is always *South*.

Mis, Expence, also put, set down, taken. *p. Coke* 11. 6.

Misconusant, unknown.

Mises fuerunt, were put. *per Fitzh. Nat. brev.* 42.

Misfeasours, mis-doers.

Misfeasants, idem.

Mis fait, he did amiss, or wrong.

Misfaits, Wrongs, Offences, Misdeeds.

Miskenning, a declaring, or counting amiss.

Misprisel, wrongful or mistaking.

Misprision, a mistaking or neglecting, as

Misprision of Treason, is a neglecting or slighting thereof.

Mispristerent, they mistook.

Misprise sur lui, took upon him amiss, or by mistake.

Misnomer, to misname.

Missives, Epistles, Letters.

Misconus, unknown, *mysconus*, idem.

Misagarde, unduly awarded. 2 *Rich.* 3.

Mister de mitter, need to send. *West.* 1. *c.* 2.

Mistroner, to mingle or mix together.

Mistion, mingling, mixture.

Mist, sent, *ne mist*, put not.

Se mistrent, they put themselves. *p. Brit.* 5. b.

Mistier, need, vide *mestier*.

Sil est mistier, if need be.

Mister, need.

Misteront, they put. *p. Moor's Rep.* 578.

Ne missera, shall not put, *mistera*, idem, *mittera*, idem. *per Crompt.* 70.

Mistermyng, mis-calling. *per Plowd.* 141. b.

Mistyer and *mistier*, to choose the wrong or mistake. *per Kitch.* 67. a.

Doit mister, might or ought to put, *esteant misse*, they being sent home.

Mitter, to send or put, *mittre*, idem.

Mittomus, we put, *mittont*, they put or sent.

Mitter a large, to set at Liberty. *per Crompton Jur. Cur.* 70.

Mit, sent, put.

Mynute, vide *minuist*, idem. *per Brooke's gr. Abr.* 209.

M O

Mocquer, to scoff, to deride.

Mocquerie, Division, Scoffing.

Moeryer, to die, *moerge*, dead. *per Brit.* 18. *cap.* 95.

Moebles, moveables.

Moign, a Monk, *moignes*, plural.

Moinder, idem ut *meinder*.

Moys and *mois*, a Month, vide *meys*, *moie* and *moyes* idem, also *moise* idem. *per* 2 *Rich.* 3. 14 b.

Moissoner, to reap. *per Coke Rep.* 11. 53. *moissonner*, idem.

Le moite, the half, *moitz*, halves, moieties

Moler, to grind, *mol*, a Mill, *molins*, Mills.

Moliner, a Miller, *dentz meliers*, the Teeth called Grinders, *pur molier*, grinding.

El molera, she shall grind. *per Parkins* 87. b.

Molt, much, *moult* idem. *per Kitchin*, *per moltez*, by many, *Plowd.* 132. b.

Moins, less, vide *mien*, *rien moins*, nothing less.

Moindre, least.

Mon, my and mine.

Le mound, the World, *mond*, idem.

Mondain, a worldly Man, *du monde*, the People.

Monopoler, to get into one's Hands, what ought to be for the Publick.

Vie monastique, the Life of a Monk.

Monstrer, to shew, *monstra*, sheweth, *monstrans*, shewing, *ne monstres*, ye shew not, *monstremus*, we will shew, *monstra*, shall shew. *per Parkins* 186.

Mordre, to bite, to nip, *morsure*, biting.

More, a Moor, or Boggy Ground, or Barren.

Monsier, Sir, Lord.

Mort, Death, *il est mort*, he is dead.

A la mort, unspirited, heavy.

Morier, to die, *morent*, they died, *moreaunt*, idem.

Morant, dying, *morera*, shall die.

Mort d'auncester, the Death of the Ancestor.

Ne pas morier, cannot die.

Poet morier, may die. *morust*, died, *morurent*, they died. *per Britton* 30. b.

Morue, Death. *per Parkins* 109.

Mortmain, a dead Hand, *i. e.* when Lands are given to, or purchased by a Convent of Religion,

or other such Corporation, or to their Use, against which there is now an Act of Parliament.

Mot, a Word or Speech, *mote*, idem, *mots*, Words.

Mote, in the old *Saxon*, signifies a Court, from whence *Swainmote*, *i. e.* the Freeholders Court, *Wardmote*, and several others.

Ne dire mot, not a Word, be silent, *de mote en mote*, word for word. *Motes* is also Words, and *motes* is likewise moved.

Moucher to hide, *mouchs*, hid, *p. moucher*, by hiding, *p. Crompton's Justice*, 27. a. *moucher* in modern *French*, is to blow one's Nose.

Morceau, a piece, parcel or lump of any Thing.

Morceau de pain, a piece of Bread.

Mouldre, to grind, *moulture*, grinding, *sans moulture*, without Toll or paying for grinding, *ne moulda*, not ground or grinded.

Moult, much, many, *molt*, idem, *divers moult*, very desiring.

Mounder, to cleanse, *moundes*, clean, clear.

Le mounde, the World, *mound*, idem. *p. Kitch.* 3.

Moundre, to fence, or enclose.

Mountant, arising, amounting unto.

Mous, we, vide *nous*, we or us.

Mourir, idem ut *morier*. *per Coke* 9. 121.

Move, contained or come in Question.

Moves, Months, *sixe moves*, six Months. *p. Termes de Ley* 70. b. vide *moyes* and *mois*.

Movoit, hath moved, *moyen*, Means.

Moyn, a Monk, vide *moigne*.

Par moyen, by reason of, or means of.

Moy, my and I, *moy & mes ancessors*, I and my Ancestors, *moy mesme*, I my self, *a moy mesme*, to my self.

Moyen, indifferent, mean, also temperate.

Moyenment, indifferently, temperately, moderately meanly.

Per ce moyen, by this means, *les moyens*, the means.

MU

Muer, to change, *mue*, changed, *muet*, idem.

Home muable, an unconstant Man.

Muance, changing.

Mult, idem ut *moult*, *multz*, idem.

Muet, dumb, speechless, *mutus*, idem *per Parkins* 9.

A mulcter, to set a Fine, *mulcter*, is also a grist.

Mulveyn, middle *per B it.* 212. b.

Muillere and *multer legittimate*, *multertie*, those that are legitimate, or lawful Issue.

Muins, warned.

Multure, vide *moulture*.

Mulnes, fullness, *mullnesse*, idem.

Mulnes soer, the second Sister, or the middle between two *per Plowd. Com.* 333 *& per Coke* 1 *pt. Inst.* 13. b.

Munder, to cleanse, *mundes*, cleanled

Mundera, shall clean-, vide *mounder*.

Muner, to warn. *muni*, warned.

Muniments, Deeds, and commonly called *muniments*.

Le mure, the Wall, *mure*, walled, *les murs*, the Walls, *novel*

mure, a new Wall. *per Coke* 5. 16.

Murger, to perish, to die, *murgent*, perished.

Mururent, they have died. *p. nov. nar.* 62.

Murra, shall die. *p. Britton* 186.

Murrerant, they die, *murrust*, died.

Murrant, dying.

Murrust Homage, the Jury or Homage is respited or staid, or remaineth. *p. nov. nar.* 30.

Mushe, hidden, *Mussue*, idem.

Pur mussetes, by stealth, privily, secretly.

Muscettes, idem, *musser*, to convey away privately, also to hide.

Pur murage, for repairing Walls.

Viel mur, an old Wall.

Muis, a Bushel, *mus*, idem.

Munier, to fortifie, to defend.

Muy, a Tun, or great Vessel.

Mutiner, to mutiny, *mutin*, tumultuous.

M Y

Mystiquement, mystically.

Sont mysses, are put. *p. Parkins* 66. a.

Mye and *my*, are generally used in the negative or denyal, like the Word *pas*, not any.

Ne serra mye, shall not be, *ne poet my*, may not be. *Parkins* 69. a.

Ne voet my viner, would not come at all. *p. Coke Rep.* 5. 25. a.

Per my & per tout, by every part and the whole. *per eund.* 5. 10. and *per 1 part Inst.* 186.

Per mye tout, all through *per eund* 7. 17. a. and 8. 125. b. and throughout all. *per Plowd.* 179.

My tout, all Parts, *nest my compleat*, not wholly or fully. *p. my*, through. *per Greg.* 219. and *per my*, by *Coke* 9. *Rep.* 29. by part.

Myer, Mother. *per nov. nar.* 22.

Mystie, needed. *per eund.* 53.

Myscrue, absconded. *per Fitzh. Just.* 213. b.

N A

Naam, to lay hold on, to distrain. *per mirror. Sess.* 13.

Naidgaits, lately, sometimes.

Naidgayers, idem, and *naidgaeres*, idem, and *naidgaris*, idem, and *nadgares*, idem.

Nad, hath not, *nay*, have not.

Que na, who hath not.

Navera, shall not have.

Nailours, not elsewhere.

Nappent, doth not belong.

Nayer, to swim, *nayement* and *nagement*, swimming.

Nad este resiant, hath not been Resident.

Naif, a Woman Slave, vide *neif*, *naisie*, Villenage.

Naufre, assaulted, beaten.

Poit naufre, may beat.

Nawouera, shall not vouch, own, or justify.

Nase, a Nose.

Nes is sometimes also put for Nose.

Naistre, to be born.

Nasquist, born.

Ou il nayssquist, where was he born. *p. Greg* 338.

Faux naistres, Bastards. *p. Mirrour.*

Namender, not to amend, or better.

Narrer, to declare.

Narracon, a Declaration.

Un natural, an Idiot, a Fool, *naſtres*, idem. *p Britton* 17. a

Natants, ſwimming, *naiant*, idem.

Nau, a Ship, vide *nyef*.

Naufrage, Shipwreck.

Naufrer and *naufier*, idem ut *naufra*

Naufrs, wounded, beaten, *nauste*, idem.

Naviger, to ſail, to navigate.

Navoant and *navoient*, they had not. *p. Telv.*

Naſſele, a Barge.

Neif, natural, lively.

Naiſance, Birth, *naiſant*, being born.

Natte, a Mat.

Narine, the Noſtrils.

Un navet, a Turnip.

Naute, wounded, hurt.

Naurure, idem in modern *French*.

N E

Ne eit and *Neit*, ſhall not have.

Neef, a Noſe, alſo born. *p. Plowd.* 23. b.

Nee, a Native, alſo born.

Ne, not, *ne l'un ne l'auter*, neither the one nor the other.

Ne cecy, ne ce la, neither this, nor that

Ne, nor, no, *ne anſi*, no truly, or not alſo.

Ne unque, never, not at any Time.

Nunques, idem.

Neint, nothing, *neant*, idem.

Neceſſaire, neceſſary.

E after *N* is oft cut off before a Vowel, as *n'avoit*, *n'oſa*, *n'eſt*, &c.

Nef, *neef*, *neif*, a Ship.

Neif is alſo a Bond woman, *niefe*, idem, *nefe*, idem.

Le neif, the ninth.

Neifty, Bondage, Villenage.

Breif de neifty, a Writ of Neif or Villenage

Neglegement, negligently.

Negocier, to be buſie, *negoce*, Buſineſs.

Neiger, to ſnow, *neige*, Snow.

Ne iſſera and *Niſſer*, ſhall not iſſue.

Nerfe, a Sinew, *nervoux*, full of Sinews, ſtrong.

Negative preignant, a Negative including, or big with an Affirmative.

Neghefithſeld ne geld hath not any Thing given, or paid, are Words of the *Saxon* Language uſed in our Law

Neiſture and *neiſure*, Nativity.

Neint contriſteant, notwithſtanding.

Neint meins, nevertheleſs.

Nemport riens, nothing carrying.

Nemy, none, *& que nemy*, and what not.

Nemi and *nei*, not, *nemie*, idem.

Ou nemie, or not. *p. Brooke's gr Abr.* 213.

Nepurquant, nevertheleſs. *p. Brit.* 212.

Nequedont and *nequedent*, idem. *p. eund.* 16 and 45.

Neque, neither.

Nequedant vener, they cauſe to come. *p. Mirrour*.

Nevement, cloſely, nearly.

Neferies, not diſcovered

Neſe and *nez*, vide *naſe* and *noſe*

Neſſens, Ignorance.

Le neſſans, the growing, riſing, the birth or breeding, and bringing forth.

Neſture, the Birth, [illegible]

Neſtre, not to be, [illegible] *p. neſtre*, by the birth.

Neſtres. p. Britton 17. a. is an Idiot.

Neſt que forme, 'tis only form. *p. Coke Rep.* 5. 35. a.

Neſtroit, not known. *p. Mirror. Juſt.*

Neſques, only.

Vous neſtes, ye are not, or know not. *p.* 26 *Hen.* 8. 8, a.

Net, clean, neat.

Nettement, cleanly.

Nettete, cleanlineſs.

Net ore, fine Gold. *p. Plowden* 319. b.

Alſo *net*, is put for clear, apparent. *p. eund.* 37 and 170. a.

Neuf, nine, *le neufieme*, the nineteenth.

Neufieſme, the ninth, *heur neuf*, nine a Clock.

Neyſture, birth, idem ut *neſture*.

Neye, drowned. *p. Britton*, 5. a.

Neud, a knot, or knob.

Neutre, not to ſide with any.

Neze, Noſe. *p. Mirror of Juſtice*, 4 *part.*

N I

Ni is put for *Ne*, neither, and nor.

Un ni, a denying, or ſaying nay.

Nid, a Neſt, *un nid de oyſeau*, a Bird's Neſt.

Nides, Neſts.

Nicher, to build Neſts, to neſtle.

Nicol, the ancient Name for *Lincoln*.

Niece, a Brother, or Siſter's Daughter.

Nief, vide *neif*, a Bondwoman.

Nieſs, Ships.

Nieufe, the ninth.

Niez. a fooliſh nice Perſon.

Nient meins, nevertheleſs, albeit, notwithſtanding.

Nient pluis, nothing more, vide *neint*.

Nient, to deny.

Niement, denying.

Nient, a denyer.

Niger, black.

Niſle, a Thing of no value, or trifle.

Niſſer, not to iſſue out, or go forth. *p. nov. nar.* 108.

Nive, Snow.

Nief, nine, idem ut *neif*, or *neuf* 21 *Hen.* 7. 27. b.

N O

Nocument, a Nuſance, Hurt or Damage.

Noier, black.

Noircer, to wax black, or make black.

Noier, to hurt.

Ne noira, ſhall not hurt.

Noix, Night, alſo a Walnut.

Noet, Night. *p. nov. nar.* 16. b.

Noel, Chriſtmas.

Noitz, Nights. *p. Parkins* 176. b.

Nobleſſe, the Nobility, Nobles.

Noyer, to drown, *noye*, drowned.

Nom, vide *noſme*.

Noms noſmes, Names named. *p. Britton*, 7. b.

Nommement, namely.

Noſement, idem.

Nombre, numbred, reckoned, told.

Nommer, idem ut *nommement*.

Non, not, nay. *Non certain*, uncertain.

Nonantie, ninety, *nonantieſme*, the ninetieth.

Nont and *nount*, they have not.

Nonchoſant, knowing nothing.

Nonchalant, careleſs, negligent.

Nonante & neuf, ninety-nine.

Non pluis, nothing more.

Nonsuite, not prosecuted, *i. e.* where the Plaintiff does not proceed.

A norir, to nourish, to breed up.

Norissent, they nourish. *per Brit.* 166. b.

Nouriture, Nourishment, or Food.

Norie and *norye*, Education, Sustinence, Breeding.

Norices, Nurses.

Non sue, non-suited, as when the Plaintiff is called in Court, and doth not appear.

Le Nord, and *le Nore*, the North.

Nosme, Name, *nosmez*, Names. *p. Parkins* 116.

Nosmera, shall name.

Nosmeant and *nosmant*, namely, naming.

Ne nosment, not naming. 31 *Hen.* 8. 14.

Nosast, he durst not, *nosast alr enter ses besoignes*, durst not go about his Business. *p. Coke Rep.* 5. 28. a. vide *osast*.

Jeo nosa, I dare not.

Nosest, knows not, *que il nesest*, that he knows not how.

Noster and *nostre*, our, *nostres* ours.

Nous, we, us, *nous mesmes* our selves.

Noter, to note, *notaire*, a Notary.

Notoire, manifest, publick plain, notorious.

De novel, of late, *fait novel* newly made.

Novelment, newly, *novels*, news.

Noel in modern *French*, is God with us, *novel*, idem.

Noveulx masons, new Houses

Novelle, new. *p. Fitzh. nat. br.* 50. *noze*, idem.

Novembre, the Month of *November*.

Novies foits, nine Times.

Nourir, to nourish, *nourit*, he that is fed or nourished, *nouriture*, Food, also Alimony.

Un nourisse, a Nurse.

Nowel, Christmas, *novel*, idem. *p. Plowd.* 112.

Novel, new, late.

Noyer, to hurt, *ne noyera*, shall not hurt.

Nouns, Names.

Nous, we, our.

Noyer, black; also hurt.

Ne noyer, knew not, also hurt not. *p. Coke* 5. 60.

Un noys, a Nut, *le noyau*, the kernel of a Nut. *noz*, our. *p.* 2. *part. Inst.* 639.

NU

Nude, naked, *nud*, idem, *nuc*, idem.

Nuce, a Nut, *nuces*. Nuts.

Nuee, Clouds, Cloudy.

Nuire, to hurt.

Pur nurrer, for preserving. *p.* 4 *pt. Inst.* 26.

Nuit, Night, *nuict*, idem, *nuyt*, idem.

Nul, none, *nully* and *nulluy*, no one, no body.

Nullement, in no wise, by no means.

Nul riens, any Thing. *West.* 1. c. 32.

Nunq; never, vide *unques*.

Pur nurture, idem, *ut nourture*.

Nudite, nakedness.

Nuage, cloudy.

Nuisant, hurtful, *nuissance*, annoyance.

Nuncupative, what is done by word only without Writing. As *Nuncupative Wills*, are Parol, or Verbal Wills.

Nusance,

Nusance, Hurt, also Offence, Damage.

Nusant, idem ut *nuisant*.

Sans nusance, without hurt innocently.

Nute, vide *nuist* and *nuit*.

Nussoit, had not, should not.

Pur nurtraire, for Sustenance, vide *nouriture*.

Nust estre, hath not been, *il nust mis*, he hath not put. *per Fitzh. Justice*, 97. a.

Nutante, before Night. *p. Brit.* 122. a.

Nuyte, Night. *p.* 1 *Hen.* 7. 24. b.

N Y

Nyefe, vide *neif*, a Ship.

Nyent avant, they having none before.

Nyef idem ut *neif*, a Woman Villain, or Slave.

Nye, a Nest. *per Britton* 85. vide *nie*.

Ny, a Note of Negation.

O B

O *Moy*, oh me.

Obediement, obediently.

Obeier, to obey, *obeissant*, obedient.

Obeissance, obedience.

Objicer, to lay to one's charge, to object.

Objecter, idem.

Obit, Dead. *obites*, forgotten.

Un obit, a Duty paid as a Mortuary; also Dirges, Funeral Song, Obsequies, Trentals.

Oblata, old Debts charged in the Sheriffs Accompts.

Obliger, to bind, *obliger corps & beins*, to bind Body and Goods.

Obligor, the Person bound, *Obligee*, he to whom.

Oblie, forgot, *oblites*, idem. *p. Coke* 1 *Rep.* 136.

Oblies, idem. *p. Fitzh. gr. Abr.* 187. b.

Oblique, awry, athwart.

Obsecrer, to beg, to crave, to ask for.

Obmittes, left out, omitted.

Soit observes, be it taken notice of.

Pluis observe, more remarkable.

Observa, kept. 2 *part Fitzh. gr. Abr.* 112. b.

Obsolete, out of use, antiquated.

Obteneres, ye shall obtain, *Obteyneres*, idem.

Objurger, to rebuke, to reprehend.

Oblations, free Offerings.

Oblicter, to sport, to rejoice.

Oblivieux, forgetful.

Obscursir, to darken, to obscure.

Obscur, dark, *obscurissement*, obscurely, darkly, also obscuring.

Obsequies, Funerals.

Ostant, hindring, letting, standing against.

Non obstante, notwithstanding.

Oblier, to forget, *oblie*, forgotten, *obliant*, forgetting, *obliance*, forgetfulness.

Obstine, obstinate, *obstinement*, obstinately.

Obsister, to oppose, to stand against.

Obtenue, that which is gotten.

Obtrectation, ill report, slandering.

Obventions, casual Offerings or Profits, properly of Church-Livings.

Obvier, to prevent.

Obumbrer, to shadow.

O C

Occasionellement, occasionally, by reason of.

Occasionentur, may be vexed, or troubled. 2 *Inst.* 123.

Occidental, the West part.

Occider, to kill, *occise*, killed. *p. Mirror, cap.* 2. 15.

Occist. hath killed. *p. Plowden Ab.* 16. b.

Octante, eighty, *octantiesme*, the eightieth.

Octave and *Ottave*, the eighth Day.

Octobre, the Month *October*.

Occulter, to hide, *occultement*, hiding.

Occupant, he who occupies, or possesses any Thing.

Occluder, to shut, *il occlude*, he shut.

Occire, to kill, or slay, *occiant*, slaying.

Occision, slaughter, *occiser*, killing. *p. Coke* 5. 13.

Occurrent, happening.

Occulair, that which is plainly seen, or evident.

Occulairment, visibly, or evidently.

O D

Odeur, a Smell, *Odeur mauplaisant*, an unpleasing Smell

Odeur plaisant, a sweet Smell.

Oderment, Smelling.

Odieux, odious.

Odible, idem.

O E

Oefs, wild Fowl, also Geese. *p. Brit.* 48. a.

Oes, Use or Benefit. *p. eundem*

Oels, Eyes.

Ogles, idem, and *Ogles*, idem.

Un oil, an Eye.

Oiele, idem, *aver l'oil sur ascun*, to watch over one, to have an Eye upon him.

Oeps, Need, also Use, Trust.

Oeps demesne, own Use.

As oepsez, they have wished, also needed. *p. nov. nar.* 6. b. so craved.

Ohe, Is it so?

O F

Offenser, to offend, *offendant*, offending.

Offendre, idem, also to endamage.

Offrir. to offer, *offre* and *offra*, shall offer or tender. *p.* 2 *Hen.* 7. 9

Offres, offered, or tendred.

Un official, a Bishop's Chancellor; or the Arch-deacon's Substitute.

Offusquer, to darken.

O I

Oier, to hear.

Oies, heard.

Ceo oies, hear ye this.

Oiera, shall hear.

Oiant, hearing.

Ne oirires, ye shall not hear.

Le oire, the hearing.

Oil, yes, also, I will.

Oie certe, yes truly. *p. Fitzh. Abr.*

Oindre, to anoint.

Oinct, anointed.

Oiseau, a Bird, a Fowl, *oisel*, idem.

Oiseuse, sloth, idleness, *oisif*, idem, and slothful.

Oiseux, idem, *oisivete*, idleness. *p. Coke Rep.* 11. 53.

Oiseleur, a Bird-catcher, a Fowler.

Oison, a Goose.

O L

Olet, smelleth.

Ne olet pas, it smells not. *p. Termes de Ley* 58. b.

O M

Ombre, a Shadow, *ombrayer*, idem, *ombre* is also shade. *p. Plowd. Com.* 379. a.

Ombragement, shadowing.

Omettre, to neglect, to omit.

Omis, left undone, omitted, *omisse*, idem.

Ne omitteres, neglect ye not.

Omise, left out, forgotten to be inserted.

O N

On, it, *on*, in modern *French*, is often put for *homo*.

Un on, an Ounce.

Oncle, Uncle.

Onguent, Ointment.

Onques, ever, vide *unques*.

Ont, they have, they use. *p. Plowd. Abr.* 5. a.

Ont dit, they have said.

Un ongle, the Nail of the Finger.

Onze, eleven, *onze foitz*, eleven Times.

Onzieme, the eleventh.

O P

Operer, to work.

Ops, need, use, vide *oeps*.

Opposer, to set against.

Opprober, to reproach.

Opiner, to think, to deem.

O R

Orail, an Ear, *oreille*, idem. *p. Brit.* 16. b.

Oraisons, Prayers.

Ordemments, Ordinances or Statutes.

Ordel and *ordæl* (Sax.) from *Or*, great, and *Deal*, Judgment.

Ordure, filth.

Ordir, to be filthy, sluttish.

Ord, filthy, sluttishness.

Ordurs, dung, filth.

L'orde, the Method, the Order.

Un ordinary, a Spiritual Judge.

Ordonner, to ordain.

Ordeynment, ordaining.

Fuit ordine, it was ordained. *p. Brit.* 77. b.

Grand ordure, a stink, or filthy smell. *p. Termes de Ley* 87. a.

Ore, Gold, *or*, idem, *de ore*, of Gold. *p. Crompt.* 22. b.

Ore, is also, now, *ores* idem.

Orfevre, a Goldsmith.

Les orfeours, the Goldsmiths. *p. Stat. Art. sup. Chart. cap.* 20.

Orfeurerie, Goldsmiths Work.

Orieiller, to give Ear unto, to hearken.

Done orielle, give Ear. *p. Plowden's Preface.*

Orphan, a Child without living Parents.

Orfelin, idem in modern *French*.

Orges, Barly.

Pain de orge, Barly Bread.

Orier, to rise up.

Orier, the rising. *p. Fitzh. Just.* 86.

Orisons, vide *Oraisons*, *Orisonz*, idem.

Orguel, Pride, *les orguellons*, the proud, the rich, the lofty. *p. Brit.* 1. a.

Orial, vide *oraile*.

Orrount, they hear. *p. eund.* 106. a.

Un orme, an Elm Tree.

Orne, adorned, decked. *p. Coke* 9. 121.

Orner, to deck, to trim.

Ortiels, Toes, Claws.

Ortel.es chiens, Dogs claws. *p. Kitchin.*

OS

Os, a Bone, *osse* idem, *osses*, Bones.

Oser, to dare, *ne osa*, dare not.

Il ne ost, he durst not.

Ne osa aler entour ses besoignes, he dares not go about his Business.

Oseau, a Bird, vide *oiseau*, 12 *Hen.*

Ostelle, a Houshold.

Ostier, a Door.

Ostyers, Doors. *p. Kitchin*, 45. b.

Ostre, shewed, also moreover, furthermore. *p. Brit.* 119. b.

Ostage, vide *Hostage*, *Bailler ostages*, to give Pledges.

Ostement, putting out, putting away.

Oster, idem ut *ouster*.

Oster, is also to take away, to remove, to diminish.

Oste, taken away, *&c.*

OT

Ottrier, to claim or pretend some Title or Interest, as

Ne ottrie de ceo, claims nothing therein. *West.* 1. *c.* 4.

Ou, where, whether, also or.

Ou pur, or for, *de ou*, from whence, also, whereof.

Ou il est, ou non, either it is so or not.

Ou va tu? whithe goest thou?

Oucunq; whatsoever, whensoever.

Overt, publick, open.

Overtes opentide, i. e. when Corn is carried out of the Common Fields. *p. Brit.*

Ove, with, *ovesq*; with us, also by which.

Ovesques, together with.

Oves, Eggs.

Ovel, equal.

Ovelment, equally.

Ovel, is also new. *p. Plowd.* 13. b.

Overeche, goes beyond. *p. eund.* 281.

Over, work, labour, *overage*, idem.

Overages, Carriages, also Days-works.

Overaines, idem. *p. Plowden* 334. a.

Un overage, an Undertaking. *p. Nat. br.* 42. b.

Overer, to work, to labour, *ovrer*, idem.

Overs, works, *un overier*, a workman.

Ovres, idem ut *overs*.

De over le huis, to open the Door. *p. Coke* 5. 21. b.

Il over, he openeth, *que over*, who opened. *p. Cromp.* 29.

Ne poet overer, may not open, *overtment*, openly.

A overer, to be wrought or worked.

Over le charitie, a Deed of Charity. *p. Termes de Ley* 109.

De overer en vous, to open or shew you. *p Cromp.* in his Pre-

face, *ferront overts*, they shall be opened. *per eund.*

Mainoverer, to manure.

Overages and *ovrages*. *p. Fitzh. Justice* 173. *& per Coke Rep.* 8. 106. a. are Days-works.

Outre, further, besides, *outre ce*, besides this, or besides that, *outre pluis*, furthermore.

Outre pluis, idem, *oultre*, beyond, also furthermore, and *oultre ce la*, and besides this further, *en oultre*, furthermore, vide *oulster* and *ouster*, *en aler pluis oultre*, to go no further. *Coke* 9. 120.

Overt, open, *overtment*, openly.

Overture, an opening, also a Proposal.

Se fair overture, he opened his Mind.

Ount, they have, *ount estre*, they have been.

Ount lieu, some Place, any Place, *p. Kitchin* 17. a.

Ount ceo ensue, they have followed. *p. Plowd.* 305. b.

Ouq; and that, where.

Ouelx, equal. *p. Parkins* 59. b.

Ovils and *oveilles*, Sheep.

Ovres, Acts, Deeds. *per Coke* 8. 131. a.

Que nul oure, that none gild. *p. Stat. sup. Art. Chart. cap.* 20.

Oustre and *ouster*, our, beyond, besides, farther, vide *oultre*, also over and more.

Le ouster, the uppermost, over.

Ousta, outed, *ouste*, idem.

Il ouste, he put out, or outed.

Ousterment, altogether, more than that.

Oustrement, idem, and utterly. *p. Fitzh Nat br.* 97.

Ouster, ye outed.

Ouster est, went away. *p. Coke* 6. 41. b.

Mainoverer, manuring, also to make better.

Outerment, putting forth.

Outragious, excessive, unreasonable.

Outrageousment, unreasonably, without Measure, *outratouse*, id. *p. Britton* 137. a.

Ouy, yea, so, also.

Ouyez, crying out, publishing, proclaiming.

O W

Oweltie, right, also due, owing.

Owel, equal, *owels parts*, equal Shares. *p. Coke Rep.* 5. 18. *owelx*, idem.

Owelment, equally. *p. eund.* 7. 45.

Oweltie, equality. *p. eund.* 5. 95. b.

Owels, Goods. *p. Greg.* 299. b.

En owel mischief, in equal Mischief.

En owel Estate; in the same State or Condition. *p. Greg.* 284. also his own Estate.

Owel Remede, the like, or proper Remedy.

Ower, Ore. *miner oar*, to dig Ore

Owres de Argent, Ores of Silver. *p Plowd.* 311.

Owailes, Sheep, also Sheep of the Fold. *Nov. nar.* 63. and Lambs

Owells, Eyes, vide *Oiles*. *p. Fitzh nat. br.*

Ouster des owells, to put out the Eyes.

Owells, *p. Nov. nar.* is put for Geese.

Owell, equal, *Oweltie*, Partition.

O Y

Oyer, to hear, *il oyer*, he heareth.

Oya, shall hear, *oye*, heard, *Oyes*, hear ye.

Jeo aye oye, I have heard, *jeo oyeroy*, I have heard. *p. Plowd.* Preface.

Oyera, idem. *p eund.*

Vous serra oyes, ye shall be heard.

Oye, yes, aye. *Jeo oyeroy*, I heard.

Oyer, hearing, as *pur Oyer & Terminer*, for hearing and determing. Also

Oyers, the Iters or Circuits of the Judges. 2 *Inst.* 279.

Oyes (commonly O *yes*) hear ye.

Oyl, Sr. hear ye Sir, 1 *Hen.* 7. 16. b.

Oyel, idem, also hear ye, 14 *H.* 8 25.

Oyel certes, yes truly *p Plowd.* 365.

Ceo oyes, hear this, *oye moy*, hear me, *oyeramus*, we have heard, *oyant*, hearing. 26 *Hen.* 8. 4. a.

Oysels, Hawks. *p. Brit.* 84. b.

Oyseauxe, Birds, *Oyseaux*, id.

Un Oyseau, a Bird.

Un Oyle, an Eye, *par termes Ley* 298 b.

Oysons, Geese, *oyes*, idem

Oyez, heard, also a Term used when any Thing is cried. *Coke* 8. 35.

Oyers, hearing. *p. Stat. Glouc.*

P A

Un PACT, a Contract, an Agreement.

Paction, idem.

Pain, Bread, *Pain blanche*, white Bread.

Pain fort & dure, a Punishment inflicted on Criminals which stand mute or refuse to plead.

Pain grosse, brown Bread.

Panes, Loaves of Bread. *p Coke* 8. 49. b.

Un pani, a Penalty, Amerciament. *p. Greg.* 233. a.

Paistre and *pastre*, to feed, also to depasture.

Le pais, the Country, *paises*, Countries.

Pais voisins, neighbouring Countries.

Paor, power.

Le panche, the Belly, the Stomach.

Paunage, Mast, also the Benefit of feeding Swine in Forests or Chases.

Pannage, *pavement*, Pannage, idem. *p Coke Rep.* 8. 47. a.

Un Pantofle, a Slipper.

Le pape, the Pope.

Par, by, *par-la*, thither, that way.

Paravail, Tenant peravail, is the lowest, or last Tenant of the Land, *i. e.* he that takes the Avail or Profits thereof.

Paravant, before, or former. *Coke* 10. 47.

Par de la, by the same. *p Crompt.* 31. b.

Par cy, this way.

Paramount, above, *paramount la terre*, over the Land. *p. Plowd.* 309. a.

Par dessus, from above, *par mi*, by half.

Par ou, which.

Pard, loss and losing, also hindrance. *p. Fitzh. nat. Brev.* 21. a. *parde*, lost. *p* 2 *Hen.* 7. 11. b.

Parder to lose, *il pardist*, he lost.

Pardices, Partridges.

Parosse, Parish.

Parel, danger. *p. 12 Hen. 8. 3. a.*

Un Paillard, a Whore, a Harlot.

Parasite, a Flatterer.

Un Parc Parker, a Keeper of a Park.

Parent and *parentel*, Parent or Kindred. *West. 1. c. 1.*

Parler, to speak, to converse with, *ne parla*, speak not, *parlance*, speaking.

Pariel, alike, equal, *nest pas pariel*, unlike.

Pares, of like degree, equal.

Parier, perjured, *priseurement*, idem.

Paries, a Wall.

Un Parke, a Pound to keep in Cattle, *Comen Parke*, a common Pound.

Parlez, speak ye, *parlante*, speaking, *parlance*, idem.

Parlance is also Speech, Language *parlont*, they speak.

Parle, spoke and speak. 10 *H. 8. west. a.*

Le parliament, the great Assembly of the Nation, and of the three Estates.

Parlire, to read through.

Parolle and *parol*, a Word, also the Action or Plea.

Paroln, Words, *belle parolles*, fair Words.

Par, in modern *French*, is sometimes put for work.

Parount, whereby, *par quoy*, idem, and for which.

Parquer, to enclose, to impark.

Parimpler, to fulfil, vide *perimplisher*.

Parimplies, fulfilled, *parimple*, idem. *p. 1 Hen. 7. 5. a. parimplishment*, fulfilling.

Parceners, are who hold a joint Estate from the same Ancestor, several Daughters are but one Heir and Partners.

Par quoy doncque, for what Cause, also, then, and therefore.

Parches, pieces, parcells. 1 *Ed. 5. 3.*

Partir, to divide, *partiment*, division.

Les Parrowes leschequer, the Barons of the Exchequer. 1 *Hen. 7. 8. a.*

Parfaittment, readily, perfectly.

Parmy, amongst, *parmy les rues*, abroad in the Streets.

Parnes, take.

Le Parrossiens, Inhabitants of, or within a Parish.

Paroier, to appear, to shew one's self.

Apart, aside, *quelque part*, somewhere, some part.

Un participant, an accessary, a partaker.

Particulierement, specially, particularly.

Particularizer, to shew in particular.

Parnent, they take. *West. 1. c. 32, 33.* and *pernant*, idem.

Pascage, grasing, feeding of Cattle.

Pasher, to feed, *pascer*, idem.

Pasche, Easter, *pasque*, idem. *p. nov. nar. 21.*

Pas, not, no, and in many Places 'tis set as a Word formally to deny and contradict what is before expressed, also a confirmation of a Negative. *Nil pas force*, of no force, or of no value.

Pas

Pas trop mal, not very ill.

Pas a pas, leisurely.

Un passe, a degree, a stop.

Passants, Passengers. *p. Brit.* 32. b.

Passable, tolerable.

Passe, gone beyond, exceeded.

Passer, to go over. *passes*, gone.

En temps avant passes, in Times past.

Pasturer, to depasture, to feed.

Passont, they fed. *p. nov. nar.* 53.

Pastors, Shepherds, *pasteurs*, idem.

Pasquerages, pasture Grounds.

Passetemps, Games, Pastimes.

Un passereau, a Sparrow.

Passe le age, above the Age.

Passant, beyond, above, over.

Patent, open, evident.

Lettres patents, are so called, because they are not closed with Wax, as *Subpœnas* and original Writs, and *dedimus potestatem*, *&c.*

Paumont, laying Hands upon. *p. Brit.* 135.

Patron, a Protector, Defender, or who has right to present to a Church.

Pavoir, fear.

Paumage and *pannage*, the benefit of Skins and Horns of Deer in a Forest. *p. Brit.* 185. *a.*

Pawnage, *p. Crompton*, is the feeding Swine in Woods, *&c.* in mast Time, *i. e.* the Money paid for it. 166. a.

Un pau, a Stake.

Pan and *pain*, Peace, *paies* is sometimes put for it.

Payer, to pay, *payerez* and *payeres*, ye shall pay.

Payer, a couple or pair, as *un Payer de Justices. Stat. Glouc.*

Le pays, the Country, a Region. *pais* and *paize*, Countries.

Pannage de avers, by *Coke* 8. 56. b. is the agisting Cattle.

Paver, fear, *pavour* and *pavor*, idem.

Payens, Heathens, Pagans.

Payenie, Heathenish.

P E

Un pe, a Foot, *pee*, *peas*, idem.

Pees, Feet, and sometimes put for Peace.

Peace, *p.* the Stat. of Fines, 18 *Edw.* 1. is put for Concord or Agreement, *peax*, Peace. *p. nov. nar.* 31. b.

Peau, a Skin, vide *pel.*

Peautre, Pewter. *p. Brit.* 24. a.

Pealtzlanuts, Woolfels. *p.* 3 *part Inst.* 39.

Pecher, to commit a fault, to sin. *p. Mirror Justice.*

Peche, a Fault, an Offence, *pech*, idem.

Pechers, Offenders. *p. Coke Rep.* 7. 44. a.

Pecheront, they are accused. *p. Brit.* 10. b.

Peeres, the chief Nobility.

Pein, Penalty.

Peisage and *poisage*, a Duty paid for weighing Wares and Merchandizes.

Peise, Weight.

Peison, feeding, depasturing.

Pejer, worse.

Pellote and *pelote*, the ball of the Foot.

Penne, a Pen.

Pel, a Skin.

Peleryn, a Pilgrim. *p. Brit.* 96. a.

Pelerinage, Pilgrimage. *p. eund.* 108.

Peles,

Peles, Issues arising from, or out of. *p. Fitzh. Justice*, 205.

Penance, Punishment.

Penon, a Standard, Banner, or Ensign of War.

Un peigne, a Comb, *peigner*, to comb.

Pen, a Hill, *Brittish*, sometimes a Bay.

Penticostals, Oblations made at *Whitsontide*.

Pendre, to hang, *pendue*, hanged, *pende* and *pendu*, idem.

Pender, to consider.

Pendant, continuing, abiding, depending.

Penser, to think, *il pensoit*, he thought, *pensant* and *pensy*, and *pensement*, thinking, *pense*, thought.

Ne pensoient, they thought not, *pensoremus*, let us consider. *p. Plowd.* 305.

Il pensist, he thinketh or thought, *pensoit*, idem.

Pense vous, think ye, consider, *pense*, idem.

Pege, pitch.

Peinct, painted.

Per, through, *percase*, by chance.

Perbien, very well, *percas*, perhaps.

Tenant peravaile, an Under-Tenant, vide *paravaile*.

Percusser, to strike, *percuse*, struck, wounded.

Percusse, idem.

Il percust, he struck, or cut, *percute*, struck.

Peramount, vide *paramount*.

Perclose, the conclusion, or latter end. *p Kitch.* 199. a.

Voile perdre, will lose. 18 *Hen.* 8. 2. b.

Perenter, between.

Perluy, by himself, separate.

Pertices, Partridges, *perdices*, idem, vide *pardices*.

Perdes, lost, *perdue*, idem, *perdre*, to lose, and *perder*, idem, *ad perd*, hath lost, *perdu*, lost.

Perd, loss. *p. Plowd. Com.* 305. b.

Pere, Father.

Per de la, elsewhere, sometimes 'tis for beyond Sea.

Peres, Stones, also *Peter*.

Perier, to perish, *perie*, dead, *perre*, perished, *periera*, shall perish.

Perimplisher, to fulfil, *serra peremplies*, shall be fulfilled, *perimplish*, fulfilled, vide *parimpler*.

Perimplishment, fulfilling.

Perfundesse, depth.

Perfunder, to pour out.

Permuter, to exchange.

Permanable, durable.

Permetter, to suffer, *fuit permise*, 'twas suffered.

Permises, suffered, *permis*, idem.

Permise, allowed. *p. Plowd.* 190. b.

Permittre, idem ut *permetter*.

Permutation, exchanging.

Pernance, taking.

Perilleux, dangerous.

Perissables biens, perishable Goods.

Perentoirment, presently.

Perunt and *perount*, by which also, whereupon they.

Pe ount is also put for discerning. *p. Plowden's Preface.*

Perquisites, Profits and Advantages over and above the yearly Rents.

But *perquisitum* properly is any Thing gain'd by one's own Money, or Industry, distinguished from what he has by Gift or Descent.

Perquirer, to obtain, *perquirera*, shall obtain.

Per-

Perpretes, committed, done, *perpetrer*, to commit.

Un pernour, a taker, a Receiver, *pernours*, plural.

Pernor, to take, *pernes*, ye take. *p.* 3 *part Inst.* 81.

Pernont, they take, *pernant*, taking.

On pernacie, in the taking.

Perpendiculairement, streight down, perpendicularly.

Persuader, to entice, to persuade.

Perenter, between, *perentre*, idem.

Peiser, to weigh.

Perent, whereby.

Pertant, inasmuch, vide *portant*.

Pesage, a Custom paid for weighing Wares and Merchandizes

Poissons. Fish, Fishes, vide *poysons*.

Pescherie, Fishery, *il pesha*, he fish d.

Il ne peshe, he shall not fish.

Pessons Royal, are Sturgions, Dolph ns, *&c.*

Peschc, Fish. *p.* 12 *Hen.* 8. 3. a. *pisce*, idem.

Pe ez, a Baker, *pesiour*, idem. *p. Brit.* 76. a.

Pestre, to feed; *en pessant de avers*, in feeding of Cattle. *p. now nar.* 2. a.

Pesiblement, peaceably. *p. eund.* 51. a.

Perteignant, belonging, also they belong unto.

Pertient and *pertinent*, belonging, appertaining.

Petit, small, little, *petitement*, smally. *per petit & petit*, by little and little.

Petite hommes mean Men.

Peu, few, *a peu pres*, almost, scarce enough.

Al trop peu, a very few; in *Plowd. pref. tres peu*, idem.

Peu a peu, idem ut *petit & petit*.

Ne peuvent, they could hardly. *Coke* 9. 120.

Ne peut, he cannot. *p. now. nar.* 5. a.

Il peult, he may, or can.

Un peuple, a Nation, a People.

Ville fort peuplee, a Town that is very populous.

Pew, few. *p. Coke Rep.* 8. 22. b.

Peyes, Weights. *p. Brit.* 2. a.

P H

Phaisants, Pheasants.

Un philtre, an amorous Potion.

Pheon, the Head of a Dart or Arrow, a Term in Heraldry.

Philiser, vide *Filaser*.

P I

Piccage, Money paid in a Fair or Market, for setting up Booths.

Pier des Roylme, a Peer of the Realm, *amercie per lour Piers*, amerced by their Peers, vide *Peer*.

Pier, a Tyler. *p. Kitchin* 25. a.

Pier is also a Father. *p. Coke Rep.* 6. 32. a. *Stat. Glouc. c.* 2.

Seyent pier, holy Father. *p.* 1 *Hen.* 7. 90. a.

Pierre and *pierres*, Stones, Gravel.

Un pier, a Stone. *p. Plowd.* 339.

Piers, Pears, also Pear-Trees.

Piere is also Peter. *p. nov. nar.* 5. a.

Piers is sometimes put for pieces, as *p.* 2. *Ed.* 4. *piers de Lane*, pieces of Cloth.

Il piert, he appears. *p. Brit.* 96. a.

Sicome piert, as it doth appear.

Pire, worse, *pier*, idem. *p. Stat. art. sup. Chart.* 28 *Edw.* 1.

Un pile, a Ball.

Pied, vide *pe*, a Foot.

Un pedstal de un columne, the Foot of a Pillar or Column.

Pischarries, Fishings, *un pischarie*, a Fish-pond, *pischarers*, Fishers, *un pisher*, a Fishmonger, *pisched*, fished.

Pishons and *poissons*, vide autea *peshons*.

Pessons and *peschieries*, *&c.*

Le pesce, the Fish. *p.* 12 *Hen.* 8. 11. a.

Pour pister & bruer, for baking and brewing.

Pistor, vide *pestor*, *perter* baking. *p Brit.*

Un pitle, a small enclosed piece of Land; *Pightle*, idem.

Pirat, a Robber at Sea.

Piquant, sharp, *avoir pique contre aucun*, to have or bear malice or rancour against one.

P L

Un placard, an Order or Decree of the Prince, a Licence, or Mandate, *placart*, idem.

En plai, in full. *p.* 1 *Hen.* 7. 5. b.

Un plage, a wound, *plague*, idem, *plages*, Wounds.

Plaider, to plead, *plaint*, a Suit commenced.

Plair, to please, *si vous plair*, if you please.

Plainment. fully. *p.* 1 *Edw.* 5.

Playe, a wound.

Planchir, to floor, to plank.

Plaisance, Pleasure, also pleasing.

Playn champ, an open Field. 16 *Hen.* 7. 10. b.

Pleroit, should please, or think good, *plerra*, shall please.

Pierres, Gravel or Stones. *p. nov. nar.* 48.

Plegii, Pledges, also Suitors. *p. Coke* 2 *pt. Inst.* 73.

Pleder, idem ut *plaider*, *pledera*, shall plead.

Pledast, he pleadeth, *pledent*, they should plead, *vorra pledra*, would plead.

Ple, please, *sil pleist*, if he pleaseth.

Quel luy pleist, which he pleaseth. *Coke* 6. 25. b.

Plein, full, *en plein vie*, in full Life.

Pleinment, fully, *pleigrent*, idem.

Pleynment, idem.

Pleinertie, the Church having an Incumbent, or Parson, *&c.*

Plier, to fold, also to pleat.

Plevin, idem as *Replevin*.

Pleurer, to weep, *plourir*, idem.

Plevies, Sureties, Undertakers. *p. Mirror*.

Plevyes, idem. *p. eund. sect.* 177.

Plomb, Lead, *un plombee*, a plummet or pellet of Lead: *plombe* also is Lead.

Un plombier, a Plummer.

Pluvie, Rain, *pluye*, idem, *pluvine*, idem.

Pluvieux, rainy, *pluvial*, like to rain, *il pluera*, it shall rain.

Un plume, a Pen; *plumes*, Feathers.

Un plumassier, a Feather-maker.

Plus, more, *au plus*, at the most

Plustost, most, or most often, *pluistost*, idem, also rather, and more oft *p. Coke* 5. 10. a.

Plustost que, as well as, *a plustost*, as soon as, and *pluistost*, *p. Plowd* 290 a. is rather then, *au plus*, at most. *p Cromp.* 222.

Plus longement, furthermore.

Plusers, many, *plusors*, idem.

Plusers, many, *plusors*, idem.

Plusiers, id . . . *ove plusors avers*, with more Cattle.

Plusors fois, oftentimes.

Plusors, *p. Plowd.* 102. b. is put for many.

Pluscestre, furthermore.

PO

Poche, a Sack, also a Pocket.

Poir, vide *poyar*.

Poiez, ye may, *poit*, he may, *poient*, they may.

Poiens, idem ut *poient*, *p. Parkins* 15. b. *ne poimus*, we may not. *p* 2 *Hen.* 7. 11.

Un poign, a Hand, *en poign*, in Hand.

Pont, a Bridge, *pontage* and *pointage*, Contribution for Repair of Bridges.

Poinons, Pendants, Streamers, vide *poynons*.

Un poire, a Pear, vide *pire*, *un poirier*, a Pear-Tree.

Point, none, not; *ne prist point*, had not took any, *point* is a word used to make the denial more express or absolute, like as the word *pas*.

Poises, Weights; *en le poise*, in the Weight, *poids*, idem, vide *poyses*.

Pois, Peas, also weight.

Poitz, *points*, *poit*, may, *poy*, idem, *poiastes*, ye might.

Ponce, Fingers, *pointz*, idem, *ponce* idem. *p. nat br.* 69. a.

Poisson, Fish, *Termes de Ley*, 189.

Pollice, a Thumb.

Poleyns, Colts.

Poler, to dress up.

Pomes, Apples, *pommes*, idem.

Pomers, Apple-Trees.

Pondue, weighed.

Poignant, pricking, sharp, tart.

Un poignee, a Handful.

Un poignard, a Dagger.

Pointes, Fingers.

Polypragmon, a principal Offender, an arch Knave. *p. Coke* 8. 37. a.

Un popingay, a Parrot. 12 *Hen.* 8. 3. b.

Porcary, a Hogsty.

Porca terræ, a ridge of Land.

Un porceaux, a Hog, *porcells*, Pigs, Porks, Hogs, *porces*, idem. *p. Coke* 9. 58. & *Greg. mote book.*

Un poison, a Vessel called a Hogshead.

Poinson, idem, *poinson de vin*, a Hogshead of Wine.

Poix, Pitch.

Port, Behaviour, *bone port*, good Behaviour.

Porteres, ye shall bear or carry, also behave.

Un port, a Gate, a Porch.

Portes, Doors, Gates, *ports*, idem.

Porten, carried, bore. *p. Brit.* 7. b.

A porter, to bear, to carry, also to bring.

Portera, shall bear, &c. *porterant*, they bear, &c.

Porteront, they have bore, &c. *portount*, they bear, *quant al porter*,

ter, as to the bearing, *&c. Coke* 8. 88. a.

Portant, bearing.

Pose, put the Case, also set, placed, 2 *Rich.* 3. 14. a.

Posito, put the Case, or let it be supposed.

Possedera, shall possess.

Potencie, might, strength.

Poture, drinking, vide *beverage*.

Polir, to polish, to cleanse.

Polie, polished, *poli*, idem.

Poliement, smoothly, brightly.

Polygamie, having more Wives than one.

Pount, idem ut *pont*.

Posthume, that's born after the Father's Death.

Postuler, to plead, to argue, also to demand.

Potage, Broth, Porridge.

Pouces, Fingers. *p. nov. nar.* 70.

Pouldre, Dust, *pouldreux*, dusty.

Poulter, a Falconer, also a Poulterer.

Pour, for, *pour autant*, forasmuch.

Pour, power, vide *poyar*.

Ne pot, may not. 2 *Hen.* 7. 14. *b*.

Pover, poor, *aux povers* to the Poor.

Provers, idem ut *povers*.

Povre, idem ut *prover*.

Poults, Poultry, *poulfins*, Chickens.

Pourchefer, to buy, to obtain.

Pourmener, to go or walk about, *pouralle*, idem.

Pourquoy, idem ut *parquoy*.

Pourmenement, walking about.

Pourtanque, because, for that, forasmuch.

Pour ce, for that Cause, therefore.

Pourpresture, an Enclosure, by encroaching upon the King's or Lord's Wastes; also an obstructing the High-way, or Water-course, also Nusances.

Pour neant, for nothing, or naught.

Pourpartie is a share in division of Lands or Tenements held formerly in Parcenary.

Pouvrete, poverty, need, necessity.

Pouvrement, poorly, needily.

Pourpenser, to bethink one's self, to devise.

Purpense, forethought, devised.

Pourquoy non, why not, wherefore, *pour ce que*, for that, because.

Poursemer, to sow.

Un pourtraicte, a Draught, an Image.

Ne nous povons, not in our power. 16 *Edw.* 4.

Ne pouvoit pas, he could not. *p. Mirror.*

Poyes, ye may, *jeo poy*, I may, or can, *ne poyes*, ye may not.

Poyer, to can, or may, *poyent*, they may.

Poyar, Power, also *poyer*, idem. *p.* 1 *Hen.* 7. 16.

Ount poyer, they have power. *p. Greg.* 301. b.

Poysons, idem ut *poisons*, Fishes.

Nount poyar and *poier*, they have no power.

Poyser, to weigh. *Cromp.* 222. b.

Poyses, Weights, vide *poises*.

Poynons, vide *poinons*.

Par poy and *par pay*. *Brit.* 133. b.

Poyomus, we may. *p. Plowd.*

En poyne, idem ut *en poigne*.

En son poygnes, in his Hands. *p.* 12 *Hen.* 8. 1, a.

Prandre, to dine, *prander*, idem.

Practiquer, to practice, *per practique*, by subtilty.

Jeo preia, I desire, I pray, *ils preiont*, they pray.

Un pre, a Meadow, *un pree*, idem, also *un pra* is sometimes put for a Meadow.

Les prez, the Meadows.

Preine, take, took.

Preceder, to go before, *preceda*, goeth before, *precedera*, shall go before, *predecessor*, who died before, or who was before in Place or Estate: *Preferrer*, to put before.

Predire, to foretel.

Prefect, advanced, promoted.

Predial, belonging to Manors, Farms, *&c.*

Preche, discoursed, *preche overtment*, talked publickly. *p. Coke Rep.* 7. 44. a. and *Fitzh. gr. Abr.* 1 *pt fol.* 287. a.

Jeo preigne, I take, *preigne vous*, take ye, *preignont*, they take, *preignant*, taking.

Preignes, it behoveth, *preignes gard*, take heed.

Ne prenent, they shall not take. *p. Yelv.* 141.

Ne preignent, they may not take.

Un prelate, a dignified Clergyman.

Premis, put before, premised.

Le premier, the first or chief, *premier* is also a Reward.

Raisons preignant, having force and weight.

Prendre, to take, *prender*, idem, *prent* and *pris*, taken, or took, *prendront*, they take.

Preignont, idem.

Pren, Profits taken. *p.* 2 *part Inst.* 506.

Ne preign, he shall not take.

Prense, taking, *prendra*, took.

Prendreyt, should take, *prendroit*, idem.

Prendoient, they may take, *prendrance*, taking.

De luy prender, to take him.

Si prendroit Issu, if he should take or join Issue.

En prender, such Things as the Lord of a Manor should have before Attornment, as Wardships, Escheats, *&c.* but such as lie in Rents, Reliefs, Heriots, *&c.* Attornment ought first to be.

Prennent, they take, *prendrent*, idem.

Prepens, forethought.

Pres, near, nigh, *apres*, idem.

Estre au pres, to be present.

A peu pres, within a little, almost.

Cy pres, as near, so nigh.

Pressieux, precious. 1 *Edw* 5. 3.

Presenteres, ye shall present. *p. Kitchin* 3. a.

Presentement, presently. *p. Plowd.* 309.

Prest, took, *prestes*, take ye.

Prest is also ready. *p. Davies Rep*

Prester, a Priest. 1 *H.* 7. 6.

Pretende, forethought. *p. Fitzh. Justice* 20.

Preterite temps, former Times.

Prest-Money is given to bind the Taker to be ready at all Times appointed.

Un prester, a Priest, *presteres*, Priests.

De prester, to lend.

Prepense, forethought.

Prevaile, overcome.

Par le preve, for the relief. *p. Stat. art. sup. Chart.* 28 *Edw.* 1.

En grand prev, in great apprehension or fear. *p.* 2 *part Lit.* 506.

Preu is also set for honest.

A prie, to pray or desire, *ne soit prie*, not been ask'd; *p. Stat. Westm.* 1. *prie*, pray, ask: *prier*, Prayer. *p. eund. Stat. cap.* 51. *priera*, shall pray, *prieront*, they pray, *poet prier*, may pray. *p. Greg.* 315. *prie estre resceu*, pray be received.

Prescrire, to appoint, to prescribe.

Presque, almost, well nigh; *presque touts*, near all.

Pressant, enforcing, urging.

Prestement, readiness.

Prestre or *prester*, lent, as *j'avoye prester*, I have lent.

Pretendre, to make shew, or pretence.

Preterite, past, gone, expired.

Pretexte, by colour of.

Prevariquer, to deal doubly.

Pur prier, for to request, pray, or ask.

Prie, prayed, *priomus*, we pray.

Prismus, we take.

Pris, taken, *pria*, took, *prix*, took, vide *postea*.

Al primes, at first, *prima facie*, at first view.

Le primers, the chief, *en le primes*, in the beginning.

Printemps, the first Time.

Primerment, formerly, in the first place.

Solement jeo pria, only I wish. *p. Termes Ley* 266.

Gist pris, lies near, *cy pris*, so near

Prisel, taking, *beins prises*, Goods taken. *p. art. sup. Chart.* 28 *Edw.* 1.

Prisance de ses parol, taking his Word.

Teres, prises, Lands taken. *p.* 5 *Hen.* 7. 5.

Le prisor, the Taker.

Prist and *prit*, ready.

Touts temps & encore prist, always, and yet ready. *Cul. prit*: vide *C.*

Il prist, he took, or is ready, *pristeront*, they took or were ready, *pristera terre*, they landed. *p. Termes de Ley* 181. b. *prit*, ready.

Pridunt, they praying, or asking for.

Priants, idem. *p. Coke* 9. 120.

Priver, to spoil, or take away.

Privie, deprived, *person privie*, is who has an Interest in the Thing demanded.

Privities en sank, alliance in Blood.

Le privitie fuit determine, the privity or consent was determined.

Privitie en tenure, as by Lord and Tenant, *&c.*

Probes, honest, *probitie*, honesty.

Prochein, near, next, *le prochains Villes*, the next Towns.

Prochain and *prochein*, signify Neighbourhood.

Prochientie, being nigh.

Le procheins terres, the next Lands.

Procreer, to beget, to engender.

Procreanter, idem.

A proceder, to proceed.

Ne procedez, ye proceed not.

Processions, Supplications, Prayers by way of perambulation.

Procurations, Money paid by Parish-Priests, to the Bishop or Archdeacon upon their Visitations.

Prode, produced.

Producer, to shew, *jeo aye producer*, I have shewed, *p. Plowd.* in his Preface.

Sont prodes, are produced, shewed, *prode*, idem, *prode*, is also put. *p. Plowd. com.* 106. a. & 161. b.

Prodes, honest, or true.

Produiment, setting forth.

A prover, to prove. *un provour*, an Evidence, a Prosecutor, also a Challenger.

Proditorie, Treason. *p Fitzh. Just.* 40. a.

Proditeur, a Traitor.

Profer, offered, brought, also preferred.

Proffer is an offer or endeavour to proceed in a Cause. 32 *H.* 8. *c.* 21.

Produiant, shewing forth, *produire*, to shew or to produce.

Prohibition, a Writ forbidding to proceed in a Cause.

Promulge, proclaimed or published.

Provost Marshal, an Officer who hath Charge of Prisoners of War.

Prowe, Profit, *profet*, idem. *p.* 3. *part. Inst.*

Le commen prowe, the publick good or profit.

Proyer to put off. *p. Moor's Rep.* 842.

Prohiber, to forbid, *prohibe*, forbidden.

Projecteront, they throw.

Promitter, to promise, *promitte*, promised.

Promit, idem, *promitta*, shall or may promise.

Promesse, a Promise.

Promptre, to lead.

Prompt, ready, *promptiment*, readily.

Prodige, a strange Thing, a prodigy.

Proesme, a Neighbour, *pr. sme*, idem. *p. Britton* 237. a.

Produire, to bring forth, also to alledge.

Proeme, a Preface, a Prologue.

Promener, to walk, vide *pourmener*.

Promen, advanced, promoted.

Propice, merciful.

Propre, own, *de son propre malice*, of his own or proper malice.

Ma propre main, my own Hand.

Properment, properly, chiefly.

Propement, idem, *ses propres biens*, his own Goods.

Un proprietaire, an Owner.

Proroguer, to defer, to prolong, to put off.

Proscription, an Attainder.

Prostrerner, to throw down.

Prostration, falling at one's Feet, also throwing to the Ground.

Prostituer, to set open to all.

Jeo protest, I protest. *p. Plowd.* Preface.

Provendre, a Prebendary, *provander*, idem.

Proveignant, coming, arising. *provenient*, idem.

Provant, proving.

Provenant hors, coming out. *p. Davies Rep.* 4. b.

Proveignants, issuing out of, *p* 1 *Hen.* 7. 8. b.

Provers hommes, poor Men. *p. Kitch.* 3. a.

As provers, to the poor. *p. eund.* vide *povers*.

Prou, much, enough, *vous prou?* have ye enough?

Prove, a proof, a trial, essay.

Pryse, idem ut *prise*, taken.

Pryst,

Pryst, reedy, vide *prist*. *Plowd.* 276. b.

PU

Publie, *publee* and *publyee*, published.

Puer, to spoil, *puir*, idem, *pues*, spoiled.

Puant, stinking, perishing, spoiled.

Herbes pues, grass spoiled, or trodden down.

Puantise, Filth. *p. nov. nar.* 16. a. also Whoredom.

Ne pues, he could not, *ne puit*, idem. *p. eund.* 5. a.

Pugisa, shall deflower, or defile. *p. Crompt.* 73.

Pugner, to fight, *pugnant*, fighting.

Puis, afterwards, since.

De puis, from thence, after that.

Puise, younger, petty, later, *puisne temps*, later Times.

Pucelle, a Maid, a Virgin.

Pucellage, Virginity, Maidenhead.

Puissant, strong, mighty.

Puissance, Power, Authority.

Puissamment, mightily, vigorously.

Il puet estre, it may be.

Puist estre, it ought to be.

Puissoit, he might, *puissent*, they might.

Jeo puisse, I might, or could, *ne puit*, he ought not, *ne pussoient*, they ought not.

Pulles, the Young of any Thing, commonly put for Colts. 18 *H.* 8. 2. a.

Pulles esperners, young Hawks.

Pulter, a Poulterer.

Pulsure, striking, knocking.

Pulsa le huis, knock'd at the Door.

Punees, younger Sons.

Une punee, a younger Daughter.

Punie, punished; *punir*, to punish.

Punisher, idem ut *punir*.

Puniera, shall punish.

Serra punis, shall be punished.

Punies, punished, *punique*, idem, *punyque*, idem.

Punyshe. p. 12 *Hen.* 8. 8. 1. is punished.

Pur, for, *ne pur venir*, not to come. Also *purle defaire*, to defeat.

Pur in mod. *French*, is pure, neat, clean.

Purgation, the clearing one's self by Oath of a Crime suspected.

Purger, to cleanse.

Purgement, purging, cleansing, *purge*, idem.

Purgiser, to deflower, to ravish, to defile. *p. Brit.* 16. b. and 39. a.

Purlieu Man, he that holds or occupies such Lands.

Purlieus, such Lands adjoining to a Forest, as formerly were part thereof, but afterwards disafforested; also the out Bounds or Limits of a Forest.

Purpartie, a Share by Partition.

Purpart, partly.

Je ne purpulay, I have not spoke.

Purpulastes, ye have not spoke. *p. Brit.* 42.

Purpense, considered of before, forethought, vide *pourpense*.

A purpris, to take from another what is not the Taker's own.

Purprise and *purpris*, are Words used for *purpresture*, which is the enclosing Wasts, or commonable Places, digging therein, or other publick Nusance in them, vide *pourpresture*.

Purra, shall or may, *purra estre*, may be.

Jeo purray, I may or can. 26 *Hen.* 8. 1. a.

Purraile, the same as *purlue* and *purlay*, *i. e.* the Venue or Borders of a Forest or Chase, vide *Crompton's Jur. Cur.* 153.

Purroit, he may, *purrount*, they may.

Purrount este mis, they may be put.

Comme il purront, as they might or could. *p. Parkins* 167. b.

Purvey, provided. *p.* 14 *Hen.* 8. 30. b.

Purvieu, idem, also Provision by way of some Condition. *p. Plowd.* 251.

Purview est, it is provided.

Purveyance, Provision *de purveyer*, to provide, *purveist*, he provided, *purveyer*, to provide,

Purview est, it is provided, *purviewes*, Provisions, *purvieus*, provided.

Pursuer, to prosecute, also to follow.

Pusel, a little Girl.

Puseit, he may, *pussent*, they may or can.

Le publique, the Commonwealth.

Pus or *puis*, afterwards, after.

Pusse, idem, also, may or can. *p. Brit.* 126.

Un putaine, a Whore, a Harlot.

Puteine, idem. *p. Coke Rep.* 5. 51. a.

Putazes, Whoredoms

Putatif, taken, esteemed, thought.

Puys, a watry Place, an oozy Place. *p Britton* 6. a.

Puz, idem ut *pus*, *i. e.* after.

Q U

QEN, in what, *p.* 3 *pt. Inst.* 1.

Qui, who, *qils*, they who. *p. eund.* 93.

Qû, because.

Quadrangulaire, Four-square.

Quadruple, four times.

Quand, when, *quand serra ce?* When shall this be?

Quadragesime, Lent-Season. *p. Plowd.* 89. b.

Quadragenaire, forty Years of Age.

Un quadran, a Sun-Dial, and Mathematical Instrument.

Quadrer, to fit well, justly agreeing.

Quant a ce, as for this.

Quant & quant, forthwith, therewith.

Quantes foits, how often, oftentimes.

Quantesme, how much, what number.

Quaquet, prating, babling.

Quant, when, when as, how much.

Quaunt, idem, and according to, and as much. *p. Plowd.* 262 and *Davies Rep.* 4. b.

Quadratata terra, a farthingdale of Land.

Quadrugata terra, a Team-Land.

Quash, to overthrow, make void, annul.

Quant al, as to, *quant al moy*? What is it to me?

Quant la est, where there is.

Quantieme, the whole, the quantity.

Quarrere, a quarry.

Quar, for. *p.* 1 *Edw.* 5. a.

Quarentiesme, the fortieth, *quarentieme*, idem.

Quarante foits, forty Times.

Le quarrant, the fortieth, *quarante*, idem.

Quarentene, is 40 Days allowed a Widow to enjoy the chief House before the Heir entreth.

Quarentena, a Furlong. *p.* 1 *part. Inst.* 5. b.

Quaresme demi, Midlent.

Quatorze, fourteen; *quatre*, four.

Quarreur, square.

Le quart, the fourth.

Quaterment, fourthly.

Quatre vings, eighty; *quatre vings & dix*, ninety in modern *French*.

Quassa, made void, annulled, quashed.

Quasi presque, near, almost.

Que, that, which, to, and than, and then.

A que, to whom, whereby.

Que est ce la? What is that there?

Que est mesme, which is the same

Que fais tu? What doest thou?

A que son Baron, other than her Husband. *p. Crompt.*

Pur que, for what, why. *Kitch.* 7. a.

A que est ces Avers, whose Cattle are these?

Que quant, that when.

Que voil, which will, and which was.

Que versus, against whom. *p.* 4 *Hen.* 7. 1. a.

Nount que de Lease, they have nothing but of Lease.

Quecunque and *quelcunque*, whatsoever, wheresoever.

Quel, what, which, who, how, *quele*, idem.

Quel home, what Man, which Man.

En quel maniere, in what manner.

Le quel, the which, whether. *Coke* 3. 37.

A quel, to what. *p. eund.* 5. 89 a

Quelque, whatsoever, something.

Quelque un, some one, any one. *p. Coke* 9. 120.

Quelque chose, any Thing, something.

Quelcunque, whosoever.

Quelque partie, every part, the whole.

Quelque foits, sometimes. *p. Hobart* 2.

Par quel, by which, by whom.

Quel grand? how great? *quel est maistre, tiel est servaunt*, as is the Master, so is the Man.

Le quel, the which, *pour quel raison*? for what Cause?

Querces, Oaks, *quercez*, idem. *p.* 13 *Hen.* 7. 9.

Querir, to seek, to call for, to fetch, *querer*, idem.

A querer, to get, to obtain.

Voil querer, will enquire, seek for.

Quis, sought, *quer son viver*, to get his Living.

La queſt, vide *Enqueſt*.

Querant, enquiring, ſeeking, *querance*, idem.

Queraſt, he enquired, he ſought.

Querge, ſeek thou, enquire.

Queſte, an enquiring after.

Le queſt, the which.

Querele, a Complaint, a Quarrel.

Querelles and *querellez*, plural.

Querks, idem ut *querces*, *querkes* and *querques*, idem.

Quetment, quietly, peaceably, *quitment*, idem.

Queve, a Tail.

Queus, whom, *as queus*, to whom, *le queus ont*, who have.

Queux, which, whom, *en queux*, in what, in which. *p. Kitch.* 4. *Plowd.* 9.

Qui, who, what, whence, whom, whoſe.

Quidra, may do, vide *Weſt.* 1. *c.* 1. *come il quidra*, as he may or can, or as he pleaſes.

A qui eſt tu? From whence art thou?

A qui, to whom. *p. Rich.* 3.

En qui maines, in whoſe Hands. *p. Brit.* 106. 8.

Qui que ce ſoit, whoſoever he is.

Et qui pluis eſt, and which is more.

Qui ce qui la, now here, now there.

Quidez vous? Do you imagine?

Quicunque, vide *quecunque*.

Quils, they, thoſe, that they.

Quint, the fifth, *quindix*, fifteen.

Quint. exact. a fifth Call or Demand of a Defendant ſued to an Outlawry.

Un quiſſour, a Collector, Gatherer, a Receiver. *p. Fitzh. gr. Abr.* 2 *part* 5. 2.

Quinze, the fifteenth, *le quinzime*, idem.

En le quinzime, five Days after. *p. Plowd.* 255.

Quinquageſima, the fiftieth, Quinquageſima Sunday, about 50 Days before *Eaſter*.

Quitment, freely, acquitted. *p. Greg.* 299.

Quire, Leather, *quirs*, Skins, Hides, alſo Pelts. *p. Brit* 33 & 38. & 3 *part Inſt.* 39.

Blauncheours de quirs, White-tawers. *p. eund.*

Quiſent chairs, they expos'd Fleſh to Sale. *p. Brit.* 33.

Quivre, Copper. *p. Plowd.* 56.

Quivres, Skins, Pelts. *p. Stat. Weſtm.* 1. *cap.* 20.

Quiter, to acquit, to diſcharge.

Quitance, acquittance.

Quore, of whom, which, *quor*, for.

Quoy, look ye, *purquoy non*, why not. *p. Coke* 9 *Rep.* 120. alſo for what Reaſon.

De quoy, wherewith, 2 *part Inſt.* 166.

Quotidien, daily.

Pourquoy is alſo, wherefore *a quoy*, to which.

Si'l neit de quoy, if he have not wherewith. *p. Fitzh. Juſt.* 167. b.

Quyke, Quick, or Living.

Quy'l, that would. *p. nov. nar.* 45.

Quy'l garderoit, that he would keep. *p. eund.*

Quyvre, vide *quivre*.

Quyur, Copper. *p. Plowd.* 311. a.

R A

R*Abbaiſer*, to pull down, *Rabait*, abated, pull'd down, *Rabbatre de pris*, beat down the price.

Rachater, to redeem, to make compensation for Thievery.

Raboter, to plain, to make smooth.

Racinetter, to root, *un racinette*, a Root.

Un race, a Family, Kindred.

Radchemistres and *radmans*, Tenants in free Socage, by Free Rent. *p. Coke 1 part Inst.* 5. b.

Rad, firm, stable, *rede* idem. *p. eund.*

Radechenistres, Freemen. *p. Domesday lib.*

Races, pull'd down, *rases*, idem. *p. Greg.* 332. b.

Raciociner, to reason, to discourse.

Racourcir, to shrink together, *racourci*, shrunk.

Rachasser, to drive back, or again.

Racines, Roots.

Racler, to rake.

Railler, to jest, to joke; *raillerie*, jesting.

Raison, Reason, *Raison naturelle*, the Law or Reason we are born with, and unwritten.

Raisoner, to reason, to argue.

Raisins, Roots. *1 Rep. Coke* 124.

Ramasser, to gather, to collect, *ramass*, gathered.

Ramage, wild, untamed, *Esperver ramage*, a Hawk among the Woods wild.

Ramens, Boughs, Branches, Tops of Trees. *Plowd.* 470. a.

Ramans, idem, *ramailes*, idem.

Rameau, a Branch or Arm of a Tree.

Ramure, idem, *rames*, Boughs.

Ramper, to creep.

Ramis, torn. *p. Brit.* 66. a.

Un rame de papier, a Ream of Paper.

Un rame is also an Oar.

Ran, Sax. is open Rapine.

Range, order, *mettre du rang*, to put into order, to array.

Ramener, to bring back, or again; *reamesner*, idem.

Ramilles, small twigs or sticks.

Ramu, full of Boughs.

Ramollir, to soften any Thing.

Rape sometimes is a part of a County, containing divers Hundreds.

Rapine, a taking Goods by force against the Owner's Will.

Rapt, snatched, forced, *un Rape*, a force upon a Woman to ravish her.

Rapporter, to carry or bring back.

Rapport, Relation.

Rapell, called again.

Raser, to stock up, to dig up, *rase*, destroyed.

Measons rase, Houses pull'd down.

Rasement, destroying, pulling down.

Rasure, idem, *rase*, torn, *rasins*, Roots.

Raser, to shave, *rase*, shaved.

Raser un Ville, to lay a Town even with the Ground.

Rarement, seldom, rarely.

Rater, to assess, to set a value or rate upon.

La rate, the Spleen.

Rapprehendre, to learn again, also to talk again.

Rancumpanne. Cloth not well fulled, or dress'd. *p. Kitch.* 174. a.

Ravager, to spoil, *ravage*, spoil, or destruction by Enemies.

Un rave, a Turnep.

Ravir, to ravish, or take by violence.

Ravie, ravished, *ravi*, idem.

Ravissement, ravishing, *ravisant*, idem.

Un ravisseur, a Ravisher.

Ranson, a Ransom or Thing given for Freedom. *p. nov. nar.* 6. b.

Ray, *le ray*, the array, or panel of the Jury, or arraying an Army, *viz.* putting in order, *vide Array*.

R E

Re, compounded, and put before other Words, signifieth again, or back.

Readeption, a resuming or regaining. 1 *H.* 7. 4 b.

Reattachment, a second or new Attachment of one formerly dismiss'd the Court.

Realx, real, *Chatelx realx*, Chattels real.

Real, Royal.

Realment, really, truly.

Reaver, to have again.

Read, had again, *reaut*, he had again.

Reans, residing, resident.

Reamesner, to take again, to bring back.

Reamesne, brought back.

Rebaille moy, give me again, *rebailler*, to redeliver.

Rebaisser, to kiss again.

Rebattre un clou, to drive a Nail back.

Recent, now of late, newly.

Rebeaux, disobedient. *p.* 3. *part Inst.* 39.

Reblanchir, to whiten again.

Rebouche, stopped up.

Reboucher, to cloy, to make dull.

Rebouchement, dully, taking off the edge of any Thing.

Rebutter, to repel or beat back, to bar, vide *Termes de Ley* 233. b.

Rebouter, idem, also the Defendant's Answer to the Plaintiff's Surrejoinder.

Rebut, *rerebote*, casting out, rejecting.

Recellement, withdrawing himself, hiding.

Rechasser, to drive back by force.

Recherche, to search again.

Recheute, a falling down.

Recheif, furthermore, again, also. *p. Art. sup. Chart.*

Rebaptizer, to baptize again.

Recheffe, again, or of new, as *De recheffe distreigne*, again, or of new distrained.

Recetters, Receivors. *p. Brit.* 19. b.

Que recetteront, they who receive.

Recent, he would receive. *p. nov. nar.* 35.

Receiter, to receive, *recettement*, receiving.

Receitement, harbouring.

Estre rescen, to be received, *recen*, idem.

Recheir, to fall again.

Reciproque, one for another.

Recognostre and *recognoistre*, to acknowledge.

Recognoissance, acknowledging.

Rechate, marketing, buying.

Rechefs, extended unto.

Reconquise, recovered again, *reconquis*, idem.

Recoupe, kept back.

De recouper, to recover, *recoupe*, recovered.

Recourir, to run back.

Recoveres, obtained, recovered.

Recreant, cowardly, faint-hearted.

Recresser, to increase, to grow again.

Reclamer, to recall, also to gainsay.

Reclus, enclosed, shut up.

Le reclises, such as are shut up, *viz.* Religious Persons in a Monastery.

Recombatre, to fight again.

Recomencer, to begin again.

Recouvrer, to recover, to obtain.

Recueiller, to gather together.

Recognustre, to acknowledge.

Recuser, to refuse.

Recreu, tired.

Rectores, Parsons of Churches, *&c.* also Governors.

Redimer, to redeem.

Reddition, surrendring.

Redubbours, Brokers, Chapmen, Salesmen; also such as buy Cloths which are stolen, and alter the Shapes. *p. Brit.* 33. a.

Redarguer, to check, to controul.

Reedifier, to build again.

Reeve, a Bailiff of a Franchise or Manor, *Greve*, idem.

Refreinder, to bridle, to restrain

Refroidit, he recanted, or grew cold. *p. Coke* 9. 120.

Refuser, to deny.

Refourbir, to polish, to make bright.

Regarder, to look to, to behold.

Un regarder is an Officer of the Forest, to look to the Vert, and what belongs to the browse of Deer.

Regardes, Intents, Purposes.

Regardant, belonging to.

Ae touts regards, to all Intents or Purposes.

Regales, the Rights and Ornaments of the Crown.

Regalia, idem.

Regallement, Royally.

Regermer, to sprout out again, or spring.

Regner, to reign, to rule.

Regenter, idem, *qui reigne*, who reigneth.

Regrators, Hucksters, *i. e.* such as buy quantities of Victuals and Provisions in the Market, and sell it again at higher Prizes.

Refroid, cooled. 4 *Rep.* 120. a.

Reints, rests, remains, *Illonque reintz* there remains, or rests. *p. Brit.* 145. b. & 49.

Rets, Nets. *p. nov. nar.* 43. a.

Rejaler, to rebound, to give back, to recoil.

Rejoinder, the Defendant's Answer to the Plaintiff's Replication.

Rejouir, to be glad.

Rejecter, to refuse, to cast off.

Rejecte, refused, cast off.

Les reins, the Kidneys or Reins.

Par rein, by a Stream. 13 *H.* 8. 16 b.

Reintegration, a renewing.

Rejoindre, to rejoin an Answer to a Replication pleaded.

Relasher, to release, *un relash*, a release.

Un relateur, an Informer on the King's behalf, a rehearser of something concealed.

Relever, to raise up again, also to deliver back.

Relief, a Profit coming unto the Lord, upon the Death of a Tenant in Fee, commonly double the chief Rent.

Relinque, left, *Relinquish*, idem, *relinquist*, idem.

Relin-

Relinquisher, to leave, *relinquy*, left.

Relinqueant, leaving.

Relire, to read over again.

Un remaindre and *remainder*, is an Estate in Lands, that shall remain after the particular Estate (be it for Life or Yeers) is expired or determined.

Remercie, Thanks, thank ye.

Remeint, rested. *p. Mirror of Justice, cap.* 2. *Sect.* 15.

Remeyent, idem. *p. Brit.* 188. vide *reminant*.

Remeigne and *remene*, brought back. *p. eund.* 54. b. & 122. a.

Remarquer, to note, to make Observations.

Rembarquer, to take shipping back again.

Rembourser, to pay back what one has expended.

Remboursement, restoring back Money laid out.

Remise fuit, was had or received back.

Remis, idem, also negligent.

Remistrent, they remained, they rested.

Reminant, remaining, also inhabiting. *p.* 19 *Hen.* 5. 1.

Remitte, took back.

Remener, to bring again.

Remitter and *remetter*, to restore again to the first or most antient Estate.

Remnant, sometimes, hereafter, or for ever after, vide *Stat. Glou.* c. 4.

Remotion, removing.

Remplir, to fill again, *rempli*, filled.

Remplissement, filling again.

Remuer, to remove, to stir up. *p Brit.* 4. b.

Remue, removed. *p. eund.* 53. b. & 56.

Remeuement, removing.

Remunerer, to reward, to recompence.

Renable, reasonable, *renablet*, idem. *p. Brit.* 27.

Renaistre, to be born again.

Rencaria, Lands full of Briars and Brambles. *p. Coke.*

Rencounter, to run upon one, to meet against.

Render, to restore, *rendus*, restored.

Rendue, paid, given, restored, *rendist*, idem.

Un renee, a renouncer, a denyer, *renees*, plural.

Reneign, denied, renounced, *renier*, to deny.

Renegade, denying his Faith.

Renome, renowned, chief, principal, *renomez*, idem. *p. Brit.* 143. *renomme*, idem.

* *Rent* and *reint*, indicted or accused. *See West.* 1. *c.* 11. Also *Rentes*, plural.

Reint, Fined, as *reint al volunt le Roy*, Fined at the King's Will. 2 *Inst.* 168.

A repairant, a going unto, *repairer*, to repair.

Repareyler, idem, also, to go unto. *p. Coke* 11. 57.

Rent a volunt le Roy, fined or taxed at the Will of the King.

Rentes soient, they should be fined. *p. Stat. Westm.* 1.

Reappel, recalled, revoked.

Bien reparel, well repaired.

Repariller, to repair, *repareler*, idem.

Pur reperiller, for repairing. *p. Parkins* 135. b.

Repeller, to put back.

Repaistre, to feed, *repue*, fed, also a bait, a refection.

Reforcer, to wax strong, *renforce*, strengthened.

Renvoye

Renvoye, a ſending back, a diſmiſſion.

Renforci, idem ut *renforce*.

Renouvator, to renew, *renoveler*, idem.

Renouvele, renewed.

Repenſant, conſidering, *repenſer*, to call to mind.

Rentrer, to go in again.

Renomme, renowned.

Repleader, to plead over again what was ill pleaded before.

Replegiare, to redeliver, to make Replevin.

Repleiviſables, bailable.

Replete, filled.

Repenſer, to call to remembrance.

Repeſer, to weigh again.

Replevie, to redeliver Cattle or Goods upon Pledges or Security.

Replevish, to let one to Mainprise on Sureties found.

Replication, the Plaintiff's Anſwer to the Defendant's Plea.

Repoſer, to reſt, *repos*, quiet, reſt.

Repris, to take again, *repriſe*, idem.

Repriſes, reſumptions, taking back.

Repeller and *appeler*, to appeal, *repelle*, appealed.

Reprimender, to rebuke, to check.

Un reprimaund, a rebuke, *reprimend*, idem.

Reprendre and *reprender*, to retake.

Repriont, repreived. *Plowd.* 101. b.

Reprent, retook, *reprient*, idem.

Repriſomus, we retook, *repriſt*, he retook.

Repreſt, idem, *ont repriſter*, they took back.

Repriteront, idem, *repriſteront*, idem.

Reputer, to eſteem.

Repudier, to forſake, to reject.

A reprier, to reprieve, *repriont*, they reprieved. *p. Plowd. Abr.* 18. a.

Requiert, he required, or asked for.

Requiraſt, idem, *requiſe* and *requiſes*, requeſted.

Reſayla le Ewe, the Water run back.

Reſceus, received, *reſceaux*, idem. *p. Brit.* 10. a. & 9. b.

Reſcue, idem. *p. Kitchin.*

Fuit reſceu, was received. *p. nov. nar.* 5. b.

Res ſua, his Subſtance. *p. Termes de Ley* 100.

Reſcous, forced away.

Reſcourrer, to reſcue or force from, alſo to recover back, *recuſſa*, reſcued, *réſcuſa*, idem.

Reſervant, reſerving.

Reſemee, ſowed again.

Reſeme, ſowing.

Reſider, to continue, to abide.

Reſoule, reſolved.

Reſiants, they who inhabit or abide.

Reſiancy, an abiding or continuing.

Reſpi, delay, putting off.

Reſpondre, to anſwer, *reſpont*, an Anſwer.

Reſpoignans, anſwering, *reſpoignant*, idem.

Devoit reſpoigneront, they would anſwer. *p. Plowd.* 378. b.

Reſort, to come unto, to be with.

Se reſoult, he reſolved with himſelf.

Reſpoignable, anſwerable for.

Reſtregn, reſtrained.

Resuscitate, revived, rose again.

Rescusciter, to revive, *&c.*

Resembler, to be like, *resemblement*, likeness.

Restablir, to bring to the former Condition.

Restituer, to restore, *estre restitus*, be restored. *p. Coke part* 2. *Inst.* 639.

Resumer, to take again.

En retargement, in hindring or staying.

Ret, guilt, *rett*, idem, and suspicion of guilt.

Rettes, suspected, also guilty. *p. Fitzh. Justice* 147. a.

Sont rettes, they are guilty. *p. Fitzh. Just.* 147. a.

Rette, guilty. *p. Briton* 82. b. also, reputed, accounted.

Rethes, Nets. *p. Plowd. com.* 16. from *rete*, a Net.

Reteiner, to keep, *retention*, keeping.

Retiendra, shall retain. *Plowd.* 296. b.

Retinue, kept. *p. nov. nar.* 53. a.

Retarder, to hinder.

Retirer, to go back.

Retray, withdrawn, gone back, also refused.

Retre, withdrawn. *p.* 13 *Hen.* 8. 12. a.

Retound, cliped, rounded.

Retraicter, to withdraw, to take back.

Retreict, withdrawn, took back.

Se retreit, he withdrew himself.

Retret, idem, *retreit*, idem.

Retarder, to defer, to put off, to delay.

Retenu, retained.

Retraire, to pull back.

Retour, returning again.

Retrencher, to cut off, to lessen.

Retrencher le Gages, to lessen the Wages.

Retribuer, to reward.

Rette, a Charge or Accusation, also charged or accused. vide *West.* 1. c. 2.

Revanche, revenged. *p. Coke Rep.* 9. 120.

Reverter, to return; *reverterø*, shall return.

Reveign, come back, *revenu*, idem.

Reviendront, they are come back.

Revenir a soy, to come to himself again.

Revenue, Rent, *l'revenu d'aucun*, any Man's Rent.

Reverdir, to wax green.

Reverseront, they reverse, or bring back.

A revers, backwards.

Revivre, to bring back to Life.

Reveue, to view again, or look distinctly over.

Le An revolu, the Year gone about.

Rewle legerment, a standing Rule or Order. *p.* 1 *Hen.* 7. 31. a.

Revoquer, to call back, to revoke.

Un revolution, a change, a turning about.

Re, guilt, *reyes*, Faults. *p. Brit.* 83. a.

R I

Richesse, Wealth, Goods, Riches, as Riches to the rich. *p. Kitch.* 3. a.

Ribaus, the Mob, the Rabble, also Boors. *p. eund.* 49. b.

Un ribaud, a Rogue, a Whoremonger, also a sturdy Beggar.

Ribaude, Bawdy, Ribaldry. 3 *Inst.* 206.

Ribaulde, a Whore, one of evil fame.

Riblerie, to keep ill rule, abroad, or in the Streets.

Ridiger, to restore.

Rien and *riens*, nothing, *il n'est rien si facile*, there is nothing so easy, *rien pluis*, nothing more.

Rien cul, not guilty, *navoit nunquam riens*, never had any Thing.

Rien vault, avails nothing.

Ripes, Banks, *ripes de le Riviere*, the Banks of a River.

Un rieu, a small Brook.

Rieur, Laughter, *ris*, idem.

Riguer, sternness, rigour.

Rigoreux, rough, cruel, sharp.

Rifler, to spoil or take from.

Riouteux, riotous, excessive.

Rire, to smile, to laugh.

Risee, laughing.

Rieur, a Gigler, one used to laughter.

Risques, chances, haps, trials.

R O

Robes, Apparel, *per Termes de Ley* 131.

Un robe, a Gown or upper Garment, *robbe*, idem.

Roborer, to work, also to strengthen.

Robuste, strong, mighty.

Le roignon, the Kidney.

Rompre, to break, to burst asunder.

Rompu, broken, *rompure*, a breach.

Rompement, Breaking.

Roncaria and *ronciere*, the Place where Briers and Brambles grow.

Ronceux, full of Brambles, Briers.

Un ronce, a bramble, *rence*, idem.

Roncaria, briery Land, vide *rencaria*.

Rond, round, *rondement*, roundly.

Le roigne, the Queen, *Royne*, idem.

Royner, to clip, or pare round.

Rosse, Heath, *ros*, idem.

Roseau, a Reed.

Rosee, Dew.

Rovesuns, Rogation Time. *p. Stat. Westm.* 1. *cap.* 51.

Rouge, red Colour, *rouguer*, redness.

Roussir, to wax red, vide *ruge*.

Un rout, an Assembly of many together, or above three, to do some unlawful Act, *rot*, in *Brittish*, also in the *German* Languages.

Roy, a King, *royal*, Kingly, Majestick, *royes*, Kings.

Roylment, Princely, Royally.

Royaulme, a Kingdom, *Royaume*, idem.

Royalty, the Dignity of a King.

Rouler, to fold, to plait.

Roundre monie, to clip Money. *p. Brit.* 16. a.

Le route, the streaks of a Cartwheel.

R U

Rumper, to break, vide *rompre*.

Leverer rump son lease, a Greyhound broke his Leash.

Rubie,

Rubie, ruddy, very red.

Rue, a Street; *Ruelle*, a Lane.

Ruer, to throw down.

Ruge, red, *p. Plowd. Com.* 339. a.

Ruineux, ruinous, in decay.

Rugir, to roar.

Un Ruche, a Bee hive, *p Brit.* 85. a

Ruscaria, the Place where Kneeholm or Broom grows, *Coke Lit.* 5. a.

Ruse, heat, also craft, deceit.

R Y

Ryen, vide *rien*.

Ryen fair, to do nothing.

S A

Sa, is Feminine, and signifies her; sometimes it is his, as *sa possession*, his possession, for that *possessio* is feminine, *vide Fitzh. nat. brev.* 182. b.

S'abati, abate.

Sablon, gravel, sand; *sable*, idem

Sable, is also black.

Sablonneux, gravelly, sandy.

Sacher, to know; *sachez*, know thou; *sachez*, know.

Sachu, understood, known.

Sachant, knowing; *sachent*, idem, also they know; *ne sachera*, shall not know.

Sacha, know; *sachast*, had known.

Sachantement, knowingly, wittingly: *p.* 3d part *Instit.*

Sacree, consecrated.

Un Sachet, a Pocket, a Bag.

Sac, is a Penalty, or Forfeiture in the Lord's Court.

Sac, is also the Lord's Privilege of holding Pleas between his Tenants.

Saccager, to spoil, to sack.

Saccagement, spoiling, pillaging.

Sacrer, to make holy; *sacré al Dieu*, consecrated to God.

Sacree, installed, anointed with holy Unction; also sworn: *p. Coke* 8. 69. a.

Sacrer un Evesque, to consecrate a Bishop.

Un Sacre, a kind of Hawk; also a piece in Artillery.

Sacrilege, stealing things dedicated to holy uses.

Sage, wise; *sagement*, wisely, advisedly.

Moins Sage, unwise, indiscreet.

Sagesse, Wisdom.

Sagette, an Arrow; *sagit*, idem.

Sagitter, to shoot an Arrow.

Sagitta, shot.

Sani, sound, healthful; *sane*, idem.

Sani & entier, whole and sound.

Saigner, to let blood.

Saignee, letting blood.

Saigneux, bloody.

Un Sainct, a Saint, also one that is holy.

Sainctement, holily.

Saillir, to leap, to dance, also to issue forth.

Saisissement, seizing, laying hold on, attachment; *saisons*, idem, *p. Brit.* 14.

Saisin, vide *seisin*.

Sakeber, a Back-biter; *soit oye le Sakeber*, let the Back-biter be heard, *p. Brit.* 22. b.

Salicetum, Ground where Willows or Sallows grow.

Voil Salier, would leap, *p. Crompt.* 154 b.

Un Saller, a Sadler.

Saler, to salt, to season with salt.

Sale, Salt; *salure*, powdering, salting.

Salee, idem, *p Coke* 10, 139

Salmure, brine; *sale* is also salted.

Salace, lascivous.

Salive, spittle.

Un Sale, a Hall; *salle*, idem.

Le grand Sale de Pallais, Westminster-hall.

Salwer and *saliva*, a Salt-pit, or place for making Salt by the Sea-coasts; also a Boillery.

Salpestre, Salt-peter.

Salaire, a Reward; *salarier*, to reward one.

Pour Sallery, for Reward, for Hire.

A Salter, to leap, to dance, *saulter*, idem.

Pour Salvation, for saving.

Pour le Salute, for the health, or saving.

Salictaire, wholsome.

Salubre, healthful.

Salver, to salute or accost one.

Salve, greeting, *p. Kitch.*

Samedy, Saturday; *Samadje*, idem. *Samedi*, idem.

Sannejes, Sallows, withy Trees; *p. Coke* 8. 47.

Saner, to heal; *sane*, sound.

Sanable, which may be healed.

Sanke, blood; *Sanc*, idem; *Sang*, idem.

Sanguillant, bloody; *Sanglante* idem.

Sangulant, idem, *p. Coke* 9. 122.

Sang espendre, Bloodshed, in mod. *French*.

Sanke espendue, idem.

Sank fin, the end of the Kindred, or Line.

Le Demi Sank, of the half blood.

Sans, without, besides; *sanus*, idem.

Sans fin, for ever; *sans main*, immediately.

En Sanitie, in health; *sante*, health, welfare.

Sant, holy.

Le Sapient, the wise.

Sarcler, to rake, to lease, also to weed.

Un Sarclet, a Rake.

Sarure, a Lock, *Westm.* 1. c. 1. v. *Seare*.

Sarclement, raking, weeding.

Satisfair, to make amends.

Un Sas, a Sieve; *sasser*, to sift.

Sauvacyon, saving, *p. Brit.* 1. a.

Sauces del mer, Creeks of the Sea: *p. Fitzh.* 216.

Savage, wild, *lour savage*, their wilderness, or being at liberty abroad, as Doves in flight, Fish in rivers.

Sauvaigaine, wandring, straying, *sauvaigne*, idem.

Sauvagine, is also Venison.

Saunte, sound, healthful, wholsome, *p. Brit.* 33. a.

Un Saulx, a Withy or Willow-tree.

Saulices, Willows, Withies; *Sawces*, idem.

Savant, reserving, excepting, saving.

Sauvant, idem, also a Provision.

Savement, safely: *p. Brit.* 168.

Un baston de Saudre, a wooden Club, a Staff.

Saverount, they know, *vide Scaver.*

Sauver, to keep, to save

Savour, taste; *sans saveur*, insipid, without taste.

Savorer, to taste, also to save.

Sauces, Creeks, *vide, sauces.*

Ne Savoi, I know not: 21. *Hen.* 7. 35. b.

A Savuete, to, or for the health: *p. Brit.* 77. a.

Savement gardes, safely kept.

Ne Savoyent, they know not.

Saufie, saved.

Pur soy sauvete, for his safety, *Coke* 9. 121.

Sawces, Willows, *p. Coke Lit.* 4. b. vide *Sauces.*

Say, know, *p. Plowd.* 178. b.

S C

Scachant, knowing; *jeo scio*, I know.

Scavoient, they may know; *scavoies*, ye knew.

Que jeo Scavoy, as I know.

Scarcement, scarcely.

A Scaver, to know; *scen*, known.

Ne Scavoir, know not; *scavoir*, is also, knowledge.

Poiet Scaver, ye may know.

Scavage, is a Toll paid for shewing Wares in Fairs.

Ne Scavoit, he knew not.

Ne Scay, know not.

Par le Scavient interpretationes, by the known, or wise interpretations.

Vous Scavez, ye shall know.

Scavoir paravant, to foreknow.

Scavois, ye know, or learn.

Cest a Scavoir, that is to say.

Ils ne point Scavoir, they cannot know.

Scavoita, may know; *a scier*, to know.

Que scait, he who knoweth.

Scavamment, prudently, knowingly.

Scest, doth know; *scieroit*, may know.

Un Sceau, a Seal; *Gardian de grand Seau*, Keeper of the great Seal.

Si il ne Sceit, if it be not known; *scier*, to know.

Sciaft, he had known; *scient*, knowing, also to cut.

Scies, Cut.

Scinder, to cut; *blees scies*, Corn cut.

Science, Skill, Knowledge.

Skan and *scan*, argued; *bien skanne*, well argued.

A Scriver, to write.

Un Scrowe, a writing, *prist scrow*, took a writing not executed.

Un Scippe, a Ship; *d'scippe*, to ship or lade Goods.

Scolos, Schools: *p. Fitzh. nat. br.* 40.

Scot and *Lot*, a customary Contribution of Townsmen and Parishioners towards publick Charges.

Scrutisment, searching.

Schisme, Heresy, Division from the Church.

Seyer, to cut, or mow; *scier*, idem.

Jeo voil Seyer, I would know: *p. Plowd.* 97. b.

Sciera, shall cut.

Scintiller, to sparkle; *scintillation*, sparkling.

Un Scye, a Sythe, also a Saw.

S E.

Se, with a Verb, is termed a Verb reciprocal, as, *un Vicaridge se voida*, a Vicarage became void: 44 *Edw.* 3, 16.

Un Seare, a Lock; *seares*, Locks.

Seame, sowed; *seme*, idem.

Seant, sitting; *sea*, sate; *Car fut seant*, the Court was sitting: *p. Moore's, rep.* 33. *Sejeant*, they sate.

Sejant south le drap de Vflare, sitting under a Cloth of State: 13 *Hen.* 8. 11. b.

Seera, shall sit; *seiance*, sitting; *a seer*, to sit; *de seer*, idem.

Secus, blind.

Sec, dry; *rent sec*, dry rent; *i. e.* whereof no distress may be taken.

Sechereffe, dryness, drought; *secheres*, *secular*.

Secrement, secretly, privily.

Secunderment, secondly.

Un Seer, a Governour, a Superintendant.

Le Seigneur, the Lord; *un Seigneurie*, a Lordship.

La Seignioreffe, the Lady.

Seingle, Corn of Rie; *seigle*, and *segle*, Rie; *Pain de seigle*, Rie-Bread

Seisie, seized; *sesiet*, plurally; *seizin*, possession.

Seizera, shall seize.

Avoit Seisine, hath sowed, or tilled: *p. Parkins*, 110.

Seel, wax, *p. Coke* 8. 28. b.

Selda, a Salt-pit.

Selies, Wares Merchandizes

Segon, in pursuance of, according to: *p. Coke rep.* 9. 120. *selonque*, idem.

S'el, if she.

Un selion de terre, is the ground arising between two Furrows, *i. e.* one ridge; *sellon*, idem.

Seillonner, to ridge land or ground.

Seicher, to wither, to make dry.

Seine, himself; or one returned to his Senses from Dotage: *li. Ass* 123. b. vide *Sien*.

Le Sein, the bosom.

Selda, a Wood of Sallows, or Willows.

Selonc and *selon*, according to, agreeable with.

Seme (*Suma*) a Horseload, a Seme of Corn is eight Bushells, and *Sumagium* is a Toll for carrying on Horseback.

Semaunces, Seeds: *Coke* 8. 37. b. *Semence*, idem.

Un Semaine, a Week; *semaignes*, Weeks.

Semaines, idem.

El Sembl, it seemeth; *el semblee*, idem.

Moy semble, it seems to me, methinks.

Semblable, agreeable; *semblables tiels*, such like; *tiels sembles* idem.

Semblont, they think, or seem.

Ne Semblout, it seems not: *p. Stat. Westm.* 1. *cap.* 35.

Semer, and *seminer*, to sow; *semy*, sowed.

Semeur, a Sower; *semer*, idem a Seeds-man.

Ne Sema, shall not sow.

Semencer, sowing, seeding, also beginning; *p. Coke, rep.* 11. 53.

Sente, a Path-way, also thinking.

Se Sente, think themselves: *p. Brit.* 195.

Cesty qui soy sente, he who thinks: *p. Coke rep.* 11. 64.

Senescal, a Steward; *south Seneschal*, an under Steward.

Senestre, the left; *Senestremain*, the left Hand.

Senfue, fled away.

Sengliers, boors, labourers, hinds: *p. Crompt.* 146. b.

Sens, since.

Sensuit, it followeth.

Sentir, to feel, to perceive.

Se sentit, he bethinks, or perceives himself.

Sentif, an ability of perceiving; *sentive*, idem.

Seount, they sit: *p. nov. nar.* 102.

Seps, Stocks, vide *Cipps*.

Separer, to divide, to separate.

De cel Sep, of the same Stock or Root: *p. Brit.* 78. a.

Septe, seven, *sept*, idem.

Septiesme, the seventeenth; *septieme*, idem.

Septantie, seventy.

Septentrion, the North.

Semptembre, the Month *September*.

Sepulte, buried; *sepulture*, burial.

Sequerent, following.

Sequestre, to take into one's hand, to seize.

Serra, shall be; *ne serronus*, we may not be: *p. Rich.* 3. 14. b.

Sereine, calm, quiet, fair, clear.

Serenitie, brightness, clearness.

Seré, late.

Serement, swearing, an Oath.

Pur Sercler, for sowing, for to sow: *p. Brit.* 151. b.

Serfe, a Slave, a Servant, a Villain.

Serfe, is used by *Britton*, for a Man slave, and *Naife* for a Woman slave, and *Serfe*, by *Coke* is used for a Bond-man.

Serfs, Stags: *nov. nar.* 74.

Demeraft Serfe, he should remain a Slave: *p. Brit.* 77.

Serjant and *Serjaunt*, are used by *Britton* for Servant, 70. and by *nov. nar.* for a Champion, also a Proxy: 6.

Serroit, should be; *serroyt*, idem, *serroient* and *serrount*, they should be; *serres*, ye shall be.

Servir, to keep; *ne serva*, shall not keep: *p. Greg.* 301. also to serve.

Servir Dieu, to serve God.

Ne servera, shall not serve.

Servages, services: *p. Brit.* 118. a.

Serveres, ye shall serve.

Ne fust serve, was not served.

Un Serve, a stroke: *p. Term. de Ley*, 110.

Queux Servant, they who serve.

Service de Chivalry, Knights Service.

Servois, Beer and Ale, vide *Cervois*.

Servage, Slavery, Bondage.

Emmener en Servage, to carry into Captivity.

Serrir, to lock, to shut up.

Serre, shut, or lock'd up; *serra*, shall be.

Serail de le Huis, the ring of the Door.

Ses, his, also her, if joined to a plural.

Set, knoweth, vide, *scet*; also, *Set*, an Arrow.

Setter, to shoot, also shooting; *setta*, shooting.

Il fetta un Set, he shot an Arrow.

Settles, stands, benches.

Seudes, Sellers, Vaults: *p. nov. nar.* 16. a.

Ne Sevent, they knew not; *p. Brit.* 211. b.

Severeument, severally, *severalment*, idem.

Severe, parted asunder, cut.

Severs, idem; *soit sey*, be cut.

Seurs, Sisters: *p. Crompton* 142.

Sextemen, the sixth time.

Seyettis, Arrows; *p. Brit.* 137.

Seynt, holy: *p.* 1 *Hen.* 7. 10.

Seyer, to sit, vide *Seer*.

Seya, shall sit, *seyant*, they sit, also sitting.

Il seyist, he doth sit.

Seyne, Furs: *p.* 1 part *Fitz. gr. abr.* f. 53. b.

Seyast, hath seen: *p. Crompton* 21.

S H

Shack, is a sort of Commoning after Harvest, for all sorts of Cattle: By *Blount*, a Common for Hogs, used in *Norfolk*, in all mens grounds, after Harvest till Seedtime.

Shaw, is a Wood or Grove.

Shovellers, wood Pidgeons; Quoists.

June Shovellers, young Quoists: *p. Coke rep.* 7. 17. b.

Shovelets: *p. rep.* 7. 17. b. Goshawks.

Shotta, shut.

Pur Shower, to shoe.

Shroud, lopp'd, cut.

S I

Si, if, so, even, or, as.

Si fort, so strong; also therefore; *si comme*, so as, and even as; *si non*, unless, except; *si nonque*, saving that; *si que*, in such sort; *si la*, until; *si bien*, and *si byen*, as well; *si come*, as it were: By *Britton*, 136.

Si come, as if: *p. eund* 83. *si non*, unless.

Sib and *Som. Sax.* Peace and Security.

Sicce, dry; *siccitie*, drought; *ils sicces devenent*, they became dry or withered.

Un Sie, a Saw; *sier*, to saw; *scie*, sawed; *sies*, ye sawed or cut.

Le Sien, his own; *garda le sien*, to keep his own.

Siglaunte, sailing: *p. Brit.* 6. b.

Signer, to sign, *signal*, a sign, a token.

Signature, signing.

Un Signet, a Seal: *p. Termes de Ley* 14

Signifier, to give notice, to shew.

Que signifie cecy? What meaneth this? or what doth this signifie or import?

S'il, if he, *s'ils*, if they.

Sillours, Cutters, *sillours de bourses*, Cut-purses: *p. Fitzh. Justice*, 200. b.

Simony, selling Ecclesiastical Preferments.

Le Simoniaque, he who bargains or sells such.

Simplement, singly; *simplesse*, simplicity, foolishness,

Simulation, dissembling; *un simulateur*, a Dissembler.

Singulent, idem ut *sanguillant*, i. e. bloody: *p. Coke, rep.* 9. 122.

Sinke, five, vide *cinque*; *sinkement*, fifty.

Sinistre, vide *synistre*.

Sinder, to cut; *siement de Ble*, cutting of Corn.

Un sing manual, a Hand-writing.

Un singe, an Ape, *p. Plowd. Com.* 104. b.

Sire, signifies diversly, a Father, Knight, or Lord, *Nostre sire le Roy*, our Lord the King, *Westm.* 1. *Preamble.*

Sissables Arbres, Trees used to be cut or lopped, or Copses.

Situer, to place; *situe*, placed, put.

Sidre, Cyder.

Size, six; *sixime*, the sixth; *dix size*, sixteen.

Slipper, frail.

Slethe, a bank of a River; *slede*, idem *p.* 1st part Instit. 52.

SO

Sobre, temperate, continent, sober; *sobrement*, temperately, *&c.*

Soc, a Plowshare, or Coulter.

Soccage, is a Tenure performed by Services in Husbandry to the Lord; also a Tenure of Freehold by a certain Rent for all Services, and to pay upon the death of the Ancestour, a double Rent for a Relief, and to be free from Wardship or Marriage, *Socmans* and *Sokemans* are such Tenants.

Sodeinment, suddenly, quickly.

Sodomes, Buggerers, Sodomites.

Le Soel, the Sun; *soeil*, idem.

Soen, ones own; *que ne sont soens*, which are not one's own: *Plowd.* 290. a.

De son soen test, of his own head: *Cromp.* 163.

Maugre le soen, against his will: *p. Greg.* 211.

Soefe, sweet; *soefvement*, sweetly.

Soer, Sister, *ma Soer*, my Sister; *ma seur*, idem.

Soerts, sorts: *Plowd.* 332.

Soeffre, to suffer; *soeffrent*, they suffer.

Soet, be it, vide *soit*.

Soif, thirst; *avoir soif*, to be thirsty or a-dry.

Soymesme, himself; *soymesme*, idem.

Soient, let them be, they ought to be.

Soies, ye shall be, *sois*, ye be, ye are.

Soit, be it; *soit ce*, be it his, or thus.

Soivent, several.

Ou que nous soions, or where we be: *p. Brit.* 43. b.

Soigner, to take care, or attend.

Soigne, care, diligence; ; 9 *rep.* 120. b.

Soigneux, giving attention, being, careful.

Soilet, he used, or ought: *p. Plowd.* 334.

Soilent, they used.

Le Soir, the Evening; *touts les soirs*, every Evening.

Sois soit, be thou; *soit ainsi*, be it so.

Soixante, sixty.

S'ils Soient, if they be; *p. Fitzh nat. br.* 210. b.

Sokemaines, Plow-men, and by *Kitchin*, 81, such as plow their Lords Lands.

Un Soke, a Plow, also the liberty of holding a free Court of his Tenants within a liberty.

Soliel, the Sun, and Sunday.

Sole and *soile*, ground, land.

Soliers, shoes, vide *solyers*.

Estre soleit, wont to be.

Soloit estre, ought to be; *soloyt*, idem.

Soliel, Sunday; *jour soel*, idem.

Que ne soloyent, they who ought, or use not.

Solement, all, only.

Sole, alone, soly: *soule*, idem; *soeil*, idem.

Solent, they were wont, or accustomed to.

Solonque and *Solonc*, according.

Si vous soies, if ye be.

Soloyt, wonted to; *soleit*, idem.

Solorons avoir, we were wont to have, or we ought to have 2*d. part Instit.* 639.

Jeo Soley, I used.

Un Solyer, a Shoe-maker.

Solyers, Shoes: *p. Fitzh.* 46. 2.

Solz, Shillings.

Somnelents, Swoundings, faintings: *Brit.* 66.

Somers, briefly, *en somerie*, in short.

Solemniser, to celebrate, to solemnize.

De son, *ou sa*, of his, or her.

Sont, are; *sount*, idem.

Solicitude, carefulness.

Soluist, he ought, he is wont: *Coke* 9. 38

Somme, sleep; *sommeil*, slumbering.

Songer, to dream; *songe*, dreamed.

Soraises, Mice, vide *souracer*.

Sorciers, Sorcerers.

Sorcieresses, Women sorcerers.

Sorceler, to bewitch.

Un sort, a lot; *de sorte*, after the manner.

De cest sorte, after this manner.

Sortilege, Witchcraft.

Un sot, a Fool, an Idiot.

Sottement, foolishly; *sotye* folly.

Sottie, Fondness, Dotage.

Soubdaine, sudden; *soubdainment*, suddenly.

Soublever, to heave up, to lift up.

Soubminister, to serve under another.

Soubs, under; *soubz*, idem, *soubez*, under.

Soubscrire, to under-write.

Soubtraire, to withdraw, or take from.

Subz umbre, under shew, under pretence, or shadow.

Souffire, to suffice.

Souffrir, to beat or suffer; *souffrance*, suffering.

Soillure, soil, also filth, dung.

Sotiz, foolishness; *sotise*, idem.

Souhaite, wisheth; *souhaitant*, wishing: *p. Plowd pref.*

Southalir, to undergo: *p. nov. nav.* 74.

Soubmettre, to submit unto.

Seulement, only: *p.* 12 *Hen* 8. 2. 3.

Sourd, deaf; *sourdesse*, deafness

Sourdant, arising, springing out

Souvent, often; *auxi souvent*, as oft as.

Sovin, oft; *p. Crompt. Jur. Cur.* 84.

Sovent foits, often times; *pluis sovent*, more oft. *Il me sovent*, he remembers me; *souvenance*, remembrance; *souvenu*, remembred.

Soy tient eins, kept himself in.

Souffrette, want, indigence.

Un Soulze, a shilling; *un souz*, idem.

Soul, alone; *Feme soul*, a Woman unmarried.

Soule, idem; *sount*, idem ut *sont*.

Soulfre, Brimstone.

Souraces, Mice; *souri*, a Mouse.

Soudra, idem ut *surdra*, *sourdant*, they arose; *sourd*, idem ut *surd*.

Soulment, idem ut *solement*: *p. Fitzh gr. abr.* 1 part. 54.

South, under; *south bois*, Underwood.

Southscript, under-written.

South Vicount, Under-Sheriff.

South seneschal, Under-steward; *de south la Mere*, beyond the Sea.

Southminer, to undermine; *southmina*, undermined.

Souts, idem ut *south*.

Un soute, a suit, also a petition, also a petitioner: *p. Brit.* 206. b.

Fair souvenir. to put in mind, *jeo souvenir*, I remember: *p. Plowd pref. Il me souvient*, he put me in mind.

Souspecon, suspicion.

Ne soune. goes not: *p. Plowd. Com.* 11. b.

Ils sowne a un effect, they are all to one purpose: *p. eund.* 86. a.

Sowne, *p.* 2 *Rich.* 3. 13. is put for noise, or sound.

Soy, him, also he, sometimes put for her.

Soy mesme, himself, also her self

Soyment, idem; *si jeo soy*, if I be.

Vous soyez, ye be: *p.* 26 *Hen.* 8. 3. b.

Jeo soy, I am; *jeo sue*, idem, *p. Coke* 6. 31. a.

Soyent, they are, or be, also being.

En soye, in themselves: *p. Plowd.* 313. b.

Soy leve, lifted himself, also was raised: *p. eund.* 228.

Soyer, sister: *p. eund.* 8. 87. vide *soer*.

Ne nul de soyens, nor none of his: *Stat. Art. sup. Chartas* 28 *Edw.* 1.

SP

Spaul, spittle, and spitting: *p. nov. nar.* 70.

Spedisment, quickly, speedily.

Specifier, to make mention of.

Spinster, an addition to all unmarried Women, from the Viscount's Daughter, downwards, but in the 2d *Instit. fol.* 668. Sir *Edward Coke* says, that *Generosa*, to those who may claim it, is a more proper addition, and for want thereof, an Indictment, *&c.* may be quashed.

Les spousells, the Marriage.

Spolier, to make spoil, also to strip one.

Spoliation, spoiling.

S T

Stable, firm, constant; *stall*, idem, and established.

Staunche, sound, firm, whole.

Stanlawe, a rocky Mountain or Hill: *p. Coke Instit.* 4.

Stagne, a Pool, a Pond, a Lake.

Stange, idem.

Sterver, Death; *ce sterveth*, it dieth.

Le Steppes, the way, the path.

Ensuera le hue & steppes, to follow or pursue the cry: *p. Fitzh.* 168. a.

Stirile, barren, fruitless.

Stigmatiser, to burn with a hot Iron.

Stimuler, to stir up, to provoke.

Stiptick, binding, costive; *stiptique*, idem.

Stipuler, to interrogate, to demand, to undertake, to agree with: *p Plowd. Com.* 82. b.

Stipulations, Agreements, Covenants.

Un Stipulateur, an Agent, an Attorney.

Les stirpes, the roots.

Stoure, stocked; *stoure cum Avers*, stocked with Cattle.

Stow, a House, *saxon.*

Strand and *Strond*, (*Sax.*) the Shore or Bank of the Sea, or a River.

Strip, the same as Estrepement.

Le streat, the Way, the Street.

En haut streat, in the Highway.

Straict, distracted; *homme straict*, a Man out of his Wits.

Streitmennt, strictly; *straitment*, idem.

Stupid, drowsie, senseless, amazed, drowziness.

Studieux, studious.

Sturroit, put, also forced.

Le Style, the manner; *le style descrire*, the manner of Writing.

Stultifier, to make foolish: *p. Coke* 4 *Rep.* 123.

S U

Sua, sued, impleaded.

Sue, followed: *p. Brit.* 101. b. Also became, and to seem to be.

Jeo sue, I am: *p. Brook's grand Abr.* 169. Also I was: *p.* 1 *Hen.* 7. 10. b.

Bien sue, well followed: *suast hors*, hath sued out: *Plowd. Abr.* 7. a.

Suant and *suante*, following.

Subsequer, to follow.

Suader, to perswade, to advise.

Subtraher, to with-hold; *substrahe*, with-held, drawn back.

Subit, forthwith, presently.

Suborner, to instruct, or cause another to swear falsely; *suborne*, suborned.

Swawe, vide *suave*, sweet.

Sudainement, suddenly, instantly.

Subjuger, to overcome, to subdue.

Sublime,

Sublime, high, honourable, lofty.

Submerger, to drown, to overflow.

Submerge, overflown, drowned: *p. Coke* 5. 106.

Subroguer, to make a Deputy; *surroguer*, idem, and to act in another's place, by his Authority.

Le substitu, he that is so appointed or authorized.

Subterfuges, slights, cuming, craftiness.

Subridendre, to smile, to laugh behind another's back in scorn.

Subvertir, to overthrow.

Suc, juice; *sucemene*, sucking; *sucer*; to suck.

Succider, to cut.

Succidier, to succeed; *succeder*, idem.

Jeo sue, I have been: *p. Crompton* 23.

Si jeo suis, if I am.

Que jeo mesme sue, than I my self have: *p.* 2 *Hen.* 7. 15. a.

Sues, ye ought: *p. Coke Rep.* 6. 45.

De suer, to follow, also to sweat, to sue.

On estre sues, have been sued or prosecuted.

Voil suer, will prosecute: 12 *Hen.* 8. 4.

Suerie, Sweat; *suant*, sweating.

Un succes, an event, chance, a hap.

Ne suffist, it sufficeth not.

Il suffist, it is enough; *suffit*, idem ut *suffit*: *p. Brit.* 120. b.

Sufferance, permission, leave. Tenant at sufferance, is he who holdeth beyond or over his term at first granted without disturbance.

Suffisament, and *sufficientment*, sufficiently.

Suffre, to suffer, *soeffre*, idem.

Suffreit, doth suffer; *sueffrire*, idem, *p.* 3 part *Instit.*

Surent, they serve: *p. Brit.* 3.

Feasant suist a son Molyn, doing suit to his Mill: *p. Parkins*, 134. b. Also, *suist*, he sueth; *pur son suist*, for his suit: *p. eund.* 17. b.

Sugets, subjects; *sujets*, idem.

Jeo que suis, I that am.

Suis, am; *jeo suis mort*, I am killed: *p. Coke* 9. 120.

Per mains tiens suis, by hands held up: *p. Plowd.* 129. b.

En suis, upwards, above, *p. Mirror.*

Suis dits, above-said; *suist dit*, aforesaid; *part* 73.

Suis faits, above done, or made: *p. eund.* 217. b.

Ou de suis, or above: *p. Termes de Ley.* 9. a.

A luy prender suis, to take him up: 20 *Hen.* 7. 2. a.

Suivant, following; *suivants*, followers, servitors: *p. Coke Rep.* 9. 120. *A suiver*, to follow: *p. eund.* 10. 73.

Suffist, it sufficeth.

Sullerye, a Plow Land: *p.* 1st part, *Instit.* 5.

Sullings, Elder-trees; *alneti*, idem.

Summariment, briefly, chiefly.

Summons, is a citation or calling on one to appear in Court, or before some Judge, *&c.*

Summons and *Severance*, is where several ought to join in Suit as Plaintiffs, and one or more refuses; the Refuser shall be summoned; and if he appear not, severed from the rest, so that they may proceed without him.

Summament, especially: *Rep.* 3. 73. b.

Sumerger, vide *soubmerger*; idem.

Suprimer, to suppress, also, to take away.

Suprime, suppressed.

Suppletion, a Petition, *p. Stat. Glouc.*

Superficie, the outer-most part of any thing.

Supputation, reckoning, counting.

Sur, upon; *sus*, idem; also against: *Coke* 9. 120.

Sur luy Jur', on his own proper Oath.

Surrebutter, an Answer or Reply to a Rebutter.

Sur-rejoynder, the like answer to a Rejoynder.

Sur tout que, and above, or before all.

Surder, to arise; *surdans*, arising; *surdant*, idem.

Surderoit, should arise: *p. Moore's Rep.* 342.

Surde, arose.

Surachater, to over-buy.

Surcharger, to over-lade; *surcharge le Comen*, to overstock the Common.

Surcesser, to leave off; *ne surcesseera*, shall not omit, or leave off; *surcease*, over-stay.

Surdirent, they were risen; *surdant*, arising.

Surdas, deaf; *surds*, idem; *surdite*, deafness.

Surmitter, to suppose, to surmise; *surmitte*, surmised, *p.* 1 *Edw.* 5. 3. *surmittant*, surmising.

Surmittera, shall surmise.

Ne surmittera, shall not be supposed.

Surmit, put upon; *el ad surmitte*, she hath put her self upon: *p. Coke* 5. 10. b.

Surjetter, to cast over; *surjettement*, casting over.

Surmounter, to overcome.

Surnom, a Surname; *surnosme*, idem.

Le surpluis, the remainder over.

Surprins, taken before one is aware.

Sursemer, to sow upon.

Surrounder, to drown; *surround*, drowned.

Destre en peril surround, to be in danger of drowning.

Surround mesme, drowned himself: *p. Plowd.* 258. a.

Sursaxes, putrid, rotten: *p. Brit.* 33. a.

Surque, whereupon.

Sursist, forbore, neglected: *p. Brit.* 52. a.

Survequist and *Survesquest*, he survivetb: *p. Coke* 8. 88. b. & *Plowd. Com.* 253. b.

Survivre, to survive, in Mod. *French*.

Sus, idem ut *sur*.

Susteiner, to uphold.

Susciter, to raise up, to stir up.

Suspense, doubt; *estre suspense*, to be in doubt.

Suspectes, suspected.

Suspendu, hanged, suspended.

Sustreits and *sustrits*, with held, withdrawn.

Suthdit,

Suthdit, hereafter said, or hereunder said, also following.

Suthtry, withdrawing; *sustrete*, withdrawn.

Un suter, a shoemaker; *senter*, idem: *p* 3 *Hen.* 7. 1. a.

Survesque, survived.

Surveyer, to view, to look earnestly upon.

Surlary, salary: 50 *Edw.* 3. 21. a.

Suyvre, to follow; *suyvant*, following.

Le jour suivant, the day following.

Suye, followed: *p. nov. nar.* 62. also sued.

Swanimote, a Court of the Forests.

Suyte, a Train following; *tout de suyte*, following all in order.

S Y.

Synodals, properly is Money given by Parish-Priests to the Bishop or Archdeacon at *Easter* Visitations, for their Attendance in Synods.

Synistre, the left, vide *sinistre*.

Symerement, purely, simply, sincerely.

Synod, an assembly of the Clergy.

Synodal, pertaining to such assembly.

Syre, Sir, Father.

T A

Un Tabor, a small Drum used by Pipers; *tabour*, idem.

Tache, tied, knit, fixed unto.

Un Tacke, in the North, signifies a Farm: *p. Coke* 1. 5.

Tacher, in Mod. *French*, is to spot, or stain.

Tacite, silent, not expressed in words.

Taciffer, to cough.

Tailler, to cut off, to dock, also to notch.

De Tailer un Villain, the taking or recovery of a Villain departed.

Taile, recovered: *p. Kitch.* 99. b.

Taillours de Aimans, Cutters of Diamonds: *p. Stat. Art sup Chartas*, *Cap* 20.

Taille, notched, cut.

Tailles, Acquittances, Discharges, *p. Fitzh. Justice*, 199. a.

Tailes, idem.

Tailler les Arbres, to crop Trees.

Tailer, in Mod. *French*, *est quasi couper*: *p Plowd.* 251.

Un bois taillez, a Wood, or Copse used to be cut, such as *Silva Cædua*; *tailliz bois*, underwood.

Tais toy, hold thy Peace, be silent.

Taire, to be silent, to hold one's Peace.

Qui est taist, he who is silent.

Une Taille de Bois, a Tally of Wood, vide *Tayle*.

Tantost, as soon as.

Tani, Freeholders; *Tainlands*, Freeholders-land.

Tanche poissons, Tench. Fishes.

Tanque, so long, until.

Tantadire, as much as to say.

Tantsolement, only, only so.

Tantolement, idem.

Tant soit peu, how little soever it be.

Tanque, until; *tane*, idem.

Tant, as, forasmuch, until, so, how, which.

Tant Impudente, with what Impudence.

Tant petit, so little, as little.

Tant come, as much as.

Tantamount, idem.

Tantost, forthwith, presently; *tantost*, idem.

Tantostque, so soon as: 29 *Hen.* 6. 1. a.

Tarde, late; *trop tarde*, too late.

Pluis tarde, very late.

Tarder, to delay, vide *targer*.

De temps tardise, of late times.

De tardif temps, idem; *tantive*, idem.

Tardant, staying, lingering, long.

Tardement, slowing, slackening.

Home tardif, a slow Man.

Tare, dross, wast in Good, or Merchandizes.

Targer, to stay, to abide, to tarry or delay.

S'il targer, if he stay; *targement*, staying.

Targest, staid, hindred.

Un Targete, a Shield; *Targue*, idem.

Un Tasse, a cock or heap; *un Tas*, idem, also a stack or rick.

Tasses, cocks, heaps, also sheaves; *per tasses*, by heaps, or cocks.

Mettre tout en un Tasse, to put all in one cock or heap.

Un Tass a boir, a Cup to drink out of.

Un Taverner, a Vintner.

Tauntost, *p. Brit.* 137. *& aliis locis*, is put for when as, that then, and so oft.

Taxer, to tax, to rate, to put a value one.

Un Taulpe, a Mole, a Wont.

Taure, a Bull.

Tayl, Payment, Tally; *sans fair tayl*, without making payment.

Per Tayl, by Tally: *p. Greg.*

TE.

Tect, covered; *toict*, idem.

Le tect d'un Mese, the covering, or the roof of a House.

Teigner, to hold; *teign*, held.

Jeo Teigne, I hold.

Il ceo Teignoit, he should hold.

Soy Teign, held himself; *Teyne*, idem ut *teign*; *tenue*, idem.

Teil, such; *tel*, idem, vide *tiel*.

Teirs and *Teirce*, the third of a Pipe, *i. e.* 42 Gallons.

Le teirce, the third; *teircement*, thirdly.

Teinct, died, coloured; *teinture*, colouring.

Tellement, such like, in such sort.

Temeraire, rash; *temeritie*, rashness.

Temerairement, rashly.

Temeratement, idem, *p. Coke Rep.* 10. 4.

Un Temple, a Church.

Le temps, the time, *bon temps*, good time.

Il est maintenant temps, it is now time.

Long temps devant, long time before.

Perde beau temps, to lose a fair opportunity.

Ce temps ci, this present time.

Tende, offered: *p. nov. nar.* 32. b.

Tend, bended; *tendu*, idem.

Tend arc, bow bent; *tendist*, tendered.

Tenebres, darkness.

Tenellata Domus, a Castle.

Tenir, to hold; *ne tenist*, and *ne tensist*, he ought not to hold, not hold: *p. nov. nar.* 46. b.

Teneres, ye shall hold; *tenomus*, we hold: *p.* 20. *Hen.* 7. 5. b.

Tenir pur suspect, to have in suspicion.

Tien, taken, held.

Tenus, bound, also held; *tenues*, idem.

Tenue, thin; *tenuement*, thinly, also weakly.

Terre, Ground, Land, Earth.

Un Terrier, a Particular in writing of several Lands, with buttals and boundaries.

Tertian, the third part of a Tun, *i. e.* 84 Gallons.

Testmoigner, to bear witness, to give evidence; *un Testmoigne*, a Witness.

En Testemoinance, in witness: *p.* 2d part *Coke Instit.* 639.

Testmoignant, witnessing; *testimoignant*, idem.

Tesmoignes, Witnesses: *p. Kitch.* 66. b. Also testimonies.

Testimoign al parter, to bring witness.

Testimoignage, testimony; *testimoignage que le Esprit apporte en un ascun*, i. e. Conscience.

Terminer, to end.

En Tessaunt, in witnessing: *p. Brit.* 242.

Est terme, is called.

Testament nuncupate, a Will by word of Mouth, not put in writing, till after the Testator's Death.

Terrene, Earthly.

La Teste, the Head; *le Test*, idem.

TH.

Thack, thatch; *thak*, idem, *Saxon.*

Thane and *Theyn*, a kind of honorary Officer among the *Saxons*, as a Lord with us.

Thegne and *Thingus*, idem.

Thanus Regis, a Baron: *p. Coke Instit.* 1. 5. b.

Thewe, is a Cucking-stool: *Saxon.*

Thirgus, a Knight, a Freeman, also a Noble.

Theyn, idem ut *Thane.*

Then, a Servant: *p. Fleta. Lib.* 1. *Cap.* 47.

Thefthote, receiving stolen Goods.

TI.

Tiel, such; *tiels*, idem.

Tient, holdeth, keepeth.

Ils tient, they hold; *que tient*, who hold.

Tiendra, shall hold; *tiendront*, they hold.

Tien, thine; *ce la est tien*, this is thine.

Tien, is also put for *tinne*.

Tiers, the third, vide *teirce*.

A Timer, to fear; *timidiment*, fearfully.

Tieux, such; *tieux briefs*, such writs: *p. 2d Institut.* 639.

Tielx and *Tieulx*, idem.

Tinta, rung, as Bells are; *tinter*, to ring.

Tinters, Tinkers.

Un Tipler, an Ale-house-keeper.

Tirer, to draw, to pull, *tire*, drawn.

Tirant, drawing; *tira*, shall draw: *p.* 21 *Hen.* 7. 27.

Se tira en arriere, he drew himself back.

Se tirer pres, to draw himself near.

Tireurs de Ore, Gold-wire Drawers.

Tisser, to weave; *tisseur*, weaving.

Tissier, a Weaver.

Tissu, weaved.

TO.

Toddels de lane, tods of wool, *i. e.* 28 *l.* weight each.

Un Toge, a Gown; *togue*, idem.

Togues and *Toges*, Gowns.

Toge, is also a Coat or Cloke; *p. Brook's grand Abr.* 228.

Toft, a decayed Messuage, or the place where it stood.

Toftman, the Owner or Possessor of a Toft.

Toft, soon; *plus toft*, as soon as.

Plus toft que, rather than: *p. Plowd.* 185.

Doient plus toft aver, ought sooner to have, vide *toft*.

Le Toict, the roof or covering of a House: vide *Tect*.

Toller, to take away, also to make void.

Tollir, idem.

Tolled, barred; *tollent*, they are barred or took away, also they take away.

Est tolle, is taken away: *p. Plowd. Abr.* 21. b.

Un Toile, a snare; *toil*, idem, also a net or gin.

Tolnet, *toln* and *toll*, a duty taken for grinding Corn, also for passage in some places.

Ad Tolle, hath taken away: *Termes de Ley*, 4. b.

Tolt, is a Writ to remove a real Action out of a Court-Baron, to the Sheriff's Tourn, which may afterwards be removed from thence, by a Writ called a *Pone*, into the Common Bench, and the Tenant may remove it by *Recordare*.

Tome, a Volume, a great Book.

Ton, thy; *ton corps*, thy Body: *p. Brit.* 94. b.

Tonder, to share, to clip, to shave.

Un Tondour, a Barber; *Tondure*, idem.

Tondure, shaved; *il tonde*, he shaved, or barb'd: *Coke* 4. 80.

Tonsure, shaving.

Tonner, to thunder.

Tonnel, a Vessel, or Vat, *p. Crompt. Jur. Cur.* 68. a.

Tortious,

Torcious, wrongful; *torcenouse*, idem: *p. Brit.* 68 b.

Toutface, although, or notwithstanding, *Stat. Glouc.* c. 3.

Toutousterment, wholly, altogether.

Tourcoiusment, wrongfully; *tort*, wrong.

Tourcenouses, wrong; *a tort ou a droit*, by wright or wrong.

Tort chemin, the wrong way, out of the way.

Tost, rather, presently, quickly; *si tost*, as soon as.

Un Tosale, a Hog-stie: *p. Coke* 9. 58.

Totalement, wholly, effectually, altogether.

Toucher, to touch; *touchant*, touching or concerning.

Tourbes, turfs: *p. nov. nar.* 13. b.

Tozaile, a Brick-kiln, or chimney: *p Kitch.*

Tosaile, idem.

A Tour, to compass about; *a Tower*, idem.

Un Toor savage, a will Bull, *p. nov. nar.* 66. b.

Tout, all, altogether; *tout un*, all one.

Tout, the whole; *tout foits*, always; *tout temps*, idem; *du tout*, in the whole; *tout autant*, even as, *a touts*, to all: *Brit.* 77. b.

Tout par tout, every where; *tout a plus*, at most.

Tout incontinent, by and by.

Au tout, or more, *p Stat. Art. sup Chartas*, Cap. 15.

Tounders de barbits, Sheepshearers: *p. Brit.* 33. a.

La Toux, the Cough; *en tousant*, in coughing.

Un Toyson, a fleece of wool: *p. Termes Ley* 6. a.

Toy, thee, thou; *avec toy*, with thee.

Toy mesme, thy self; *a toy mesme*, to thee, to thy self.

T R.

Le Trac, the trace or path of Man or Beast.

Tracasser, to range, to rome up and down.

Tracement, seeking after, tracing.

Tradicire, to translate.

Trader, to deliver unto.

Traffique, Commerce, Trade.

Traits and *Tracts*, things drawn.

Traher, to draw, *traicter*, idem:

Trahe, drawn, brought.

A Travers, athwart, a-cross.

Tray, drawn: *p. Plowd.* 272. a.

Treyne, idem; *p Brit.* 16. a.

Trayerent lour espees, they drew their Swords: *p. Plowd.* 98.

Trahe la bar, brought to the Bar, also drawn at the Bar: *p. Termes Ley* 74. d.

Treit, doth draw; *traicts* idem; *pur traher*, for Drawing; *ne tray*, not drawn.

Traitment, Drawing.

Trahir, to betray; *Trahison*, Treason.

Traison, idem; *trahi*, betrayed, in Mod. *French.*

Trans, over, also cross.

Trans chimin, cross the way, over the way.

Traverser, to go crofs-wife, or over-thwart, alfo to contradict, to deny, oppofe.

Travaile, work, trouble, vexation; *travayle*, idem: *p. nov. nar.* 5.

Traverfera, fhall oppofe or traverfe.

Traverfant, oppofing, traverfing, alfo putting upon trial or iffue; *un travers*, idem.

A Travers, a-crofs, *p. Kitch.* 43. a.

A travers mon chimin, a-crofs my way: *p. Fitzh. nat. br.* 184. b.

Traverres, ye crofs over.

Tranfcrire, to write over.

Tranfmuer, to change.

Tranfgreffer, to do trefpafs.

Treafure Trove, hidden Treafure found, and the Owner not known, vide 3 *Inft.* 132.

Trete, ufed or treated; *Weftm.* 1. *Preamble.*

Treyte, idem ut *treit*; *treit fon Cotel*, he drew his Knife: *p. Coke* 9. 13.

Treits, withdrawn: *p. Plowd. abr.* 17. b.

Treat, idem *p. Greg.* ut *treit.*

Un Trebuchet, a Pit-fall, or Snare: *p. Kitchin*; alfo a Tumbrel or Ducking-ftool: *p. Coke's* 3 *part Inftit.* 39.

Trebucher, to fall down, alfo to offend: *p. Coke Rep.* 9. 13.

Trencher, to dig, to cut: *trenches*, maims, wounds, cuts.

Le Trenche, the Ditch: *p.* 12. *Hen* 8. 2.

Trenche lui en le Gule, cut his Throat.

Jeo ne Trenchera, I fhall not dig.

Trenche a tout, it ftrikes at all, or it has relation to all: *p Fitzh. Juftice* 39. b.

Il trenche, it enureth unto: *p. Plowd.* 316.

Ne trent lieu icy, it fhall not take place here, *p. eund.* 42. b.

Trencha, it ftrikes at, or ticks upon: *p.* 13 *Hen.* 7. 21. b.

Que trenche, which falls to, or takes place: *p. Coke* 5. 24. b.

Trente, thirty; *trentieme*, the thirtieth.

Trent, alfo thirty: *p. Plowd.* 326. a.

Troyfeime, thirty, *p. termes Ley.*

Tres foitz and *foits*, thrice, alfo three times.

Trefieme, the thirteenth.

Trentiefme, the thirtieth.

Treturement, traitorouffy.

Treftout, every one: *p. Brit.* 171. and 91. b. Alfo the more part: *p. eund* 145. a.

Treftons le ferries, every of them fhall bear or carry: *p. nov. nar.* 8. a.

Ewes Trefturnes, Waters turned: *p. Brit.* 32. b.

Treyterent, they drew, they traced.

Treyner & pendue, drawn and hanged.

Tres beau, very fair; *tres bon*, very good.

Tres bien, excellent: *p. Plowd. preface.*

Tres cher, very dear; *tres haftivement*, very quickly: *Tres* is always ufed in the fuperlative degree, as *tres haut*, moft high.

Treit,

Trois, three; *trois cents*, three hundred.

Troize and *Treſieme*, thirteen.

Troiſieſme, the thirteenth: *Coke* 9. 74.

Troeffent, they find: *p. Brit.* 117. a.

Le Troue, the Beam of Scales: *p. Coke* 8, 48

Tronage, Paſſage, or Carriage by Barges, *&c.*

Trope, too, alſo, too much; *trope tarde*, too late; *trope chare*, too dear.

Un trope toſt foiſt, an overhaſty act.

Trope dure, too hard: *p. Plowd. abr.* 13. a.

Tromper, to beguile, to deceive.

Trocquer, to barter, to exchange.

Troc, bartering, changing.

Un troupe di Haleques, a ſhole of Herrings.

Troupe, is put for many, or a multitude.

Trover, to find: *troveres*, ye ſhall find; *troverount*, they find.

Trove, found; *trovers*, idem; alſo alſo ye find.

Trovours, Finders; *trovors*, idem.

Pour trover, for finding: *p. Davies, Rep.* 4.

Troveurs, things found: *p. Brit.* 7. b.

Un Trowe, a Sow: *p. Greg.* 324. b.

Al Trowe, to the Sow: *p. eund.*

Truye, in Mod. *French*, is put for a Sow.

Tromperies, vain fooliſh frauds, cheats.

Ne Truff, he cannot find.

TU.

Un Turbarie, a place where turfs are digg'd: *p. nat brev.* 183. *A fower turbes*, to dig turfs.

Un Tunicle, a Coat: *p. Park.* 170. *tunicel*, idem.

Tuer, to kill, or ſlay; *le tuer*, the killing.

Eſtre tue, to be killed; *Tuors*, Slayers.

Tuers, idem; *tue*, killed, *Ne Tuaſt*, he ſhould not kill; *tuaſt*, alſo had killed, *qui eſt tue*, who is ſlain; *tueront*, they killed.

Tuerie, ſlaughter; *tuement*, ſlaying.

Tutele and *Tutel*, Government, Guardianſhip: *p. Plowd.* 293. b.

Pur Tuition, for Inſtruction, alſo for ſafeguard.

Pur Tutele, idem.

Twaite, Wood grubbed up, and Land made arable.

Tumber, fell down: *Coke* 9. 102.

Tueſdie, vide *Mardie*.

TY.

Tyent, they held; *tynt*, holden: *p. Brit.* 248.

Un Tyrount, a cruel Lord.

Tyelx, ſuch: *p. Coke* 6. 52. b.

Tyrannuquement, tyrannically.

El Tyent, ſhe held: *p. Fitzh. Juſtice* 19. a.

V A.

Va, go; *va devant*, go before.

Jeo va, I go; *tu vas*, thou goest; *il va*, he goeth, *va per cy*, go this way.

Va, *va*, go, be gone; *vaer*, to go.

De Vaer, idem: *p. Plowd abr.* 15. a.

Vaont, they go; *vaera*, shall go.

Va pur le voy, go by the way.

Vaant, going: *vaount*, idem.

Que Vaant, who go.

Vacant terre, waste ground.

Vache, a Cow, or Heifer.

Vacarie, a Dairy; *vaccaria*, idem; or a Cow-house: *p.* 4 *part Coke* 86.

Un Vache sterile, a barren Cow.

Vaches, Cows.

Vail, under, *Tenant paravaile*, an under Tenant.

Vagabond, one who hath no place of Habitation.

Vadlets, Men-servants, Officers of Houshold: *p. nat brev. Fitzh.* 320.

Valet and *Varlet*, idem ut *vadelet*.

Vagueront, they wander.

Ne vaile, nothing worth, of no value; *p. Brit.* 24. a.

En vailance, in value: *p. eund.* 138.

Vaisselle, a Vessel.

Vanter, to boast; *se vanter follement*, to insult or boast foolishly; *vanterie*, boasting.

De Valoir, of worth, of value.

Ne vault, it avails not; *ne vaut*, idem.

Vaulte, worth, value: *p. Parkins* 115.

Vault riens, it nothing avails: *p.* 26 *Hen.* 8. 4. b.

Le Valure, the worth.

Valuist, valued.

A la vailance, to the worth: *p. nov. nar.* 40.

Il Vaust, it goeth, it enureth.

Vaont, they go: *p. Coke* 8. 18.

Vanie, vanished; *p. Terms Ley* 55. b.

Vant, when: *p. eund.* 99 a.

Varier, to differ, to disguise, to change.

Varia, shall change.

Ne variera, shall not alter or change.

Vast, wast; *vastant*, wasting.

Vancre, to overcome, to win, to vanquish.

Vanque, vanquished, overcome.

Vanquise, overcome: *p. Coke* 10. 24

Values arguments, Arguments of force or weight.

Valvasour (*Sax.*) one in Dignity next a Thane or Baron.

Vavosor, idem.

Valider, to confirm, to strengthen.

Estre plus valable, to be of more force.

Valitude, health: *p.* 12 *Hen.* 8. 4. a.

Vacant, void, empty; *un Benefice vacant*, a Church void of an Incumbent.

Varectum, fallow ground: *Coke* 5. 15.

Vassalage, vide *Villeinage*.

Vault, (*Lat. valet*) is of force, or avails, as,

Le plea rien Vault, the Plea is of no force, or avail.

Vau, a Valley or Vale.

Vaulx, Valleys, Vales.

Un Vaultenant, an Unthrift, one that is nothing worth.

Vaudra, shall go: *p. Brit.* 95. a.

VE.

Un Veau, a Calf; *chare de veau*, Veal.

Veaus, Calves: *p. Fitzh. nat. br.* 69. a.

Nous ne veerons, we hinder not, nor stay: *p. Stat. Glouc. Cap.* 8.

Vegle, blind, also *aveile. p. Kitch.* 174. a.

Le vele, the shadow: *p. Plowd. Com.* 64.

A veir, to see, to behold.

Veier, to see or judge, *Veier que bien soit*, to see what is convenient, *Westm.* 1. *c.* 1.

Vous veies, ye see.

Doit veier, ye might see.

Veiste, see ye; *veit* he seeth; *veyet*, idem.

Peies veier, ye may see.

Veist, he hath seen; *veiemus*, we see.

Veieres, ye shall see; *il vieast*, he hath seen: *p. Plowd.* 17. b.

Le vee, the force: *p. Brit.* 55. b.

Veet, he goeth: *p. eund.* 176. 6.

Vee, *p. Mirror*, is forbidden, Cap. 2. Sect. 16. vide 2*d part Instit. Coke* 141.

Veif, a Widow; *vefve*, idem in Modern *French*.

Vefues, Widows: *p. Termes de Ley*, 160. b.

Veifuage, Widowhood.

Veign, come; *veignent*, they come.

Deveignomus, we become.

Veignera, shall come; *veignants*, coming.

Veiller, to watch, to look to.

Veilles, old; *p. nov. nar.* 50.

Veillement, seeing, watching, viewing.

Veillant, idem.

Ou vieftes, where you see, or find.

Veoir, in Mod. *French*, to see.

Le Veirge, the Circuit or Bounds limited to the King's Court; *i. e.* twelve Miles round the same.

Veifyns, Neighbours: *p. Brit.* 112. b.

Le veia, the sight; *le veve*, idem.

Veia, seeing: *p. Park.* 167. b.

Vei, saw.

Veer, to see: *p. Brit.* 42. to view.

Veifmus, we have seen.

Veie, see: *veye*, idem: *p. Brook, gr. abr.* 321.

Veieftes? did you see?

Vellours, Velvet; 12 *Hen.* 8. 3. b.

Velloit, he will; *ne voylont*, they will not.

Veyl, will.

Venaunts, coming: *p. Park.* 114.

Venaison, Venison.

Vendenges, Vintages: *p. Stat. Westm* 1 *Cap* 51.

Venismus, we come.

A Vender, to sell; *vendre*, idem.

Est Vendue, is sold; *pour vender*, for sale.

Vendus, sold; *un vendour*, a seller.

Vendible, saleable; *vendition*, selling.

Sale, idem, *p. Coke* 5. 90. b.

Vente, idem, *en vente*, in sale.

Ventes, Woods marked for sale.

Venderdie, Friday; *vendredie*, idem.

Venredi, idem, and *p. Fitzh. Just.* 146.

Venerdy and *venarday*, idem.

Vengeance, revenge.

Venelle, a Lane; *venelles*, Lanes.

Vener, to hunt; *un veneur*, a Huntsman.

Venerie, hunting.

Venir, to come, to approach unto; *en temps vener*, in time to come.

Doient venir, they should or ought to come.

Poit venir, may come, *voet venir*, would come, *sont venu*, are come; *venients*, coming: *p. Kitch.* 17. a. *venera*, shall come.

Venies, coming; *venisent*, they should come.

Venistes, ye have come; *venu*, come.

Venust, he had come: *p. Plowd. com.* 268. a.

Venime, poison.

Le Vent, the Wind; *ventier*, to blow Wind.

Vent, *p. nac. brev.* 48. is sale or sold.

Ventilent, they blow: *p. Cromp. Jur. Cur.* 88. a.

Ventre, a belly; *venter*, idem.

Il vente, it bloweth.

Venteux, windy.

Verd, green; *verdir*, to wax green.

Verra and *Veiera*, shall see, *Stat. Gloue. c.* 4.

Vert, green, also whatever beareth Leaves, or is green within the Forest, *p. Kitchin* 59. and sometime taken for Venison.

Vert bois, live Wood: *p. eund.* 170.

Verdoyer, to be green; *verdoyant*, flourishing.

Verdeur, greenness.

Verge, a Wand, Rod, also a Yard.

Del venue, of the coming or appearing.

Verayment, truly; *verament*, idem.

Vrament, idem; *verage*, true; *verye*, idem.

Verye tenant, the true lawful Tenant.

Veray, idem, ut *verye*.

Verreis, truth: *p. Brit.* 106. b.

Verreyes, idem: *p. eund. very*, true: *p. Plowd.* 199.

Veritie, truth; *veritable*, truly.

Vierge, vide *verge*.

Viergier, he that carries the staff or rod in Cathedral Churches.

Verrons, seeing, *verront*, they see: *p. Brit.* 106. and 25. *Edw.* 1.

Verser, to turn, also to pour out; *vers*, towards; *vers la fin*, towards the end; *vers que*, against whom: *p. Coke* 5. 77. a.

Regard vers moy, look towards me.

Vervactum, fallow ground: *p. Coke* 5. 15.

Vesquirent, they live: *p. Brit.* 77. b.

Vescie and *Vesce*, Vetches, a sort of Pulse.

Auters ves, otherways: *p. Coke Rep.* 5. 33. b.

Le Vespre, the Evening; *vespers*, evening prayers.

Vestes, waſt; *vastes*, idem, and waſt ground.

Vesture, clothing, alſo the herbage of Ground growing there; *vestir*, to cloath, to put on.

Vestements, Garments, alſo the Wood growing on Land.

Vester, to be, to veſt, to enure.

Vestre, your; *vestre demandes*, your requeſts.

Le Vestrye, the place for laying the Prieſts Veſtments and Ornaments of the Church, and alſo where the Civil Affairs of the Pariſh are diſcuſſed.

Le Vestiare, idem.

Un veu, a Vow; *veu*, is alſo ſeeing, alſo ſeen: *p. Brit.* 223.

Veu que, foraſmuch as

Veut, would; *le Roy le veut*, the King wills it.

Il veult, he will; *veut*, idem.

Jeo vey, I ſee; *veyet*, he ſees; *jeo view*, I have ſeen; *veyant*, ſeeing; *veyerent*, they ſaw.

Veyner, to come; *ne veygneſſent*, they ſhould not come: *p. nov. nar.* 53. a.

Veyn, void, frivolous: *p. Brit.* 3. a.

Veste, ſettled: *p. Coke Rep.* 5. 84. b.

Vestue, idem; *Ceo vestue*, veſted this: *p Plowd. abr. devest*, put by.

Veyle, old: *p. Crompt. Jur.* 175.

Vetere, old: *p. Broke Gr. abr.* 144. a.

Vetus, ancient, alſo long ſince: *p. Brit.*

Veyſins, Neighbours, vide *veiſuis*.

Veve, a Widow; *vevez*, Widows.

Le veve, the ſight: *p. Cromp.* 54. b.

Veufage, Widowhood: *p nov. nar.* 33. b.

Si un veyeſt, if one ſhould ſee: *p. Plowd. com.* 98. a.

Vewers, Widowers.

Veyer eſt, is to be ſeen: *Coke* 5. 80.

Veux, vide *vieux*

Veves de Frank pledg, views of the Frankpledge: *Brit.* 27.

Veyromus, let us ſee: *p. Plowd.* 19. b.

V I.

Jay view, I have ſeen.

Viands, repaſts, ſuſtenance, meat, *&c.*

Un Vichel, a Heyfer.

Vicaire, a Vicar; *Vicarie*, a Vicaridge.

Vicier, to corrupt; *Vicie*, corrupted.

Vicont, a Sheriff; *vicount*, idem, *ſouth vicount*, under Sheriff

Vicountels, things whereof the Sheriff has cognizance in his Court.

Vicine,

Vicine, a neighbour; *vicinage*, neighbourhood.

Vicines and *Vicines*, Neighbours.

Viduity, Widowhood.

Vie, Life; *il est en vie*, he is alive.

Vif, life; *viffe* living; *un vife home*, a live Man: *p. Plowd.* 262. *vies*, lives.

Viel, old, ancient; *vieul*, idem, *p. Coke* 5. 22.

Vieller, to wax old.

Viellement, anciently; *vielleffe*, old age.

Vieulx, old, ancient; *vieux*, idem, and *vieul*, idem.

Un vierge, a Maiden.

Vief, vide *vewe*.

Vient, they come; *il viet*, he cometh, alfo feeth.

Viendre, to trefpafs or offend as, *ceux que viendrout*, thofe who offend, *Weftm.* 1 *c.* 1.

View of Frankpledge, is the overfight of Freepledges, commonly called a Court Leet.

Viver, *vivaria*, a Pond or Pool, wherein Fifhes are nourifhed, 2 *Inft.* 162.

Viver, alfo is provifion of Victuals, *&c. Stat. Glouc. c.* 4.

Vient vous eins, come ye in.

Vieant, coming; *viendra*, fhall come: *p. Coke* 6. 69.

Viel, feeth; *al vieront*, they look to.

Ad vieu, hath feen; *jeo aye view*, I have feen.

Vivement, lively.

La Vigile, the evening; *vigilance*, watchfulnefs.

La vielle, the evening.

Vigne, a Vine; *vignoble*, a vineyard.

Vigueur, ftrength.

Vil, low, bafe; *vil pris*, a low price.

Villenage, a bafe tenure, whereby the Lords claim the Perfons and Goods of their Villains.

Ville, a Town, a Village.

Vingt, twenty; *vint*, idem.

Vingtieme, the twentieth; *vinte*, idem, *vingt foits*, twenty times; *Vint quatre*, twenty-four: *p. termes Ley.* 9.

Vinterent, they tie, or bind: *p. Plowd. Com.* 307.

Vin, Wine, *Vine*, idem.

En le vint-tierce, in the 23*d. p. eund.* 105.

Un, one, *unifme*, the Eleventh; *ungiefme*, idem.

Un foits, once.

Unement, unanimoufly.

Virilement, manly, ftrongly.

Vifeur, the Face; *le vifage*, idem.

Vifcount, vide *vicont* and *vicontels*.

Vife, feen; *il vifoit*, he feeth.

Vifez vous, fee you *p.* 1 *Edw.* 5. 3.

Viewes, feen: *p. Cromp. Jur.* 48.

Vifinage, vide *vicinage*.

Vieffes, Widows: *p. Fitzh. nat. br.* 175. vide *vewes*.

Vit, a Calf; *vitel*, idem, *vitulè*, idem.

Vit, is alfo Man's Yard.

Vinagre, Vineger.

La vifne, the neighbourhood or place whence a Jury is fummoned, the *venue*: *p. Coke* 5. 19. and fometimes the Jury it felf.

Vivement, lively: *p. Plowd. abr* 72.

Viffe, alive: *p. Brit. tit. wreck.*

Il viſt, he hath ſeen: *p. cund.* 4 a.

Viver, victual, diet: *p. nov. nar.* 45.

En viver & veſture, in meat, or eating, and clothing: *p. Stat. Glouc. cap.* 4.

Vivers and *vyvers*, *vivaria*, Warrens, Parks, Fiſh-ponds, *&c.*

Un vivarie, a place, where living things are kept, either in Land or Water: *2dam partem Coke Inſtit.* 100.

Vivands, vide *viands.*

Vivera, ſhall live, *vivara*, idem.

Vivre, to live, alſo living.

Lour viver, their living.

Come il vive, as he lives: *p. Coke* 5. 52.

Vive voys, by word of mouth: *p. Brit.* 131. b. i. e. *viva voce.*

Vivies, victuals; *pour lour viver*, for their livelihood, *Coke* 8. 46.

Ul, any: *p. Stat. Weſtm.* 1 *cap.* 16.

UN

Un foits, once; *un*, one; *ung*, idem.

Ung ou deux, one or another.

Un Dieu, ung Roy, Littleton's Motto.

Unificence, making one, uniting.

Unement, only, unanimouſly, *Coke* 5. 16.

Unzieſme, the Eleventh, *unzime*, Eleven.

Uncore, yet, *unques*, idem, *& unquore*, idem: *p. Fitzh. nat. br.* 211.

Uncore priſt. yet ready.

Ad uncore, hath yet: *p. Coke* 5. 7. b.

Unque, ever; *ne Unques*, never.

Ne unque viet, he never ſaw.

Uniter, to put together, to join.

Uniment, equally, alſo in one, in union.

Un uln, an Ell in meaſure; *un ulme*, idem.

Ulmes, Elms, alſo Elm Trees.

Umbre, the ſhadow.

Un meſme, the ſelf ſame, one and the ſame: *p. Coke* 5. 15. a.

VO

Vodroient, they would: 3 *partem Inſtit.* 39.

De vocer, to call.

Voguer, to call again, alſo to return.

Voguement, paſſing, returning.

Voet, ſheweth forth, willeth, teſtifieth, alſo would: *p. Kitch. primo* and *p. Perkins*, 117. b.

Voit, idem.

Le Roy voet, the King willeth it, vide *veut.*

Vodra, would, *vodra aver*, would have.

Vodront, they would; *ne voet*, will not.

Voire, truly; *voier* and *voiar*, idem: *p. Plowd. abr.* 6. b. alſo true.

Voir.ment, truly : *p. Coke* 9. 47. *Voierment*, idem.

Vous ditz voier, ye ſaid truly, or well.

Voire dire, to ſay or ſpeak the Truth.

Eſt a voier, is to be ſeen : *p.* 14. *Hen.* 8. 1. a.

Voier, by *Brook's* Grand Abridgment, is put for well and good; *voillet*, would, *voier*, true.

Voie, a way.

Voiez, vide *voy*, ye ſee: *p. Greg.* 327.

Voil, will; *voil porte*, will bring; *que il voile*, where he will.

Voillomus, we will: *p. Brit.*

Ne voillomus vener, we will not come.

Tenant a volunt, Tenant at will.

Voillont, they would; *voit*, he will.

Voilles, ye will; *voiet* and *voet*, would.

Jeo voyes voluntaries, I would be willing.

Si voilet, if he ſhould or would: *p. Plowd.* 379.

Voile, would: *p. Fitzh. gr. abr.* 77.

Ne voille, would not: 21 *Hen.* 7. 31. b.

Voiloit veier, would ſee; *ſi voit*, if he will.

Voille, will: *p. Coke* 5. 25. a.

Voiſines, Neighbours.

Ne voit me vener, he would not come to me.

Jeo voil, I will: *p.* 12 *Hen.* 8. 21. b.

Il voit, he wills.

Voilent, they would; *s'il voit nemy*, if he would or no; *voit eſte*, it would be: *p.* 14 *Hen.* 8. 4. b.

Voiſinage, vide *vicinage*.

Voicine, idem ut *vicine*.

La voix, the voice.

Voler, to fly; *il vole*, he fly- *p. Cromp.* 149.

Ne poient voler, they cannot fly.

Volatilee Royal, Birds Royal: *p. Coke* 7. 16.

Volund, a Will or Teſtament, alſo the inclination of the Mind.

Nous volums, we will: *p. Brit.* 1. b.

Volage, unconſtant, unſtable.

Volatiles de Ciel, Birds of the Air: *Coke* 1. 134.

Bone Volour, good Will: *p. Plowd. Com.* 300. b.

Vomer, to vomit, alſo to plow.

Vomiſſement, vomiting.

Vorra, would: *p. Coke* 6. 21. a.

Voſtre, yours; *en voſtre caſe*, in your caſe.

Vover, to vow; *vove*, a vow.

Voudront, they would, or ſhould; *vodra*, ſhould: *p. Mirror, Cap.* 2. *Sect.* 19.

Bient Voulant, good Will.

Vous, ye; *vous doies*, ye ought.

Vous eſtes, ye be; *vous fuet*, ye were.

Vous aves, ye have, words uſed to Jurors when they appear on calling: *vous meſmes*, your ſelves.

Il voucher, he calleth; *vouche*, calls, voucheth; *voucha*, ſhall call: *p. Park.* 183. b.

Vouche,

Vouche, is a Term used in common recoveries, when one is called to warrant Lands, &c.

Vouchent, they shall vouch, or call: *p. Brit.* 30.

S'il voet vouche bien save; if he would bid him welcome: *p. Park.* 174.

Come voudra, as you will, or see good. *Vouloyt mouldre*; would have grinded.

Voy ci, see here, see this, look ye.

Voyer, to see: *p. Crompton* 220. b.

Voymus, we may see.

Un Voyager, a Traveller.

Voysent, they go, they be; also they go free, or are acquitted: *p. Brit.* 136. b.

Voysent sans jour, they go without further day: *p. eund.* 145. a.

Pais voisins, neighbouring Countries.

Ou voylant, or would: *p Coke* 6. 40. a.

Un Voy, a way or path; *voie*, idem.

Ceo voy, this way: *p. Plowd. Com.* 10. b.

Il est hors de la voye, he is out of the way; *va par voy*, go by the way.

Jeo voye, I see: 12 *Hen.* 8. 2. b vide *voie*.

D'estre voye, to be seen: *p. Plowd. Com.* 102. *pr. an.* 1671.

Que voyle, which was: *p. Greg.* 284.

Haulte voyes, High-ways; *voyes*, also means: *p. Termes de Ley*, 18. b.

Voyer, true, vide *vcier*.

Par voyes feasant, for true making: *Coke* 5. 63.

Nest pas voyer, it is not true.

Voyertie, Truth; *voyerment*, truly; *p. eund.* 5. 25.

Voyagement, travelling.

Jeo aye voye, I have seen: *Kitch.* 5. a.

Si un voyt, if one would: 2 *Coke* 34.

U R

Vray, true; *vrayment*, truly; *verament*, idem.

Ure, practice, use; *fortment ure*, strongly put or enforced: *Coke* 5. 60. a.

Ure, burned; *soit ure*, may be burned.

Ura, shall burn.

Urera, shall enure, or be to the use.

Ne urera, shall not vest or work: *Park.* 131.

U S

User, to use; *usa*, used, also useth.

Usance, usage; *usont*, they used

Usage, custom, use; *solonque le usage*, according to the custom.

Ust, had, and had been: *p. Plowd. Com.* 12. a.

Ussomus and *ussumus*, we had.

Usses, ye had; *Jeo ussey*, I had: *p. Plowd preface.*

Ussent, they had been; *ussont*, idem; and *ussont*, idem: *p* 21 *Hen.* 7. 27. b. And *Coke* 8 77 b.

Si jeo ussey, if I had: *Plowd. Com.* 160. b.

Que ils ussoient distes, that ye had said: *p. Coke* 1. 106.

Ussoit estre, would be: *p. Plowd. abr.* 14.

Messoit, but had he been: *p. Termes de Ley* 75.

Usure, Usury.

U T

Utleve, the escape of Felons: *p. Fleta*, Lib. 1. Cap. 47.

Le Utes and *utas*, the octaves, or the eighth Day after a Feast, *&c. Plowd. Com.* 227.

Henricus le ute, Henry the eighth: *p. Plowd.* 212. b.

Utensile, a thing of necessary use about or in a Family, or in Husbandry.

Utlage, Out-lawed, or one who is so, is out of the Protection of the Law: *Utlages*, Persons that are Out-lawed.

Utlaghe, idem ut *Utlage*.

Que Utter, who give out, or publish; *uttermost*, outward.

Utile, profitable; *utilement*, profitably.

Utus, eight, the eighth day, in the old Books called, *Ustaves*.

V U

Vuyder, to make void, *Vuide*, void.

Vulgaire, common, publick, also trivial.

Vulgairement, commonly.

Vulgarlie, commonly, also trivially.

V Y

Vyneles, bonds, fetters: *p. nov. nar* 21. a.

Vyne, wine, vide *vin*.

Vynt, came, went, also attained.

Il Vynt son age, he attained his age.

Vyver, a River, a Pond; *Vyvers*, vide *Vivers*.

Vyent, they came: *p. Coke Rep.* 6. 54. 2.

W A

WArden, vide *Gardien*.

Wacrus, corrupted, spoiled, tainted: *p. Brit.* 77. a.

Wang and *Wong*, (*Sax.*) a Field, also a Cheek or Jaw.

Warectum, neglected, as *Terra Warecta*, Land neglected or lying fallow.

Wainage, gain, profit or benefit, especially by plowing and erring of land.

Wainable, that may be plowed or manured.

Waiva, left; *wave hors*, left out: *p. Termes Ley* 358. *wavia*, idem.

Wallois, the Welsh People.

Waive, a Woman Out-lawed, the Law leaveth or waiveth her Protection.

Warectum, fallow Land; *wareccum*, idem: 1 *part Instit.* 5. b.

Werust,

Weigher, to weigh.

Weyver, leaving.

Weruſt, doubt, vide *Awruſt*: 32 *Hen.* 6. 19 a.

Wite and *Wyte*, a Fine or Penalty for leſſer Offences.

Wranglands, are pollard Trees, or crooked, and uſed to be cropt, not fit for Timber.

Wreke and *Wreck*, an entire Deſtruction; as,

Wreck de Mere, ſuch a Deſtruction of a Ship at Sea, where no living thing eſcapes.

Were, a Fine or Penalty for greater Offences.

Un Windowe, a blank place, or ſpace.

Wild and *Weld*, a large woody Place.

Wombes, Bellies.

Whote, hot, *Saxon.*

Wedues, Widows: *p. Brit.* 29. 9.

Withernam, vide 2 *part. Inſtitut. Coke* 441. A taking other Cattle or Goods for what was before wrongfully taken, *&c.*

Wic, a place or dwelling on the bank of a River or Sea-ſhore: *p.* 1 *part. Inſtit.* 4.

Wike, in *Eſſex*, is a Farm.

Witenamot or *Witenagemot*, amongſt the *Saxons*, was a great Convention like our Parliament or a meeting in Council of their chief wiſe Men.

Wold, a Plain, a Down, or open Country, Hilly, and void of Wood, as *Coteſwold.*

Weald, is the contrary; *i. e.* a woody Country.

Woodgeld, a payment for cutting Wood in a Foreſt.

Woodmote Court, the Court of Attachments in a Foreſt.

Worth, a watery place.

Y V

Y', It, there; *y' eſt*, it is: *p. Plowd. Com.* 280. b.

Y' it is a Relative of things and places.

Y' ſont, there are, they are: *p. eund.*

Y' ſoit, there be, be it ſo: *p. Fitzh. nat. brev.* 282.

Yalemaines, at the leaſt, however: *Plowd.* 219.

En Ycel, in it; *il y ad*, there hath, alſo there is.

Sil y ad, if there hath; *nat. brev.* 24. b.

De Ycel, of it, of the ſame.

Yceux, them; *en yceaux*, in them: *p. Mores Rep.*

Yeulx, Eyes, vide *Oils.*

Nous Yeux ont veues, we have lived to ſee it.

Yſoit, therein be: *nat. brev. Fitzh.* 22. b.

Al Ycel, to it, to the ſame: *p. Crompt. Juſtice*, 19.

Y' aver, there were: *p. Greg.* 182 *Cap.* 10.

Yver, Winter: *p.* 12 *Hen.* 8. 2. a.

Yeme and *Yemali*, words anciently uſed for Winter, *viz. tempore Edw*, 3.

Yeoven and *Yeven*, in old Deeds ſignifies given.

Fort grand Yver eſt aſpre, a very ſharp Winter.

Jour d Yver, a Winters day.

Froidare Yver, a froſty Winter.

Yvernagium, Winter ſeaſon, or the Winters Seed-time; from *Hivernes*, Mod. *French*

Yvifes, ſervices, ſervices: *p. Fitzh.* Juſtice, 201. a.

Yvre, Drunk: *p. Plowd. Com.* 19. a.

Yvreynes, Drunkenneſs: *p. Brit.* 66. a.

Yvrongnerie, idem in Mod. *French.*

Sur Yceaux and *Yceux*, of them *Plowd. preface.*

Il y a, there are: *p. Fitzh. preface* to his *nat. brev.*

Il yra, he ſhall go: *p. Cromp. Jur. Cur.* 47.

Yeme, is often put for *Hyeme.*

Yeven and *Yeoven*, are put for given.

Yeman and *Yeoman*, from *Gemen*, a Teutonick word, ſignifying a common Perſon.

F I N I S.

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TO THE READER.

AMongst the several Authors of late that have imployed their time in compiling Law-Dictionaries, *none of them have taken care to furnish the* Pleaders *and* Entering Clerks *with apt* Latin *Words, to insert in their* Declarations *and* Pleadings; *so that they have been most of them constrained to make use of common* Dictionaries, *and those that are mean Scholars, or bad Grammarians, have made use of Words of Equivocal Construction, very little to the purpose, not to be helped by an* Anglice, *or* Anglice vocat' (*as they vainly imagine*) *of which many Instances are frequently found in the late Reports.*

For Remedy of which Mischief for the future, I having been a Collector of Entries, *of* Declarations *and* Pleadings, *and corrected*

rected the same; together with the Entries *of Judge* Winch, *Serjeant* Thomson, *Mr.* Aston, *and the famous Mr.* Andrew Wilson, *for above thirty Years last past, have thought fit at last to publish my Notes of such* Law-Latin *words, as occurr'd in my Reading the* Entries *above-named, supplying the rest with select* Dictionary *words, which (as near as I could find) had but one genuine Signification; and to make the Collection more compleat, have added to the same, an Exposition of the Terms of the* Law, *that all* Pleaders *(but the Country Clerks especially) may have in one portable Volume, whatever is material to be understood upon this Subject.*

THE

Pleader's Dictionary.

Aron (a Man's name) *Aaron, onis*, m.

A B.

To abare, *Abato, are.* To enter into Land, or to destroy or beat down.

Abatement, *Abatamentum, i.* n. *Co. Lit.* 277. Destroying, beating or pulling down an House, also the entering into Lands or Tenements by a tortious or wrongful Title. Abatement is twofold, *viz.* Abatement of the Writ, and Abatement of the Action or Plaint, the Causes whereof are these six, 1. Want of sufficient or good matter. 2. The matter not certainly alledged. 3. The Plaintiff, Defendant, or Place misnamed, (except in Assize, *vid. Dyer*, fol. 84. b. pl. 83. 84. *Plow.* fol. 90. a. b. 91. a. *per Cur.*) 4. Variance between the Writ, Specialty or Record, or between the Writ and the Action or Plaint. 5. Uncertainty, or want of form in the Writ, Count or Declaration. 6. Death of the Plaintiff or Defendant. Terms *del Ley*, fol. 1. b. *Dyer* fol. 175. *Pl.* 24. *Co. lib.* 5. fol. 61. a. b.

To *Abate* an House, *abatare Tenementum, i. e.* to destroy or raze it down level with the Ground.

To *Abate* a Writ, *Casso, are, i. e.* to destroy it by Pleading.

Abatement of a Writ. *Cassatio brevis, i. e.* when upon some default, the Plaintiff's Suit ceases for a time.

Abaft, the Poop or Stern, the hinder part of a Ship, *Puppis, is*, f Abaft, towards the Poop, *a Puppi, à tergo.*

Abeiance, *abeiancia, æ*, f. *Spel.* 6. *Lex.* 1. *i. e.* Expectance, *viz.* where the right of Fee-simple lies in Abeiance, that is, only in the Remembrance, Intendment and Consideration of the Law: For according to the general Rule or Maxim of the Law, there is Fee-simple in some person, or it is in Abeiance, *i. e. in nubibus*, or Expectancy, *Co. Lit.* l. 3. c. 11. Sect. 646.

Abel (a man's name) *abel, is.*

An abbey, *abbatia, æ.* f. *abbathia, æ.* f. Lex. 1.

An Abbess, *abbatissa, æ.* f.

An Abbot, *abbas, atis*; m.

Abdias (a man's name) *Abdias, æ.* n.

Aberconway, (in *Wales*) *Conovium* or *Aberconovium*.

Aberdeen (in *Scotland*) *Aberdona* and *aberdonia*, *æ*, f. *Dæcana*, *æ*, f.

Aberdove (in *Scotland*) *Aberdora*, *æ*, f.

Aberdour (in *Scotland*) *Aberdura*, *æ*, f.

Aberford (in *England*) *Carcaria*, *æ*, f.

Aberfraw (in the Isle of *Anglesey*) *Gadivi*, *æ*, f.

Abergavenny (in *Monmouthshire*) *Abergennium*, *Gobannium*.

Aberneth (in *Scotland*) *Abrenethæum*.

Abertivy (a River in *Wales*). *Ratostatybius*.

To *Abet*, Abetto, are. *Ra. Ent.* 24. *Spel.* 5. Lex. 1. *i. e.* To take part with or assist.

An *Abetting*, Abettans, ntis, an assisting.

Abetment, Abettum, i, n. *Pry.* 20. 33. 2 *Inst.* 383, 386. *Reg.* 134.

An *Abettor*, Abettator, oris; m.

Abigail (a Woman's name.) Abigail, Indec. or, is. f.

Abimilech (a Man's name.) Abimilechus, i, m.

Abinadab (a Man's name.) Abinadab, Indecl.

Abington (in *Berkshire*) Abindonia, or Abendonia, æ, f.

Abinoam (a Man's name.) Abinoam. Indec.

To *Abjure* (Forswear) Abjuro, are.

Abjured (Forsworn.) Abjuratus, a, um.

An *Abjuring* (Forswearing.) Abjuratio, onis, f.

Abner, *ris*, m. (a Man's name.)

To be A-board, in Navi esse.

To go A-board, Navem conscendere.

To *Abolish*, Aboleo, ui. itum, or evi, etum.

Abolished, Abolitus, a, um.

To *Abort*, (miscarry) Abortio, ire.

Abortive, Abortivus, a, um.

An *Abortive Birth*, Abortus, ûs; m.

Above (beyond or more than the sum of, *&c*) Ultra Summam.

Above (in a *Deed*) abovementioned, Superius mentionatus.

Above a Room, Supra Romeam.

Abovesaid, Supradictus, a, um.

As Abovesaid, ut Supradictum est.

About, Circa.

Aboy (in *Ireland*) Aboya, æ, f.

Abraham (a Man's name.) Abrahamus, i, m.

To *Abridge*, Abridgio, are. *i. e.* To make shorter in words, holding still the same Substance; and sometimes it signifies the making a Declaration or Count shorter by Substracting or Severing part of its Substance, as Abridgment of a Plaint in Dower.

An *Abridgment* (short writing) Abbreviatura, æ, f.

Abroad (in the open Air, from home or not within) Foris, Sub dio, in Publico, *or* aperto. Subdialis, le.

To *Abrogate*, Abrogo, are. *i. e.* To disannul, take away, repeal.

An *Abrogating*, Abrogatio, onis, f.

Abrogated, Abrogatus, a, um. i. e. repealed.

Absalom (a Man's name.) Absalon, onis, m.

An *Abstract*, Abstractum, i; n.

Absurd, Absurdus, a, um.

Absurdly, Absurdè. adv.

To

To *Abut*, Abutto, are *i.e.* To bound or border upon.

Abutting, Abuttans, antis. partic. pref. Bordering upon.

Abuttalled, Abuttanus, a, um. *Spel.* 7. 1 *Mon.* 532. 2 *Mon.* 998.

Abuttalatus, a, um. idem.

A C

Acceptance, Acceptantia, æ, f.

To *Accept*, Acceptor, aris.

Accessory, Accessorium, ii, n. *Fin.* 7. 1. Before the Offence or Fact, is he that commandeth or procureth another to do Felony, and is not there present when the other doth it; but if he be present, then he is also a Principal. 2. After the Offence, is he that receiveth, favoureth, aideth, assisteth, or comforteth any Man that hath done any Murder or Felony, whereof he hath knowledge. He which counselleth or commandeth any thing, shall be judged Accessory to all that followeth of this Evil Act, but not of another distinct thing. In the lowest and highest Offences, there are no Accessories, but all are Principals, as in Riots, Routs, Forcible Entries, and other Transgressions, *vi & armis*, which are the lowest Offences: And so in the highest Offence, which is *Crimen læsæ Majestatis*, there be no Accessories, but in Felony there are both before and after. *Co. Lit. l.* 1. *c.* 8. *Sect.* 71.

Achilles (a Man's name) Achilles, ei, & is.

To *Acquit*, Acquieto, are. *i.e.* To discharge or keep in Quiet, and to see that the Tenant be safely kept from any Entries or Molestation for any manner of Service, issuing out of the Land to any Lord that is above the Mesn; Hereof cometh *Acquital & Quietus est. i. e.* he is discharged, and he that is discharged of a Felony by Judgment, is said to be acquitted of the Felony, *Acquietatus de felonia*, and if it be drawn in Question again, he may plead, *autterfoits acquit*. *Co. Lit. lib.* 2. *Sect.* 142.

An *Acquittance*, Acquietantia, æ, f. litera acquietantialis, *Re. Ent.* 513. *Lex.* 2. It is a discharge in writing of a Sum of Money, or other duty, which ought to be paid or done. This word differeth from those which in the Civil Law be called *Acceptitatio*, or *Apocha*, for the first of these may be by word, without writing, and is nothing but a feigned payment and discharge, though payment be not had. *Apocha* is a writing, witnessing the payment or delivery of Money, which dischargeth not unless the Money be paid.

Accomplishment, Accompliamentum, i; n. *Co. Ent.* 227.

An *Account*, Computus, i; m.

Ballance of Account, Examen computi.

A Book of Accounts, Diarium, ii. n.

A caster of Account, Calculator, oris; m. Computista, æ; f.

Of his own accord, Spontè.

An *Acorn*, Glans, ndis, f.

According to, Secundum.

According to ones own desire, Optatò, adv.

An *Acre*, Acra, æ. f. Denariata terræ. & Nummata terræ, arpennus, i. m. Acre is a certain parcel

parcel of Land that containeth in length 40 Perches, and in breadth 4 Perches, it comes from the *German* word (*Aker*) *id est*, Ager.

Half an Acre, Dimidium unius acræ. Obolata Terræ.

Ten Acres, the fourth part of a Yard-Land. Ferlingata Terræ.

Acre by Acre, Jugeratim, adv.

Publick Acts Registred, Acta, orum, n.

An *Action*, Actio, onis, f. An Action is a Right of Prosecuting in Judgment of a thing which is due unto any one. It may well be called an Action, *quia agitur de injuria*, for it is a complaint of an Injury received. There be two kinds of actions, one that concerns Pleas of the Crown, the other that concerns Common Pleas, which are called Actions Real, Actions Personal, and Actions Mixt. *Co. Inst.* 284. *b.* Sometimes *Loquela* is used for an Action, as in the Entry of a Judgment in Debt, Trespass, *&c.* by *non sum informatus*. *Et idem attornatus dicit quod ipse non est informatus per eundem Defendentem Magistrum Suum de aliquo Responsu pro eodem Defendente præfato querenti in Loquela prædicta dando*, &c.

An *Action Personal*, Actio Personalis.

An *Action of Trespass*, Actio de Transgressione.

An *Action of Covenant*, Actio conventionis fractæ.

An *action withdrawn*, Actio Sublata.

An *act of general Pardon*, Amnestia, æ, f.

An *actor* (Stage Player) Histrio, onis; m. mimus, i; m.

An *actress*, Mima, æ, f. Actrix, icis.

Of *an actor*, Histrionalis, le.

The art or science of acting, Histrionea, æ, f.

Accused, Rectatus, a, um. Arrectatus, a, um. *Spel.* 53. *i. e.* Suspected.

An *accuser*, Accessitor, oris. m.

Accustomed, Accustomatus, a, um. *Ra. Ent.* 657. *Co. Ent.* 69. Accustomabilis, le. *Plo.* 285.

A D

Adam (a Man's name.) Adamus, i; m.

An *Adder*, Coluber, bri; m.

A *Water adder*, Hydra, æ, f.

Adders-Tongue (Herb) Ophioglossum, i; n.

Addice (a Cooper's Tool) Dolabra, æ; f.

An *Addition*, Additio, onis; f. In the Law it signifies a Title given to a Man, over and above his Christian and Surname, denoting his Estate, Degree, Mystery, Trade and Place of dwelling.

An *Addition or Dependance*, Appendicium, ii, n. *Mon.* 553. 555. 606. Appertinentia, 2 *Mon.* 588.

To *Adjourn*, Adjorno, are. *i.e.* To put off.

An *Adjournment*, Adjornamentum, i, n. *i. e.* When any Court is put off, and assigned to be kept again at another Place or Time.

Adjourned, Adjornatus, a, um.

Things adjoyning, Adjacentia, 1 *Mon.* 805.

To *admit*, Admitto, is, ere.

Admission, Admissio, onis, f. It is when one that hath right to present to a Church being void, doth present him to the Bishop of the Diocess, in which the Church is, who upon Examination finding him *Idonea Persona*, that is, capable and able, doth consent that he shall be Parson, and saith, *admitto te habilem. Co. on Lit.* 344.

To *Administer*, Administro, are, Administrationem committere.

An *Administrator*, Administrator, oris, m.

Administrator is he to whom the Ordinary (*i. e.* the Bishop) doth commit or give power to dispose and administer, the Goods and Chattels within his Diocess belonging to any Person that is dead, without Executor, for the benefit of such Persons, or if the Party make a Will and Executor, and they all refuse, or the Executor be within the Age of 17 Years. *Co. 5. fo.* 29

An *Administratrix*, Administratrix, icis, f.

An *Administration*, Administratio, onis, f.

An *Admiral*, Admirallus, i. m.

The Admiralty, Admiralitas, atis, f.

A Writ to admit a Clerk, Breve de admittendo Clerico. It is granted to him who hath recovered his Right of Presentation against the Bishop. *F. n. b. Reg.* 33. *a.*

To *Adnull*, Adnullo, are.

An *Adnulling*, Adnullatio, onis, f.

To *Adorn*, Orno, are.

An *Adorning*, Ornatio, onis, f.

An *Adorner*, Ornator, oris, m.

Adrian, (a Man's name.) Adrianus, i, m.

An *Advancement*, Advancamentum, i, n. 1 *Co.* 78. *Dict.* Promotio, onis, f.

Advance Money, Pecunia præparatoria.

An *Advantage*, Advantagium ii, n. *Co. Ent.* 484.

Advantages, Advantagia, orum. n. pl.

To *Adventure*, Adventuro, are.

An *Adventure*, Adventura, æ, f. 2 *Mon.* 615. Periclitatio, onis, f. Dict.

An *Adventurer*, Periclitator, oris, m.

An *Adversary*, Adversarius, ii, m.

Advent, Adventus, i, m. It is the time from the *Sunday* that falls either upon St. *Andrew*'s day, or next to it, till the Feast of Christ's Nativity.

An *Adulterer*, Adulter, eri, m.

An *Adulteress*, Adultera, æ. f.

Adultery, Adulterium, ii, n. *quasi ad alterius Thorum*, properly spoken of married Persons, but if only one of the two by whom this Sin is committed, be married, it makes adultery, which was severely punished by the ancient Laws of this Land. *Vid. Claus.* 14. *Regis Johannis Memb* 2.

An adviser before a work is done, Præmonstrator, oris, m.

To *Advise*, Adviso, are.

Advice, Advisamentum, i. n. *Spel.* 22. Avisamentum, i. n. *Ry.* 43. 269. 601. *Pry.* 85. 230. Avisatum. *Ry.* 303.

An *Advocate*, Advocatus, i. m.

Advowson, Advocatio, onis, f. It is the right of Presentation or Col-

Collation to the Church; it is called *Advocatio*, because the right of presenting to the Church was first gained by such as were Founders, Benefactors or Maintainers of the Church. 1. *Ratione Fundationis*, as where the Ancestor was Founder of the Church, or, 2. *Ratione Donationis*, where he endowed the Church, or, 3. *Ratione Fundi*, as where he gave the Soil whereupon the Church was built, and therefore they were called *Advocati*, and thereupon the Advowson is called *Jus Patronatus*.

A E

An Aery of Hawks, Aeria accipitrum, *Fle.* 92. The proper word for Hawks, for that we generally call a Nest, in other Birds: Chase Forest *Anno* 9 *H.* 3. *Ca.* 13.

Aeiton (in *Berkshire.*) Aquædunum.

Aeton (in *Berkshire.*) *Ætonia*, near *Windsor*.

A F

Affeerers, Afferatores, um, m. pl. who are appointed upon Oath in Court-Leets to settle and moderate the Fines of such as have committed Faults, arbitrarily punishable, and have no express Penalty set down by Statute, *Vid. Kitch.* 46. and 25. *Ed.* 3. *Stat.* 7.

Affeered, Afferatus, a. um. *Spel.* 24. *Lex.* 41. *Fo.* 165.

An *Affidavit*, Sacramentum, i. n. It is compounded of the Preposition *ad* and the old verb *fido*, as some will have it, but rather of the three words, *dare fidem ad*, and signifies an Oath or Deposition. The Clerks of the Exchequer use the Word *Affidatio. Vid.* Compendium of the Exchequer, *Fol.* 353. and elsewhere in the same Book.

To *Affirm*, Affirmo, are; a word much used in feigned Actions upon Issues directed out of Chancery.

Aforesaid, Prædictus, a, um. usually, and Præfatus, a, um. most properly *Prædictus* is attributed in Pleadings to Defendants or Tenants, Places, Towns or Lands; *Idem* to Plaintiffs or Demandants declaring or pleading; *Præfatus* to Persons named, not being Actors, but if the same Persons, Lands, *&c.* come very neerly again to be named or mentioned in Pleadings, 'tis most proper and Clerk-like to use *Idem.*

As Aforesaid, ut Præfertur, ut Prædictum est, ut Præmittitur.

To *Afforest*, Afforesto, are. *Spel.* 25. *Lex.* 5. *i. e.* To turn Ground into a Forest.

To *Affranchise*, Manumitto, donare Libertate.

An *Affray*, Affraia, æ, f. *Ra. Ent.* 662. *bis.*

After, Post. adv.

Afterwards, Postea. adv.

The *After-birth*, Secundinæ, arum. f. plur.

The *Afternoon*, Tempus Pomeridianum.

Afternoon, Post meridiem.

Of or in the Afternoon, Pomeridianus, a, um.

A G.

Again, Iterum.

Against, Contra. præp. Versus, præp.

Against (over against) ex adverso.

Agamer (in *Ireland.*) Agamerium.

Agatha (a Woman's name.) Agatha, æ, f.

An *Age*, Ætas, atis, f. Seculum, i, n.

Old Age, Senecta, æ, f.

Aged, Grandævus, a, um.

Great age, Grandævitas, atis, f.

To become aged, Consenesco, ere.

Agedly, Vetustè, adv.

Under age, Minoritas, atis, f.

Of the same Age, Coævus, a, um.

Of one years age, anniculus, i, m.

Of ripe Age, Puber, eris, d. g. pl. caret.

There are diversity of Ages, which the Law takes notice of. A Woman hath seven ages for several purposes appointed to her by Law, as seven years for the Lord to have aid *pour file marier*, nine years to deserve Dower, twelve years to consent to Marriage, until fourteen years to be in Ward, fourteen years to be out of Ward, if she be attained thereunto in the Life of her Ancestor, 16 years to tender her Marriage, if she were under the Age of 14 at the death of her Ancestor, and 20 one years to alienate her Lands, Goods and Chattels. *Co. on Lit. l.* 2. 2. 4. *Sect.* 103. *Lit. Ten. Tit. Dower & l.* 2. *c.* 4. *p.* 22.

A Man also by the Law, for several purposes hath divers ages assigned unto him; *viz.* Twelve years to take the Oath of Allegiance in the Leet, fourteen years to consent to Marriage, and for the Heir in Socage to chuse his Guardian, and fourteen years is also accounted his age of discretion, fifteen years for the Lord to have aid *pour fair Fitz Chivaler*, under twenty one to be in Ward to the Lord, by Knights Service, under fourteen to be in Ward of a Guardian in Chivalry, and to alien his Lands, Goods and Chattels. Before the age of twenty one years, a Man or Woman is called an Infant. Full age regularly is twenty one years, for a Man or Woman to enable them to seal any Bond or any Deed whatsoever; a Man cannot lawfully be impanelled in a Jury before that age, and at seventeen years he may administer as Executor. *Co. Lit. l.* 3. *c.* 1 *Sect.* 259. *Lit. Ten. l.* 2. *c.* 4. *p.* 22, *&c.*

To *Agist*, Agisto, are. *Spel.* 26. *i. e.* To feed or depasture Aceciam permitteret Equam illam agistare in pasturis ipsius quer. &c. *Ro. pl.* 32.

Agistment, Agistamentum, i, n. *Ro. pl. ib.* i. e. Feeding or Depasturing.

Agle (in *Lincolnshire*) Segelocum or Segelogum.

Agmondisham (in *Buckinghamshire*) Agmondishamum.

Agnes (a Woman's name) Agnes, etis, f.

To *Agree*, Agreo, are.

An *Agreement*, Agreamentum, i, n. *Spel.* 26. *Lex.* 5. Agreement (saith *Plowden*) is a word compounded of two words, *aggregatio*

tio and *mentium*, i. e. Agreement of Minds, it is a consent of Minds in something done or to be done. Ab aggrediendo dicitur, saith *Spelman*, *Plow. Term. Pasc. Anno.* 4 *E.* 6.

Agrimony (Herb) Agrimonia.

An *Ague*, Febris.

A H

Ahab (a Man's name) Ahab. Indecl.

Ahazuerus (a Man's name) Ahazuerus, i, m.

Ahaz (a Man's name) Ahaz. Indec.

Ahazia (a Man's name) Ahazias, æ, m

A I

Aid, Vid. Ayd.

Aire (in *Scotland*) Vidogara.

A K

Akil (in *Ireland*) Achilia.

A L

Alabaster, Alabastrum, tri, n.

An *alabaster Box*, Myrothecium, ii, n.

Alan (a Man's name) Alanus, i, m.

An *Alarm or Signal to Battle*, Signum Bellicum, ci, n. Classicum, i. n.

To *Sound an alarm*, Signum Bellicum *or* Classicum canere, Tuba Signum dare.

Alban (a Man's name) Albanus, i, m.

Albert (a Man's name) Albertus, i, m.

Alberry (in *Hertfordshire*) Aula, or Villa Antiqua.

Aldborough (in *Yorkshire*) Isubriagutium, Issurium.

An *Alderman*, Aldermannus, i, m.

Aldermanship, Aldermanry, Aldermanria, æ, f. i. e. The Office of an Alderman. Declaramus quod omnes & singuli Aldermanni electi in Civitate prædict (i. e. *London*) " quolibet anno im-
" perpetuum in Festo Sancti Gre-
" gorii Papæ ab Officio Alder-
" manriæ suæ penitus & præcise
" cessent, & inde totaliter amo-
" veantur, & amoti, anno prox-
" imo sequenti ad Officium Al-
" dermanriæ nullatenus re-eli-
" gantur, sed loco illorum sic
" cessandorum & amovendorum
" alii discreti concives sui bonæ
" famæ & illesæ per easdem Gar-
" das de quibus alii sic amoti pri-
" us Aldermanni fuerunt singu-
" lis annis imperpetuum eligan-
" tur. Chart. Civit. London dat.
" 22° Nov. 50 *E.* 3.

An *Alder-Tree*, Alnus, ni, m.

The Place where Alders grow, Alnetum, i, n.

Aldred (a Man's name) Aldredus, i, m.

Ale, Cervisia Illupulata.

Strong Ale, Cervisia valida.

Small Ale, Cervisia Tenuis.

Stale Ale, Cervisia vetula.

An *Ale-house*, Cervisiarium, ii, n. Caupona, æ, f. Popina, æ, f.

An *Ale house-keeper*, Caupo, onis, m. Popinarius, ii, m.

Alen (a River in *Dorsetshire*) Alenus.

Ailesbury Vale (in *Buckinghamshire*) Eilecutium vallis

Alexanders

Alexanders or Alisander (Herb) Hipposelinum.

Alexanders of Creet (Herb) Smyrnium, ii, n.

Alexander (a Man's name) Alexander, dri, m.

Alexis (a Man's name) Alexis, is, m.

Alfred (a Man's name) Alfredus, i, m.

Algernoon (a Man's name) Algernon, onis, m.

All-heal, or wound-wort Panacea, æ, f.

Ale-hoof or Ground-Ivy. Hedera arborea Terrestris.

All-hallontide, Festum omnium Sanctorum.

Alhallows Barking, Parochia omnium Sanctorum de Barking.

Alhallows Breadstreet, Parochia omnium Sanctorum in vico Pistorum.

Alhallows Honylane, Parochia omnium Sanctorum in Mellis viculo.

Alhallows Lombardstreet, Parochia omnium Sanctorum in vico Longobardico.

Alhallows Staining, Parochia omnium Sanctorum Pictorum delibuentium.

Alhallows the Wall, Parochia omnium Sanctorum supra murum.

Alkanet (Herb) Anchusa, æ, f.

Alice (a Woman's name) Alicia, æ, f. Adeliza, æ, f.

An *Alien*, Alienigena, æ. c. g. Alien is derived from the Latin word *Alienus*, and according to the Etymology of the word, it signifies one born in a strange Country, under the obedience of a strange Prince; such an one is not capable of Inheritance within *England*. 1. Because the secrets of the Realm may thus be discovered. 2. The Revenues of the Realm (which are the Sinews of War and Ornament of Peace) shall be taken, and enjoyed by Strangers born. 3. This will tend to the destruction of the Realm. If he be naturaliz'd by Act of Parliament, then he is not accounted in Law, *Alienigena*, but *Indigena*, as a natural born Subject, and may purchase and maintain actions as *Englishmen*. *Coke l. 7.*

An *Alienation*, Alienatio, onis, f.

To *Alien*, Alieno, are. It signifies to transfer the Property of any thing to another Person.

To Alien in Mortmain, alienare in Manum mortuam. It is to make over Lands or Tenements to a Religious House or other Body Politick.

To Alien in Fee, alienare in Feodo. It is to sell the Fee-simple of any Corporeal Right, *W. 2. C. 25. 13. Ed. 1. 3.*

Alimony, Alimonia, æ, f. Nourishment, Maintenance: in a Modern legal Sense, it signifies that portion or allowance which a marsied Woman sues for upon any occasional separation from her Husband, wherein she is not charged with elopement or adultery.

Alive, Vivus, a, um.

An *Almanack*, Fasti, orum, m. Calendarium, ii, n.

An *Almond*, Amygdalum, i, n.

An *Almond-Tree*, Amygdalus, li, f.

Almondbury (in *England*) Camulodunum.

An *Almoner*, Eleemosynarius, ii, m.

A Lord Almoner, Eleemosynarchus, i. m.

Alms, Eleemosyna, æ, f.

An *Alms-house*, Xenodochium, ii, n.

Of *Alms*, Eleemosynarius, a, um.

Almost, fere, adv.

Alneland (a River in *Northumberland*) Alaunius.

Alne (a River in *Warwickshire*) Alenus.

Alone, Solus, a, um.

Alphage (a Man's name) Alphegus, i, m.

Also, Item, adv.

To *Alter*, altero, are. *Ra. Ent.* 413. *Co. Lit.* 357.

An *Altering*, Alteratio, onis, f. 1 *Co.* 109

Although, Etsi, adv.

Always, Semper, adv.

Altarage, Altaragium, ii, n. *Spel.* 32. *Lex.* 6. Obventio altaris. Offerings and all small Tithes due to the Priest. *Spel.*

All, Totus, a, um. omnis, ne. Integer, ra, rum. as Totum illud messuagium, all that messuage. Omnis & quælibet Persona & Personæ, all and every Person and Persons. Integra Tenementa. Omnes illæ Terræ.

Allaway (in *Scotland*) Alana.

To *Alledge*, Allego, are.

An *Allegation*, Allegatio, onis, f.

Allegiance, Ligeantia, æ, f.

Allerton (in *Yorshire*) Cataractonum.

An *Allie by Marriage*, Affinis, is, c. 2.

Alliance by Marriage, Affinitas, atis, f.

Alliance of Blood, Consanguinitas, atis, f.

Allom, Allumen, inis, n.

To *Allot*, Allotto, are. or set out one's share.

Allotted, Allottatus, a, um. *Ra. Ent.* 437.

To *Allow*, Alloco, are.

An *Allowance upon Account*, Allocatio, onis, f.

An *Alley in a Town*, Angyportus, ûs, or, i, m.

All Souls day, Festum omnium animarum.

A M

Amain, (a Sea term for come on Board) Accedite.

Amain (for the Mariners to lower their Sails) Demittere vela.

Amata (a Woman's name) Amata, æ, f.

An *Ambassador*, Orator, oris, m.

Ambleside (in *Westmorland*) Ambegianna.

Amber, Succinum, i, n.

Ambresbury (in *England*) Ambrosia, Ambrosii mons.

Ambrose (a Man's name) Ambrosius, ii, m.

An *Ambush*, *lying in wait*, Insidiæ, arum, f.

A lyer in Ambush, Insidiator, oris, m.

To lie or be in Ambush, Insidior, ari.

An *Amends*, Amenda, æ, f. Emendals, so much in Bank for repairing of Losses. *Hil.* 4. *E.* 3. *Placito.* 25. 1. *Fo.* 360, 361. *Spel.* 230.

An *Amendment*, Emendatio, onis, f. It imports the Correcting of an Error, either in Process or Pleadings.

An *Amerciament*, Amerciamentum, i, n. Misericordia, æ, f. Wita Wyta, æ, f. It is called in Latin *Misericordia*, because it ought to be assessed mercifully, and this ought

ought to be moderated by Affeerment of his Equals, or else a Writ *de moderata misericordia* doth lie, or because the Party which offendeth putteth himself on the mercy of the King. A Fine is always imposed and assessed by the Court, but Amerciament by the Country. *Co. Lit. Lib.* 2. *c.* 11. *p.* 194. *Terms of Law. Co.* 8. *Rep.*

Amerced, Amerciatus, a, um. *Spel.* 34. *Pry.* 53.

Amersham (in *Buckinghamshire*) Agmundishamum.

Amesbury (in *Wiltshire*) Ambrosia, Ambrosii burgus.

An *Amethyst stone*, Amethystus, i, m.

Aminadab (a Man's name) Aminadab.

Amongst, Inter.

To *Amortize*, Amortizo, are. *i. e.* To put Lands into Mortmain.

Amortizement, Amortizatio, onis, f. *Spel.* 34. *Lex.* 7. *Ra. Entr.* 68. 137. *i. e.* The putting of an Estate into Mortmain.

Amortized, Amortizatus, a, um, Put into Mortmain.

An Amorous Potion, Philtrum, i, n.

Amos (a Man's name) Amos, Indec.

Ammunition, Armorum copia.

Of Ammunition, Militaris, re. Castrensis, se.

An *Amulet*, Amuletum, i. n.

Amnon (a Man's name) Amnon.

Amwell (in *Hertfordshire*) Fons Amnensis.

Amy (a Woman's name) Amicia æ, f.

A N

Anandale (in *Scotland*) Vallis Anangia.

Ananias (a Man's name) Ananias, æ, m.

Anarchy, Anarchia, æ, f. Confusion, lack of Government.

An *Anatomy*, Anatomia, æ, f. Sceleton, i, n.

An *Anatomist*, Dissecator, oris, m.

Anatomizing, Dissectio, onis, f.

To *Anatomize*, Disseco, ui, ctum.

Annates or first Fruits, Annates, um. f. pl.

Ancaster (in *Lincolnshire*) Crocolana.

An *Ancestor*, Antecessor, oris, m. Ancestor is derived from the Latin word *Antecessor*, and in Law there is a difference between *Antecessor* and *Prædecessor*, for *Antecessor* is applied to a natural Person, as *J. S. & Antecessores sui*; but *Prædecessor* is applied to a Body Politick or Corporate, as Episc. Lond. & *Prædecessores sui*; Rector de D. & *Prædecessores sui*.

Unlike his Ancestor, Degener, eris.

Ancestry, Prosapia, æ, f.

Derived of the Ancestor's name, Patronymicus, a, um.

An *Anchor*, Anchora, æ, f.

Belonging to an Anchor, Anchorarius, a, um.

To Anchor, or cast Anchor, Anchoram jacere.

To weigh Anchor, Anchoram sublevare.

To ride at Anchor, ad Anchoram stare.

Riding at Anchor, Fluctuans ad Anchoram.

The Cable of an Anchor, Anchorale, is, n.

To Moor at Anchor, Morari ad Anchoram.

An *Anchor-Smith*, Faber Anchorarius.

He that hath the charge of the Anchor, Anchorarius, ii, m.

Anchorage, Anchoragium, ii, n. *Lex.* 7. a Duty that Ships pay in the Haven when they cast Anchor.

Anchovies, Enchrasicholi, m. pl.

Anchovies Sawce, Oxygarium, ii, n.

Ancient, Antiquus, a, um.

An *Ancient Man*, Senex, enis.

To grow Ancient, Inveterasco, ere.

Grown Ancient, Inveteratus, a, um.

And, et, ac, necnon.

And also, Acceiam for ac etiam.

And not, Non autem.

And if, Etsi, quod si.

And withal, Simul.

And yet, Tamen.

And therefore, Proin, Proinde.

An *Andiron*, Andela, æ, f. Subex Focarius.

Andover (in *Hantshire*) Andovera.

Andrew (a Man's name) Andreas, æ, m.

St. *Andrew's Cape* (in *Scotland*) Veruvium.

St. *Andrew's day*, Festum Sancti Andreæ Apostoli.

Angelet (a Woman's name) Angeletra, æ, f.

Angelica (Herb) Angelica, æ, f.

An angle or Corner, Angulus, li, m.

A right angle, Orthogonus, i, m.

Consisting of right angles, Orthogonius, a, um.

To *Angle*, Inesco, are.

An *Angle or Fisher with Hooks*, Hamator, oris, m.

An *Angling*, Arundinis moderatio.

An *angling Line*, seta, æ, f.

An *angling Rod*, Arundo, inis.

Anglesey (Island) Anglesega, Mona.

Angus (part of *Scotland*) Angusia.

The *Ankle*, Malleolus, i, m.

The *Angle Bone*, Talus, i, m.

Anne (a Woman's name) Anna, æ, f.

To *Annex* (join to) Annecto, xi, um.

Annexed, Annexus, a, um.

Annis, (Herb) Anisum, si, n.

Anniversary (yearly) Anniversarius, a, um.

Annual (yearly) Annuus, a, um.

Annually, (every year) Quotannis, adv.

An *Annuity*, (yearly stipend) Annuus Redditus, Annuitas.

Another, Alius, a, um.

Another man's, alienus, a, um.

Anselm (a Man's name) Anselmus, i. m.

To *Answer*, Respondeo, di, sum.

An *Ant* (Pismire) Formica, æ, f.

An Ant-hill or Nest, Formicetum, i, n.

Anthill (in *Bedfordshire*) Antilia.

Antholin (a Man's name) Antholinus, i, m.

Anthony (a Man's name) Antonius, ii, m.

Saint Anthony's Fire, Erysipelas, atis; n.

Antricks, or Images of Building, Personæ, arum.

An *Antidote*, Antidotus, ti. f.

Antimony, Antimonium, ii, n.

An *Anvill*, Incus, udis, f.

An *Anvills stock*, truncus Incudis.

To strike upon an Anvil, Incudo, si, sum.

A worker on an Anvil, Incudo, onis.

Fashioned at the Anvil, Incusus, a, um.

Any, Ullus, a, um.

A P

Apart, Separatim.

Apart from, Separate, Sejunctus, a, um.

To stand apart, Distito, are.

An *Ape*, Simia, æ, f.

Apelles (a Man's name) Apelles, is.

Apollo (a Man's name) Apollo, inis, m.

Apology (excuse) Apologia, æ, f.

An *Apoplexy*, Apoplexia, æ. f.

An *Apothecary*, Apothecarius, ii, m. 1 Mon. 938. Pharmacopola, æ, m.

An *Apothecary's Shop*, Pharmacopolium, ii, n.

An *Apparator*, Apparator, oris, m. i. e. a Messenger to the Spiritual Court.

An *Apricock*, Malum Præcox.

An *Apricock Tree*, Malus Armeniaca.

April, Aprilis, is, m.

An *Apron*, Præcinctorium, ii, n. Ventrale, is, n.

To *Appear*, Appareo, ui, itum.

An *Appearance*, Apparentia, æ, f. idem quod Comparentia. *Ra. Ent.* 347. *Doctor and Stu.* 30.

Doth more fully Appear, Plenius apparet, (vox sæpius placitando usitata.) A Phrase often used in Pleading Indentures and other Writings.

Doth manifestly Appear, Liquet manifeste.

It appears, Constat. Imp.

Apparel, Vestitus, ûs, m.

Apparelled, Vestitus, a, um.

A suit of Apparel, Indumentum, i, n. Series apparatus, habitus vestium.

Apparalled gallantly, Concinnatus, a, um.

Apparelled meanly, Vili veste Tectus.

Apparelled in Mourning, Pullatus, a, um.

Apparelled handsomly, Incultus, a, um.

An *apparelling*, Apparatio, onis, f.

To *apparel*, Vestio, ire.

Apparent, Manifestus, a, um.

Apparently, Manifeste.

To *Appeal*, Appello, are.

An *Appeal*, Appellum, i, n. *Bract.* 140. Appellatio, onis, f. *Co. Lit.* 287. An Appeal to a Superiour Court for the removing a Cause out of an Inferiour. Also an Accusation, at the Suit of the Party, his Wife or Heir (and not at the Prosecution of the King) in a Criminal Cause, as an Appeal of Mayhem or Robbery, brought by the Party, or an Appeal of Murder by the Wife or Heir.

An *Appellant*, Appellans, antis, f.

An *Appellee*, Appellatus, i, m. *Spel.* 42.

Appendant, Appendens, tis, adj. *i. e.* That belongs to another by Prescription.

To *appertain or belong*, Pertineo, ere.

It Appertains, Pertinet.

Appertaining, Pertinens.

An *Apple*, Pomum, i, m.

A *Geniting, or Summer Apple*, Pomum Præcox.

A *Summer Golden Apple*, Pomum Sanguineum.

A St. *John Apple, or Winter Fruit*, Pomum Serotinum.

A *Cats head, or Costard Apple*, Pomum decumanum.

A *Queen-Apple*, Pomum Claudianum.

A *Crumpling or little Apple*, Pomum nanum.

An *Apple soon rotten*, Pomum fugax.

An Apple-Tree, Pomus, i, f.

Bearing Apples, Pomifer, a, um.

Full of Apples, Pomosus, a, um.

An Apple Core, Volva, æ, f.

An Apple-Loft, Pomarium, ii, n.

An Apple-Keeper, Pomo, onis, m.

An Apple-Seller, Pomarius, ii, m.

Appleby (in *Westmorland*) Applebera, Abaliaba.

An Apprentice to a Trade, Apprenticius, ii, m. *Spel.* 43. *Pry.* 13.

An Apprentice to the Law, Apprenticius Legis, *i. e.* a Barrister or Counsellor.

Apprenticeship, Apprentisagium, ii, n. *Spel.* 64. Apprenticiamentum, i, n. 2 *Fol.* 11.

To *Appoint*, Statuo, ui, utum, Appunctuo, are.

Appointed, Appunctuatus, a, um.

To appoint in another's Place, Substituo, ui, utum.

To appoint Bounds, Termino, are.

By Appointment, Jussu.

To Apportion, Apportiono, are. *i. e.* To divide a Rent into parts according as the Land is shared amongst the Tenants.

An *Apportionment*, Apportionamentum, i, *Lex.* 8. or dividing of Rent, as aforesaid.

To *Appropriate*, Approprio, are.

An *Appropriation*, Appropriatio, onis, f. *Lex.* 8. Appropriantia, 1. *Mon* 942. Appropriamentum, i, n. 37. *Ass.* 17. It signifies the severing of a Benefice Ecclesiastical to the proper and perpetual use of some Religious House, Bishoprick, College, *&c.*

To *Apprise*, Appretio, are.

To *Approve*, Approbo, are.

An *Approver*, Approbator, oris, m. *Lex.* 8. One who confesses Felony, and appeals or accuses others also of the same, which he was bound to prove by Combat, or by the Country.

The King's Approvers, Approbatores Regis. They who had the letting of his Demesns to the best advantage.

Approved, Approbatus, a, um.

An *Approving*, Approbatio, onis, f.

An *Appurtenance*, Pertinentia, *Bract.* 36. 1 *Mon.* 555, 586. ter.

With their and every of their Appurtenances, Cum eorum & cujuslibet eorum pertinentiis.

A R

Arable, Arabilis, le.

An *Arraignment*, Arainamentum, i, n. 2 *Inst.* 48.

Arraigned, Arainatus, a, um. A Prisoner is said to be arraigned when he is indicted, and put to his Tryal, *T. of Law.* One arraigned upon an Indictment of Felony or Murder, shall have no Counsel, but the Judges shall so instruct him in all things that pertain to the order of Pleading, that he shall run in no danger by his mispleading. *Dr. and Student*, *c.* 48. This is altered by a late Act of Parliament.

To Arraign an Assize, Arrainare assisam. *Spel.* 21. *Ry.* 403, bis. *i. e.* To Prosecute by such a Writ.

To *Array*, Arraiare.

An

An *Array*, Arraiamentum, i, n. *Co Lit.* 156. *i. e.* The order, array or range of the names in the Pannel of the Jurors for the Trial of the Cause.

To Challenge the array of the Pannel, Calumniare arraiamentum.

Commissioners of Array, Arraiatores, m. pl. *Lex* 9.

Arbella (a Woman's name) Arbella, Arabella, æ, f.

To *Arbitrate*, Arbitro, are. *i. e.* To judge between.

An *Arbitrement*, Arbitrium, ii, n. awardium, ii, n. *Spel.* 63. It is called Arbitrement, because the Judges elected therein may determine the Controversie, not according to the Law, but *ex boni viri arbitrio*; or else because the Parties to the Controversie have submitted themselves to the Judgment of the Arbitrators, not by compulsory means, but *ex libero arbitrio*, out of their own accord. It is a power given by the Parties litigant to some to hear and determine some matters in Suit between them, to whose Judgment they bind themselves to stand. There is a diversity between it and concord, for that an Arbitrement may be pleaded although the time of performance of it be not yet come, but a Concord ought to be executed and satisfied before the Action brought, or it is no good Plea. *Dyer Term. Mich. Anno Sexto. Ed. 6.* 75. Five things are incident to an Arbitrement,

1. Matter of Controversie.
2. Submission.
3. Parties to the Submission.
4. Arbitrators.
5. Rendring the award, which may be either.

1. By word, or,
2. By writing. *Dyer* 217. *Pl.* 60.

An *Arbitrator*, Arbitrator, oris, m.

Arbitrary, Arbitrarius, a, um.

An *Arbitratrix*, Arbitratrix, icis, f.

An *Arbour*, Topiarium, ii, n.

An *Arbour-maker*, Topiarius, ii, n.

Arbour-making, Topiaria, æ, f.

An *Arch in building*, Arcus, ûs, m. fornix, icis, m.

A *Flat Arch*, Archus planus.

Arched, Arcuatus, a, um.

Arched like a Bow, Arcuatus, a, um.

An *Arch in a Cloyster*, Archa in Claustro. 1 *Mon.* 933.

Archery, Archeria, æ, f. *Co. Lit.* 107.

Hollow and arched upwards, Recavus, a, um.

Arch-work, Arquatura, æ, f.

The Arches of a Bridge, Constrata Pontium. Pontis fornices.

An *Arched-Roof*, Tectum laqueatum.

The Arching of a Roof, Arcuatura, æ, f.

To make an arch Roof, Fornico, are.

The Court of the Arches, Curia de arcubus, *i. e.* The Archbishop of *Canterbury*'s consistory Court.

An *Archbishop*, Archiepiscopus, i, m,

An *Archbishoprick*, Archiepiscopatus, ûs, m.

The Archbishop of Armagh *in* Ireland, Archiepiscopus Armachanus.

The Archbishop of Canterbury, Archiepiscopus Cantuariensis.

The Archbishop of York, Archiepiscopus Eboracensis.

Archdeacon, Archidiaconus, i, m.

An

An *Archdeaconship*, Archidiaconatus, us, m.

Archilaus (a Man's name) Archelaus, i, m.

An *Archer* (Bow-man) Sagittarius, ii, m.

Archibald (a Man's name) Archibaldus, i, m.

An *Architect* (Master-builder) Architectus, i, m.

Architecture (Building) Architectura, æ, f.

Architect-like, Affabrè, adv.

Archive, Archivum, i, n. a Chest where the Rolls and Records of the Crown and Kingdom are kept.

Arclo (in *Ireland*) Arclovium.

Ardee (in *Ireland*) Ardracum.

Ardemouth head (in *Scotland*) Norantum promontorium.

Ardragh (in *Ireland*) Ardracum.

Are (a River in *Yorkshire*) Arus.

Argile (part of *Scotland*) Argathelia.

Arglas (in *Ireland*) Veluntium.

To *Argue*, Argumentor, ari.

An *Argument*, Argumentum, i, n.

A firm Argument, Demonstratio, onis, f.

A Cunning Argument, Sophisma, atis, n.

Full of Arguments, Argumentosus, a, um.

To hold an Argument with one, Disputo, are.

Arias (a Man's name) Arias, æ, m.

Aristarchus (a Man's name) Aristarchus, i, m.

Aristotle (a Man's name) Aristoteles.

Aristophanes (a Man's name) *Aristophanes*.

Aristocracy, Aristocratia, æ, f. *i. e.* Government by Nobles.

Arithmetick, Arithmetica, æ, f.

Arithmetical, Arithmeticus.

An *Arithmetican*, Arithmeticus, ci, m.

Specious Arithmetick, or the Art of Equation, Algebra, æ, f.

An *Arm*, Brachium, ii, n.

A little Arm, Brachiolum, li, n.

Of an Arm, Brachialis, le.

The Brawn of the Arm or Thigh, Lacertus, i, m.

An *Arm-pit*, Ala, æ, f.

An *Arm-hole*, Axilla, æ, f.

Of the Arm-holes, Axillaris, re.

An Arm of the Sea, Vide Sea.

To Arm, Armo, are.

A Man at Arms, armed Cap-a-pee, Cataphractus, i, m. *i. e.* A Cuirasier.

To arm Cap-a-pee, Perarmo, are.

An arming Cap-a-pee, Perarmatio, onis, f.

Armagh (in *Ireland*) Armacha, Ardinacha.

Of Armagh, Armacensis, Armachanus.

Armanoth (part of *Scotland*) Armanothia.

Armed, Armatus, a, um.

Armed with a Buckler, Scutatus, a, um.

Armed with a Javelin, Pilatus, a, um.

Armed with a Sword, Ensatus, a, um.

Armed with a Coat of Mail, Loricatus, a, um.

Armour, Armatura, æ, f.

A Coat of Armour, Paluditamentum, i, n.

An entire Suit of Armour, Panoplia, æ, f.

Armour of the Thigh, Femorale, is, n.

Cloaths under mens Armour, Subarmalia, ium, n.

An Armourer, Armamentarius, ii, m.

An Armourer's Shop, Officina armaria.

An Armoury, Armamentarium, ii, n.

Arms, Weapons, Instruments, Arma, orum, n.

Shewing of Armour, Training, &c. Armilustrum, i, n.

An Armour-bearer, Armiger, i, m.

Linnen Armoury, Armatura Linea.

Armourers of linnen armoury, Merchant Taylors of London, Armararii linearum armiturarum Moo. 576.

To be in Arms, Arma tenere.

They are up in Arms, In armis sunt.

Arms (Coats of Arms) Insignia, ium, n.

To bear Arms, Arma induere, in armis esse.

To lay down Arms, Ponere arma.

A man of Arms, Vir bellicus.

Deeds of Arms, Gesta, orum. n.

By force of Arms, Manu forti, *or* vi & armis.

An Army, Exercitus, ûs, m.

To lead an Army, Agmen ducere.

To marshal an Army, Aciem ordinare, dirigere.

A wing of an Army, Cornus, ûs, m.

Arnold (a Man's name) Arnoldus, i, m.

The Arse, Podex, icis.

The Arse-gut, Intestinum rectum.

Arsenick, (Ratsbane) Arsenicum, i, n.

Arsesmart (Herb) Hydropiper, eris, Persicaria, æ, f.

Art or Science, Ars, tis, f.

Made up by Art, Factitius, a, um.

An artery (Pulse) Arteria, æ, f.

The great artery, Aorta, æ, f.

Of the Arteries, Arterialis, le.

Arthur (a Man's name) Arthurus, i, m.

An Article, Articulus, i, m.

To article, Articulo are.

Article by Article, Articulatim, adv.

An Artichoke, Cinara, æ, f.

An Artificer, Artifex, icis.

To forge or work artificially, Fabrifacio, eci, ere.

Artillery, Machinæ bellicæ.

Furnished with Artillery, Machinis bellicis instructus.

A Train of Artillery, Machinarum apparatus.

The Artillery-Yard, Palæstra, æ, f.

Arun (a River in *Sussex*) Arunus.

Arundel (in *Sussex*) Arundelia, arundellum, aruntina vallis.

Arundel (the Family) Arundelius, Arondellius, de Hirundine.

Arras (Hangings) Tapes, etis, m.

Figured Arras, Pictura Textilis.

Arrerages, Arreragia, orum, n. Arreragium, ii, n. *Spel.* 53. *i. e.* Moneys behind upon an Account.

To arrest, Arresto, are. Arrest is derived, as some think, of the *French* word *Arrester*, to stay or from the *Greek* word ἀρρεστον a decree or sentence of the Court. Arrest is when one is taken and restrained from his liberty, by Power or Colour of a

lawful Warrant. Arrest signifieth properly a Decree of a Court, by virtue of which a Man is arrested, &c. The Person of a Baron which is a Peer of the Parliament, shall not be arrested in Debt or Trespass by his Body; for none of the Nobility which is Lord of the Parliament, and by the Law ought to be tried by his Peers, shall be arrested by his Body. The Law intends they assist the King in his Counsel for the Common Weal, and keep the Realm in safety by their Prowess and Valour, and they are intended to have sufficient in Lands whereby they may be distrained. This Privilege extends also to Women who are Baronesses by Birth or Marriage, if those by Marriage lose not their Dignity by Intermarriage with any under the Degree of Nobility. They shall not therefore be put in Juries although it be in the service of the Country. An Arrest in the Night is lawful: For the Officer ought to arrest a Man when he is to be found, for otherwise peradventure he shall never arrest him, *Quisq; qui male agit odit lucem.* And if the Officer do not arrest him when he findeth him and may arrest him, the Plaintiff shall have an Action upon the Case, and recover all his Loss in Damages. No Man shall be arrested upon the Lord's Day, except in Criminal Matters. *Coke 6. Rep.* Countess of *Rutland*'s Case. *Coke 9. Rep.* Earl of *Salop*'s Case. *Coke 9. Rep.* *Makally*'s Case.

An Arrest, Arrestum, i, n. Arrestatio, onis, f. *Reg.* 106. *Spel.* 58 *Pri.* 21. 24, 27, 73.

Arrested, Arrestatus, a, um.

To arrive, Arrivo, are, 1 Co. 28

An arriving, Arrivatio, onis, f. *i. e.* A coming to.

An Arrow, Sagitta, æ, f.

A little Arrow, Sagittella, æ, f.

A broad forked headed arrow, Tragula, æ, f.

An arrow-head, Cuspis, idis, f. Spiculum, i, n.

A broad arrow head, Uncinus, i, m.

The neck of an Arrow, Crena Sagittæ.

The feathers of an Arrow, Plumæ Sagittæ.

Of or like an Arrow, Sagittarius, a, um.

To shoot an Arrow, Sagitto, are.

Shot with an Arrow, Sagittatus, a, um.

A small Engine to shoot poysoned Arrows, Scorpidium, ii, n.

Bearing Arrows, Sagittifer, a, um.

A S

The Bishop of St. Asaph, Episcopus Asaphensis.

Of St. Asaph (in *Flintshire*) Asaphensis.

Asarabacca (Herb) Asarum, i,

As abovesaid, Ut supra dictum est.

As Aforesaid, Ut præfertur, ut prædictum est

As soon as, Tam cito quam.

As if, Acsi.

As yet, Adhuc, adv.

Ascension-day, Festum ascensionis Domini.

An Ash-tree, Fraxinus, ni, f.
A wild Ash, Ornus, i, f.
Ash (the Family) de Fraxinis.
Ash-bridge, (in *Hertfordshire*) Jugum Fraxinetum.
Of ash colour, Cineraceus, a, um.
Ashen, Fraxineus, a, um.
An Ash-grove, Fraxinetum, i, n.
Ash-wednesday, Cineralia, orum. Dies Cinerum.
Ashwel (in *Hertfordshire*) Fons inter Fraxinos.
Ashes, Cinis, eris, m.
Buck-ashes, Cinis ad Lixivium.
To burn to Ashes, In cineres redigere.
To bring a shear, Subduco, xi, ctum.
Asked, Interrogatus, a, um.
An asking, Interrogatio, onis, f.
An asking of Advice, Consultatio, onis, f.
Assenden (in *Hertfordshire*) Caverna viperina.
Male asphodel, Asphodeli albuci maris.
Female asphodel, or King's spear (Herb) Asphodeli, hastæ regiæ, fœm.
Astrology, Astrologia, æ, f.
An Astrologer, Astrologus, i, m.
Astronomy, Astronomia, æ, f.
An Astronomer, Astronomus, mi, m.
Astronomical, Astronomicus, a, um.
Asunder, Separatim, adv.
To take asunder, In partes distribuere.
To cut asunder, Dissecco, ui, ctum.
To put asunder, Sejungo, xi, ctum.
An Ass, Asinus, ni, m.
A little Ass, Asellus, li, m.
A she Ass, Asina, æ, f.
A wild Ass, Onager, ri, m.
An Ass-colt, Pullus asini.
Of an Ass, Asinarius, a, um.
Like an Ass, Asinalis, le.
An Ass dresser or driver, Agaso, onis, m.
An Ass-herd, Asinarius, ii, m.
To assart, Assarto, are, *i. e.* To Glade, or make Glades in a Wood, to make plain, to grub up or clear ground of Bushes, Shrubs, *&c.* Forest-Law word.
An assart, Assartum, i, n. *Lex.* 9. *Charta de foresta, ca* 4. *Ry.* 2. 21. 50. *Assarta tot acræ*, 1 *Mon.* 403, 483, 513, 814. Assartatio, onis, f. 1 *Mon.* 585. Essartum, i, n. *Spel.* 240. *i. e.* Land assarted.
To assassin, Percutio, ssi, ssum.
Assassinare, Law word.
An assassin, Percussor, oris, m.
An assassination, Interfectio, onis, f.
To assault, Insultum facere.
An assault, Assultus, ûs, m. Insultus, ûs, m. Assault is from the Latin word *Insultus*, which denoteth a leaping or flying upon a Man, so that it cannot be performed without the offer of some hurtful Blow, or at least some hurtful Speech, and therefore to rebuke a Collector with foul Words, so that he departed for fear without doing his Office, was taken for an Assault. To strike at a Man, although he were neither hurt nor hit with the Blow, was adjudged an Assault. Assault doth not always imply necessarily a hitting; and therefore in Trespass for Assault and Battery, a Man may be found guilty of the Assault, and

yet excused of the Battery. 40 *Ed.* 3, 4. and 25 *Ed.* 3, 24, 27 *Ass. Pl.* 11, 22 *lib. Ass. Plea*, 60.

Assaulted, Insultus, a, um.

To assay, Assaio, are. *Pry.* 196.

To assay (make tryal of) Tento, are.

The Assay-master of the Mint, Assaisiator, oris, n. He is an Officer of the Mint for the due tryal of Silver, indifferently appointed between the Master of the Mint, and the Merchants that bring Silver thither for Exchange.

An Assay, Assaia, æ, f. *i. e.* Of Measures and Weights.

The assay and assise of Bread, Assaia & Assisa panis, *Lex.* 10. *Ry.* 659. Assaiator Cambiorum Regis, *Lex.* 10.

The Assay and assise of Wine and Beer, Assaia & Assisa vini & cervisiæ.

To Assemble, Assemblo, are. *i. e.* To meet together, Congrego.

An Assembly of the Clergy about Church Affairs, Convocatio, onis, f.

An assembling, Assemblatio, onis, f. Coadunatio, onis, f. 9 *Co.* 56.

An assembly of People, Assemblatio gentium, Vid. *Rast. Ent. Tit. Huy and Cry.*

An unlawful Assembly, Assemblatio Illicita. It is the meeting of three or more Persons together, with Force, to commit some unlawful Act, and abiding together, though not endeavouring the Execution of it: As to assault or beat any Person, to enter into his House or Land.

To assent unto, Assentior, iri.

An assent, Assensus, us, m.

To assess or tax, Assideo, ere.

An assessment or tax, Assessamentum, i, n. Law Term.

Assessments, Assessamenta.

An assessor, Assessor, oris, m. Assisor, oris, m. *i. e.* An Assessor of publick Taxes, or two Inhabitants in every Parish were Assessors for the Royal Aid, *Anno 16 and 17. Car.* 2. *Cap.* 1. And rated every Person according to the Proportion of his Estate.

Assets, Omnia defuncti bona personalia. Law Term.

To assign over, Assigno, are.

An Assignee, Assignatus, i, m.

Assigned, Assignatus, a, um.

An Assignation, Assignatio, onis, f.

Assin (a River in *Scotland*) Ityes.

An Assise, Assisa, æ, f. *Spel* 56. *Lex.* 10. Redditus Assisæ. a *Mon.* 423, 614. An Assise or Sessions of Judges and Justices. Assise. cometh of the Latin word *Assideo*, which is to associate or sit together. It is *nomen æquivocum* (saith *Littleton.*) Sometimes it is taken for a Jury, for in the Record of an Assise, the word is, *Assisa venit recognitura*, &c. which is the same as *Jurata venit recognitura*, and in a Writ of Right the Tenant putting himself on God and the great Assise, is the same as upon God and his Country, *viz.* the Jury. But most properly it is taken for a Writ or Action, and it lieth where a Man is put out of his Lands, Tenements or any Profit to be taken in a certain place, and so disseised of his Freehold. At the Common Law Assise was *remedium maxime festinum*,

num, for in this the Defendant shall not pray the aid of any but the King; also *maxime beneficiale*, for in no Action at the Common Law, a Man shall recover Land it self and Damages, but only in an Assise against the Disseisor. There be four Assises, *viz.* an Assise of *Novel disseisin*, of *Mort d'ancestor*, of *Darrein presentment*, and of *Juris Utrum*. There are several Writs (in case of Disseisin) so called, as *Assisa mortis Antecessoris*, *Assisa ultimæ præsentationis*, &c. It also signifieth the Assise, quantity or scantling of any thing.

Keepers of Assise, Assisores, m. pl. *Spel.* Also Jurymen.

To assise measures, Assisare mensuras, *Ry.* 569.

To assoil, Absolvo, ere. *Lex.* 18.

To assume or promise, Assumo, psi, tum.

Assumpsit (of the Latin *Assumptio*) is a voluntarily promise made by word, by which a Man assumeth and taketh upon him to perform or pay any thing to another. It holds good in Law, where there is something laid down in Consideration: For a promise without consideration will not bind in Law to performance, but is called *nudum pactum ex quo non oritur actio.*

The feast of the Assumption of the blessed Virgin, Festum assumptionis beatæ *Mariæ* virginis.

To assure, Insure, Assuro, are. *Bri.* 16. Assecuro, are. *Reg.* 107. *Spel.* 55. 2 *Mon.* 653, 659.

An Assurance, Assurancia, æ, f. Securantia, æ, f. *Co. Ent.* 30.

Policy of Assurance, Assecuratio, onis, f.

AT

At, Apud. præp.

At another time or place, Alias, adv.

At the first of all, Principio, adv. Primo, adv.

At a day, Ad diem.

At a place, Apud locum.

At that time, Tunc temporis.

Atheism, Atheis, æ, f.

An Atheist, Atheos, i, m.

Athelney (in *Somersetshire*) Adelingia.

Athern (in *Ireland*) Athra:

Athol, (part of *Scotland*) Atholia.

To attach, Attachio, are. It signifies to take or apprehend a Person by Commandment or Writ.

An Attachment, Attachiamentum, i, n. *Spel.* 58. *Lex* 12. It differs from an Arrest or *Capias*, for an Arrest proceeds out of the Inferiour Courts by Precept, and Attachment out of the Superiour Courts by Precept or Writ, and that a Precept to arrest hath these formal words; *duci facias*, &c. and a Writ of Attachment these, *Præcipimus tibi quod attachies*, A. B. *& habeas eum coram nobis*, &c. whereby it appears, that he who arrests, carries the Party arrested to another higher Person to be disposed of forthwith, but he that attacheth keeps the Party attached, and presents him in Court at the day assigned in the Attachment, *Lambard's Eirenarcha, lib. 1. Ca.* 16. Yet (by *Kitchin Fol.* 79.) an Attachment sometimes issues out of a Court Baron

Baron, which is an Inferiour Court. There is also another difference in that an Arrest lies only upon the Body of a Man, and an Attachment sometimes on his Goods, which makes it in that particular differ from a *Capias* in being more general, for (by *Kitchin Fol.* 263) a Man may be attached by an hundred Sheep, but the *Capias* takes hold of the Body only.

Attachment by writ, Attachiamentum per breve. It differs from a Distress or *Distringas* in this, That an attachment reacheth not to Lands, as a Distress doth; and that a Distress toucheth not the Body (if it be properly taken) as an Attachment doth; yet are they divers times confounded. Howbeit in the most common Use, an Attachment is the apprehending of a Man by his Body to bring him to answer the Plaintiff's Action. A Distress without a Writ, is the taking of a Man's Goods for some real Cause, as Rent-service, or the like, whereby to force him to replevy, and so to be Plaintiff in an Action of Trespass against him that distrained him.

Attachment out of the Chancery; Breve de attachiamento è Curia Cancellariæ emanans. It is a Writ which is had of course upon an Affidavit made that the Defendant was served with a Subpœna, and appear'd not; or it issueth upon not performing some Order or Decree after the Return of this Attachment by the Sheriff, *quod defendens non est inventus in balliva sua*, &c. Another Attachment with Proclamation issues out against the Defendant, and if he appears not thereupon, then the Plaintiff shall have a Writ of Rebellion against him, *West Symboleography* 2. *Part. Tit.* Proceedings in *Chancery*.

Attachment of Privilege, Breve attachiamenti de privilegio. It is by virtue of a Man's Privilege to call another to the Court whereto he himself belongs, and in respect whereof he is priviledged to answer some Action. *New Book of Entries*, verbo *Privilege*, *Fol.* 431.

Foreign Attachment, Attachiamentum forensicum. It is an Attachment of Goods or Money found within a Liberty or City, to satisfie some Creditor of his within such City or Liberty, and by the Custom of some Places, as *London*, *Exeter*, &c. a Man may attach Money or Goods in the hands of a Stranger, whilst he is in their Liberty; as if *A.* owes *B.* 5 *l.* and *C.* owes *A.* 5 *l.* *B.* may attach this 5 *l.* in the hands of *C.* to satisfie himself for the Debt due from *A.* *Calthrop's Customs*, Fo. 66.

Attachment of the Forest, Attachiamentum forestæ. It is one one of the three Courts there held; the lowest is called the Attachment, the next Swainmote, and the highest the Justice in Eyre's Seat. This Court of Attachments seems to be so called because the Verderors of the Forest have therein no other Authority, but to receive the Attachments of Offenders against Vert and Venison, taken by the rest of the Officers, and to enroll them, that they may be presented

or

or punished at the next Justice-Seat. *Manwood part* 1. Fo. 93. And this Attaching is by three means, by Goods and Chattels, by Body, Pledges and Mainprise, or by the Body only. This Court is kept every forty Days throughout the Year: *See Crompton's Jurisdiction of Courts.* Tit. *Court of the Forest*: For the diversity of Attachments, *see Register of Writs*, verbo, *Attachiamentum*.

An Attainder, Attinctura, æ, f. It is when a Man hath committed Treason or Felony, and after Conviction, Judgment hath passed upon him: The Children of a Person attainted cannot be Heirs to him or any other Ancestor. If he were Noble and Gentile before, he and his Poperity are made Base and Ignoble, in respect of any Nobility or Gentility which they had by their Birth. This Corruption of Blood cannot be salved but by Authority of Parliament, the King's Letters Patents will not do it. *Co.* on *Lit. l.* 3. *c.* 13. *Sect.* 745.

An Attaint, Attincta, æ, f. *Spel.* 58. *Lex* 13. *Pry.* 31. 47. It is a Writ that lies after Judgment against a Jury that hath given a false Verdict in any Court of Record, for 40 *s.* debt or damages, or more; the reason why it is so called, is, because the Party that obtains it endeavours to touch or stain the Jury with Perjury, by whose Verdict he is grieved, and if the Verdict be found false, the Judgment anciently was, that the Jurors Meadows should be ploughed up, their Houses broken down, their Woods grubbed up, and all their Lands and Tenements forfeited to the King; and if it pass against him that brought the Attaint, he shall be imprisoned and grievously ransomed at the King's Will. *Co.* on *Lit. fo.* 234. b.

Attainted, Attinctus, a, um. It is used particularly for such as are found guilty of some Crime or Offence, and especially of Felony or Treason; yet a Man is said to be attainted of Disseisin, *Westm.* 1. *Cap.* 24. *&* 36. *Anno* 3 *E.* 1. A Man is attainted by two means, *viz.* by Appearance or by Process, Attainder by Appearance is by Confession, by Battel or by Verdict: Attaint by Confession is twofold, one at the Bar before the Judges, when the Prisoner upon the Indictment read, being asked guilty, or not guilty? answers guilty, never putting himself upon the Jury: the other, is before the Coroner in Sanctuary, where he upon his Confession was in former times constrained to abjure the Realm, which from the effect is called Attainder by Abjuration. Attainder by Battel is when the Party is appealed by another, and chusing to try the Truth by Combat, rather than by Jury, is vanquished. Attainder by Verdict is when the Prisoner at the Bar answering not guilty to the Indictment, hath an Inquest of Life and Death passing upon him, and is by their Verdict pronounced guilty. Attainder by Process, *i. e.* Attainder by Default or Outlawry, is

is where the Party flies or doth not appear, until he hath been five times publickly called in the County Court, and at last upon his default is pronounced or retorned Outlawed. There is a difference between Attainder and Conviction, the first being larger than the other, Conviction being only by the Jury, and Attainder by Judgment: Yet by *Staundford, fo.* 9. Conviction is sometimes called Attainder, for there he says, the Verdict of the Jury doth either acquit or attaint a Man, and so it is in *Westm.* 1. *ca.* 14.

To attempt, Attempto, are. 1 *Co.* 80. Attento, are. *Reg.* 40. 41. *i. e.* To endeavour.

An Attendant, Attendens, ntis. It signifies one that owes a Duty or Service to another, or depends on him, as where there is Lord, Mesne and Tenant, the Tenant holds of the Mesne by a Penny, the Mesne holds over by two Pence. The Mesne releaseth the Tenant all the Right he hath in the Land, and the Tenant dies; his Wife shall be endowed of the Land, and she shall be Attendant to the Heir of the third part of the Penny, and not of the third part of the two Pence, for she shall be endowed of the best Possession of her Husband; and when the Wife is endowed by the Guardian she shall be Attendant to the Guardian, and to the Heir at his full Age, *Kitchin* 209. *Perkins Tit. Dower* 424.

Atterish (in *Scotland*) Trimonetium.

The attire or ornaments of a Womans Head and Neck, as a Bonnet, French Hood, Knot, &c. Redimiculum, i, m.

To attorn, Attorno, are.

An Attournment, Attornamentum, i, n. *Co. Lit.* 309. *Braff.* 41. It is an Agreement of the Tenant to the Grant of the Seigniory, or of a Rent, or of a Donee in tail, or by Tenant for Life or Years, to a Grant or Reversion, or Remainder made to another. It is an ancient word of Art, and in the Common Law signifieth a turning or attorning from one to another. A Grant to the King or by the King to another, is good without Attornment by his Prerogative. Also where one doth grant a Rent, Reversion, Remainder, Service, or Seigniory to another by way of Use, as where one levieth a Fine, bargaineth and selleth, hath Inrollment or Covenants to stand seised of a Reversion, *&c.* to the Use of another, there needeth no Attornment. Conusee of a Fine of a Seigniory, Rent, Reversion, *&c.* before Attornment, cannot maintain an Action of Waste, nor a Writ of Entry *ad Communem legem*, or in *Casu proviso*, or in *Consimili Casu*, upon the Alienation of the Tenant, Escheat upon the dying of the Tenant without Heir, or Ward upon dying, his Heir within age; therefore by force of the Ingrossement of the Fine, if it be of a Seigniory, he may compell the Tenant to attorn by a Writ called a *per quæ Servitia*, or if a Rent, by a Writ called a *Quem Redditum Reddit*, and if a Rever-

Reversion or Remainder of a Tenement for Life, then by a Writ called a *Quid Juris Clamat*. *Coke on Lit. l.* 3. *c.* 10. *Sect.* 551.

An Attorney, Atturnatus, i, m. Attornatus, i, m. *Spel.* 58. It is an ancient *English* word, and signifieth one that is set in the turn, stead or place of another. Of these some be private, and some be publick, as Attorneys at Law, whose Warrant from his Master is, *ponit loco suo talem attornatum suum*, which setteth in his turn or place, such a Man to be his Attorney, *Coke on Lit. l.* 1. *c.* 7. *Sect.* 59. Those that be private are sometimes by writing, sometimes by word, to make or take Livery or Possession, to make claim to Lands, to enter, to sue, *&c.* and it is a rule that where the Attorney doth less than the Authority and Commandment, all that he doth is void, but where he doth that which he is authorized to do, and more, it is good, for so much as is warranted, and void for the rest. *Perk* 187, 189. If a Man be disseised of *Black Acre*, and *White Acre*, and a Warrant of Attorney is made to enter into both, and make Livery, and the Attorney entereth only into one and maketh Livery, it is void for all. So if a Letter of Attorney be made to deliver Seisin upon a Condition, and he doth it without a Condition, it is void, because he did less than his Authority. But if one have Authority to deliver Seisin to *J. S.* and he doth it to *J. S.* and *J. N.* that is good as to *J. S.* because no more than his Authority.

The King's Attorney General, Attornatus Domini Regis Generalis.

The King's Attorney of the Dutchy, Attornatus Domini Regis Ducatus sui Lancastriæ.

A Letter of Attorney, Scriptum attornatorium. *Co. Ent.* 683.

To make an Attorney, Constituere attornatum.

AV

Avens, or Herb Bennet, Caryophillata.

Available, Validus, a, um.

Audience Court, Curia audientiæ Cantuariensis. It is a Court belonging to the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, and held in his Palace, of equal Authority with the Arches, although inferior both in Dignity and Antiquity, *vid.* 4. *Inst.* f. 337.

Audiendo & Terminando, is a Writ or Commission directed to several Persons (when any Insurrection or Misdemeanor is committed in any place) for the appeasing and punishment thereof, *Fitz. nat. brev. fol.* 110.

Audita querela, is a Writ that lies against one who having taken a Statute-Merchant or Recognizance in nature of a Statute-staple, or a Judgment or Recognizance of another, and craving or having obtained Execution of the same from the Mayor or Bailiffs, before whom it was acknowledged, at the complaint of the Party who acknowledged

the ſame, upon ſuggeſtion of ſome juſt cauſe why Execution ſhould not be granted by the Lord Chancellor of *England* (or Lord Keeper of the Great Seal) upon view of the Exception ſuggeſted to the Judges of either Bench, praying them to grant Summons to the Sheriff of the County where the Creditor is, for his appearance at a certain day before him. *Vide veiel nat. brev. fo.* 66. & *Fitzh. nat. brev. fo.* 102.

An Auditor, Auditor, oris, m. He is an Officer of the King, or ſome other great Perſonage, who yearly by examining the Accounts of all under Officers accountable, makes up a general Book, which ſhews the difference between their Allowance, commonly called Allocations; as namely the Auditors of the Exchequer take the Accounts of thoſe Receivers who receive the Revenue of the Augmentation, as alſo of the Sheriffs.

Audrie (a Woman's name) Audria, æ, f. Etheldreda, æ, f.

Aven (a River in *Scotland*) Ave.

Aven-liſſe (a River in *Ireland*) Modonus.

Avennon (a River in *Ireland*) Dabrona.

Average, averagium, ii, n. a ſervice due from the Tenant with Horſe or Cart, alſo a ſmall Duty Merchants pay to the Maſter of the Ship for his Care of their Goods. *Spel.* 60. *Lex.*

An Augre, Terebra, æ, f.

A little Augre, or wimble, Terebellum, i, n.

Auguſt, Auguſtus, i, n.

Avice (a Woman's name) Aviſia, æ, f.

Avin (a River in *Scotland*) Avinus.

Avington or Aventon (in *Glouceſterſhire*) Abone, Abonis.

Aukland (in *Durham*) Archelandra.

Auldby (in *Yorkſhire*) Derventio.

Aulerton (in *Nottinghamſhire*) Segelocum.

An Aunt by the Father's ſide, Amita, æ, f.

An Aunt by the Mother's ſide, Matertera, æ, f.

A Great Aunt by the Father's ſide, Proamita, æ, f.

A Great Aunt by his Mother's ſide, Promatertera, æ, f.

To averr, Verifico, are.

An averment. Verificatio, onis, f. *Co. Lit.* 362.

Averdupois-weight, Libra ſedecim unciarum.

Avery (a Man's name) Albericus, i, m.

Avola (in *Scilly*) Hybla major.

Avon (a River in *Wilts* and *Northamptonſhire*) Avona. Alannius.

Avendale or Oudale (in *Northamptonſhire*) Avonæ vallis.

Auſtin (a Man's name) Auguſtinus, i, m.

An Avowry, Advocare, is, n. advocatio. It is a manifeſtation or maintenance of a thing formerly done, and cometh of a *French* word *Advouer*, and it is uſed in our Law, when one hath taken a diſtreſs for Rent or other

ther thing, and he who is distrained sueth for Replevin, and he that took the Distress doth justifie.

Auxilium ad filium militem faciendum, & ad filiam maritandam, is a Writ directed to the Sheriff of every County where the King or other Lord hath any Tenants, to Levy of them reasonable Aids towards the Knighting of his Son at 15 Years, or the Marriage of his Daughter at 7. At the Common Law it was not limited, yet ought to have been *rationabile auxilium*, but now it is limited to 20 *s.* for a Knights Fee, and so for 20 *l. per Annum in Socagio. Regist. Orig. fol.* 87. *Glanvil l.* 9. *cap.* 8. *West.* 1. 3. *Ed.* 1. 25. *Ed.* 3. 11.

Authentick. Authenticus, a, um.

An Author, Author, oris, m. The *Author of a Law.* Legislator, oris, m.

To authorize, Authoriso, are.

Authority, Authoritas, atis, f.

Autumn or Harvest, Autumnus, i, m.

Auvagdoune (in *Ireland*) Achadia.

Aurum Reginæ, a duty belonging to the Queen, amounting to a tenth part of the Fine paid upon a Grant of the King.

Auxilliary Forces, Auxilia, orum.

Aulon or Non (a River in *Northamptonshire*) Ausona, Antona.

A W

To award or issue Writs. Emanare vel dirigere Brevia.

An award, vide Arbitrement.

The award, Judgment or Determination of such a Judge, Arbitramentum, i, n.

Awbrey (the Family) Aubræus, Aubericus.

A Shoemaker's Awl, Subula, æ, f.

An awm of Wine, Mensura circiter 360. libras, amphora vini.

A X

An Ax (for Execution) Securis, is, f.

A Carpenter's broad squaring Ax, Dolabra, æ, f.

A Battle-Ax, Cestra, æ, f.

A Chip-Ax, Acisa, æ, f.

An Ax to cut both ways, Securis anceps.

A Pick-ax, Rutrum, i, n. marra, æ, f.

An Axle-tree, Axis, is, m.

A hole in the Nave of the Axle-tree, Rotæ Tubus.

A Y

Ayd, Auxilium, ii, n, Ayd is where a particular Proprietor is impleaded, and not being able to defend the thing for which he is impleaded, he prayeth Ayd of some better able, and it is two ways. 1. In a Plea real. *Tenens petit auxilium de* A. B. *sine quo Respondere non potest.* 2. In a Plea Personal, and then the Defendant *Petit auxilium ad manutenendum exitum*, 4. *H.* 30.

AZ

Azarias (a Man's name) Azarias, æ, m.

An azure stone, Lapis lazuli.

BAC

A *Bachelor* (or unmarried Man) Cælebs, ibis.

Bachelorship, Cælibatus, ûs, m.

A Bachelor of Art, Baccalaureus artium.

A Bachelor of Divinity, sacræ Theologiæ Baccalaureus.

To back a Horse at first, equum domitare.

The back of a Man or beast, dorsum, i, n. Tergum, i, n.

A little Back, dorsiculum, i, n.

The Back-bone, spina dorsi.

Of or pertaining to the Back-bone, Spinalis, le.

To break ones Back, Delumbo, are.

Broken-back'd. Elumbis, be.

To split the back of any thing. Exdorsuo, are.

The back of the hand, Metacarpium, ii, n.

A saddle-back, Subsidens tergum.

On the backside, retro, adv.

That dwelleth on the backside, Posticus, a, um.

A back-door. Posticum, ci, n.

A little back-door, Posticulum, li, n.

Back-doors, ostia retrorsa.

Backs for Chairs. Terga cathedralia.

Backs of Leather, Præsegmina corii. Terga corii.

The back stairs, Postica pars Palatii.

Bacon (the Family) De Beda. De Bajocis.

Bacon, Lardum, i, n.

A flitch of Bacon, Succidia, æ, f.

A gammon of Bacon, Perna, æ, f. Petaso, onis, m.

A little gammon of Bacon, Petasunculus, li, m.

Bacon-grease, Axungia, æ, f.

Rusty bacon, Lardum rancidum.

BAD

A badge or cognizance, Bagea, æ, f. *West* Licences, 550.

A Badger (or Grey) melis, is, f.

A Badger, Emax. acis. adj. One that carrieth Corn, or like Provision from one place to transport it to another for Gain. *See Stat. 5. Eliz.*

BAG

Bagley, Bagileganæ Sylvæ.

A Bag, Baga, æ, f. *Lex.* 29. *Cow.* 170. *Pry* 49. bis.

A bag of Leather, ascopera, æ, f.

A Money-bag, Sparteum, ei, n. Loculus nummarius.

A sealed Bag, Sacculus signatus.

A Cloak bag, Penularium, ii, n. pera, æ, f.

A Meal bag, Saccus frumentarius.

A bag or sack bearer, Saccarius, ii, m.

That which is put or carried in a Bag, Saccarius, a, um.

Bagged up, Saccatus, a, um.

A Bag pipe, Utriculus, i, m. Tibia utricularis.

A Bag piper, Utricularius, ii, m.

To truss up bag and baggage, at the removing of a Camp, Sarcinas & saccas colligere. Sarcinis aut vasis collectis proficisci.

Bag and Baggage, Sarcinæ, arum. f. Utensilia.

Baggage (Trumpery or Lumber) Scruta, orum, n.

He that selleth Baggage (or old Stuff) Scrutarius, ii, m.

B A I

Bail, Ballium, ii, n. *Spel.* 69. It signifies the freeing or setting at liberty of one arrested or imprisoned upon an Action Civil or Criminal, under Security taken for his Appearance at a day and place certain. Or it is safe keeping or protection, and thereupon we say, when a Man upon Surety is delivered out of Prison, *Traditur in Ballium*, he is delivered into Bail, *i. e.* into their safe keeping, or protection from Prison. It is derived from the *French* word *Bailler*, and that also cometh of the *Greek* βαλλειν. They both signifie to deliver into hand, for he that is bailed, is taken out of Prison and delivered into the hands of his Friends. *Coke on Lit. l.* 1. *c.* 10. *Sect.* 79. What kind of Offenders may be bailed. See *Coke* 2. *part of Inst. c.* 15. Bail is said to be sometimes Special, and sometimes Common. Special Bail is where the Debt or Damages amount to Twenty Pounds or upwards by *Stat.* of 13 *Car.* 2. Tho' since by the Rules of Court of either Bench, Special Bail is taken where the Debt or Damages amount to ten Pounds or higher. Common Bail is for small Sums, under twenty Pounds, by the said Act appointed for Special Bail, and since under ten Pounds by the aforesaid Rules of Court. Bail differs from Mainprise, for that he that is bailed, is by the Law accounted to be always in the custody of those persons that bailed him, but he that is Mainprised, is always at large, to go at his own liberty from the time he is Mainprised, till the day of his Appearance, *vid.* 2 *Inst. fol* 78.

Bailment, is a delivery of Things, Writings, Goods, or Stuff to another. The Intendment of Law in cases of Bailment is that it resteth indifferent, whether he be guilty or not until Trial. *Vid.* Terms of Law. *Dalton.*

A Bailiff, Ballivus, i, m. This word Bailiff (as some say) cometh of the *French* word *Bailiff*, but in truth, *Baillie*, is an old *Saxon* word, and signifieth a safe Keeper or Protector, the Sheriff that hath *custodiam comitatus*, is called *Ballivus*, and the County *Balliva Sua*, when he cannot find the Defendant, he returneth, *non est inventus in Balliva mea*, *Coke on Lit. l.* 1 *c.* 10. *Sect.* 79. *Id. l.* 3. *c.* 1. *Sect.* 248. A Bailiff is

is a ſubordinate Officer under the Sheriff, of which there be two ſorts. Bailiffs Errant, or Itinerant, and Bailiffs of Franchiſes.

Ballivus Itinerans, a Bailiff Errant is one whom the Sheriff appoints to go up and down the County to ſerve Writs, ſummon the County-Court, Seſſions, Aſſiſes, *&c.*

A Bailiff of a Franchiſe, Liberty, Hundred, Ballivus Franchesiarum, Libertatum, Hundredi. He is one that is appointed to do ſuch Officers within the Liberty or Franchiſe, which the Bailiff Itinerant doth at large in the County.

A Bailiff of a Leet, Court-Baron, Manor, Ballivus Letæ, Baronis, Manerii. He is one that is appointed by the Lord or his Steward within every Manor to do ſuch Offices as appertain thereunto, as to ſummon the Court, warn the Tenants and Reſiants; alſo, to ſummon the Leet and Homage, levy Fines, and make Diſtreſſes, *&c.* of which you may read at large in *Kitchin's Court-Leet and Court-Baron.*

A Bailiwick, Balliva, æ, f. *Spel.* 67. *Pry.* 14, 51, 53.

Bainbridge (in *Yorkſhire*) Bainus Pons.

To bait at an Inn, Diverto, is, ſi, ſum, ere.

A Baiting place, (or Inn) Diverſorium, ii, n.

That which ſerveth to bait (*or lodge in*) Diverſorius, a, um.

To lay bait for Fiſhes or Birds, Ineſco, are. Obeſco, are.

A Bait for Fiſh or Birds, Eſca, æ, f.

Baize, (or fine Friſe) Villoſus pannus.

B A K

To bake, Pinſo, is, ſi & ui, itum, ſum & ſtum, ere, *i. e.* in furno coquere.

Baked, Pinſitus, a, um.

Baked in a Pan, Teſtaceus, a, um.

Baked under the Aſhes, Subcineritus, a, um.

Eaſie to be baked, Coctilis, le.

Baked on a ſudden in a Furnace, or Oven, Clibanicus, a, um. in Clibano coctus.

Baked Meat, Pinſum, i, n.

A Baker, Piſtor, oris, m. Fornicarius, ii, m.

A Baker of ſpiced Bread, Piſtor dulciarius.

A baker of Pies, Paſtilarius, ii, m.

A baker of white Meat, Lactarius Piſtor.

A Baker's brake, Frangibulum, li, n.

A Baker's Shovel, or Peel wherewith Bread is ſet into the Oven, Infurnibulum, i, n.

A baker's kneeding-trough, Formaſtra, æ, f.

A Baker's Wife (*or Woman Baker.*) Panifica, æ, f.

A Bakehouſe, Piſtrinum, i, n. Panificina, æ, f.

A Baker's Trade, Panificium, ii, n.

A baking Pan, Teſtus, us, m.

A Braſs baking Pan, Artopta Ærea.

B A L

To balass a Ship, Saburro, are.

Balassed, Saburratus, a, um.

A Balass (or stay wherewith Ships are poised to sail upright) Saburra, æ, f. Sabulum, li, n.

A balassing (or counterpoising) Libramen, inis, n.

A bale of Goods, Bala, æ, f. *Ra. Ent.* 15. *Fle.* 33. *Bala cujuslibet averdupois, Pry.* 197.

A balcony, Menianum, ni, n. Subdiale, is, n.

Balconies, Projecta, orum, m.

Balsam, Balsamum, i, n.

To make a balk or ridge in eiring of land, Imporco, are. Liro, are, f.

A Balk (or ridge between two furrows) Porca, æ, f. Lira, æ, f.

A making a balk in eiring, Imporcatio, onis, f.

A Ball, Pila, æ, f.

Of a Ball, Pilaris, re.

A cunning tosser of Balls (a Jugler) Pilarius, ii, m.

A Foot-ball, Harpastum, ti, n. Pila pedalis.

A Washing-ball, Smegma, atis, n. magma, atis, n.

A seller of Wash balls, Smegmatopola, æ, m.

Balls made by Apothecaries, Pastilli, orum, n.

Sweet-balls, Pilæ odoriferæ.

A Printers Ink ball, Tudes, itis, m.

To ballance (or weigh any thing) Pendo, dis, pedendi, sum, ere.

A ballance (or Pair of Scales) Bilancea, æ, f. *Reg.* 270. *Hansard's Pleadings*, 32. Mr. *Townsend* in the first Impression of his Preparative to Pleading *fol.* 49. unadvisedly makes *Balancea* a Balance, and quotes *Prinn's* Records of the *Tower*, *fol.* 196. for his Warrant, wherein there is no such word (I suppose he means *Prinn's Animadversions* on the Lord *Coke's* 4. *Inst.*) and afterwards makes use of *Bilanx* in *Golaman's Dictionary*, for the same purpose, without mentioning the Writ *de Bilanciis deferendis* in the Register, *ut supra*, where you have these words. *Nos supplicationi prædictæ annuentes, Mandamus quod bilancias & pondera*, &c. *usque portum de Gippewico deferri*, &c.

A great pair of Balances, Trutina, æ, f.

A little pair of Balances, Trutinella, æ.

A Goldsmith's Balance, Statera, æ, f.

The beam of a Balance, Librile, is, n. jugum, i, n.

The Tongue of a Balance, Examen, inis, n.

The hole or hollow wherein the tongue of the balance turneth, Agina, æ, f.

The handle of a Balance, Ansa, æ, f.

The scale of a Balance, Lanx, cis, f. That which is put into a Balance, to make even weight. Sacoma, atis, n.

B A M

Bamborough (in the North) Bebba.

BAN

Ban River (in *Lincolnshire*) Banus fluvius.

To divide into bands or companies, Decurio, are.

A band of Soldiers, Banda Militaris, *Spel.* 70.

A band or troop of Soldiers, Comitiva. *Comitativa. Stat. de malefactoribus in parcis.*

A band of Men, Exercitus soldariorum.

Of or belonging to the same troop or band. Turmalis, le.

A band or host of Footmen. Peditatus, us, m.

Small bands of Men, Cohorticulæ, arum, f.

By bands or Companies. Turmatim, adv.

A band (or thing wherewith any thing is tied) Ligatura, æ, f. Ligamentum, i, n.

A Neck-band, or Shirt-band, Collare, is, n.

A Hat-band, Spira, æ, f.

A Head band, Anadema, atis.

A Swathing band, Fascia, æ, f.

A Swathing-band for Children, Fasciale, lis. Fascia Cunabulorum.

A Withy-band, Vinctus, us, m.

A Bittleband (or Swathing-cloathing to tie up Wounds,) Fasciola, æ, f.

Banns of Matrimony, Banna, æ, f. *Ra. Ent.* 178. *Cow.* 33. *Lex.* 15.

To banish, Religo, are, in Exilium relegare.

Banished, transported, Foris judicatus, a, um. Banitus, a, um.

A Banishment, Bannitio, onis, f. *Reg.* 312. *Spel.* 73.

A banished Person, Exul, ulis, *c.* 2. Extorris, is, *c.* 2.

A Banister, Columella tornata. Columna parva & brevis,

Banchor or Bangor (in Flintshire) Bonium seu bovium.

Of Bangor, Bangorensis.

Bishop of Bangor, Episcopus Bangorensis.

A Bank of the River, Ripa, æ, f.

A bank (or hillock) Tumulus, li, m.

The Sea bank, Littus, oris, n.

Of the Sea-banks, Littoralis, le.

A little water-bank, Ripula, æ, f.

A bank with Poles, Boards, &c. to keep off the water from the Wharf, Pila, æ, f.

High Banks made of green Turfs, raised one above another to keep out the Water over-flowing, that Cattle may be safe, Tribunalia, orum, n.

The bank's brink, Margo Ripæ. Crepido, inis, f.

That dwelleth on the Water-banks, Riparius, a, um.

Places before the Banks of a River, Præripia, orum, n.

From bank to bank, Ripatim. adv.

He that looks to the Banks, Riparius, ii, m.

A reward given to maintain Water-banks, Ripatum, ti, n.

To put Money in the Bank, Collibo pecuniam curare, vel mittere.

The Sum in the common Bank, where many may have a Share, Sors, tis, f.

A Banker, Nummularius, ii, m. argentarius, ii, m. One that maketh Gain by changing of Money, or letting it out to Usury.

A Banker's Table or Shop, Argentaria, æ, f.

A Bank of Exchange, Taberna argentaria.

A Table whereon a Banker telleth Money, Trapeza, æ, f.

The loss or gain of Money in bank, Collybus, bi, m.

A Bankruptcy, Bankruptia, æ, f.

A Bankrupt, Decoctor, oris, m.

A Knight Banneret, Bannerettus, i, m. *Spel.* 71. He is a Knight made in the Field, with the Ceremony of cutting off the Point of his Standard, and making it a Banner. They are allowed to display their Arms in a Banner in the King's Army as Barons do, *vide Smith's* Commonwealth, *Cambden's Britan.* 109. *Stat.* 14 R. 2. *ca.* 11. 5 R. 2. *Stat.* 2. C. 4. 13 R. 2. *Stat.* 2. C. 1. & 4. *Instit. Fol.* 6.

A Banner, Bannerium, ii, n. *Spel.* 70.

Bannes-down (near *Bath* in *Somerset-shire*) Mons Badonicus.

To Banquet together, Convivor, aris.

A Banquet, Epulum, i, n. pl. Epulæ, arum, f.

A Banquetting-house, or Place, Convivarium, ii, n. Epularium, ii. n.

Bansey, or *Bean-Castle* (in *Scotland*) Banatia.

BAR

To Barb (*or Shave*) Tondeo, es, di, sum, ere, & part. ens. Rado, is, si, sum, ere.

A Barber, Tonsor, oris, m. Barbitonsor, oris, m. Rasor, oris, m.

A Barber Chirurgeon, Tonsor Chyrurgicus.

A little Barber, Tonstriculus, li, m.

A Barber's Shop, Barbitorium, ii. n. Tonsorium, ii. n. Tonstrina, æ, f.

A Barber's Bason, Concha Tonsoria. Pelvis Tonsoria.

A Barber's Case of Instruments, Ferramenta Tonsoria.

A Barber's pair of Scissars, Forpex, icis, m.

Belonging to a Barber, Tonsorius, a, um.

To Barb (*or dress Horses with Trappings*) Phalero, are.

Barbs (*or Horses Trappings*) Phaleræ, arum, f.

Barbed (*Trapped*) Phaleratus, a, um.

To barb (*or beard Wool*) Extremitates vellerum tondere.

A bare Plat without Corn or Grass, Glabretum, i, n.

Bardesey Isle (on the Coast of *Wales*, Adros, vel Andros, vel Andrium Edri.

Bardolph (the Family) Bardulphus, De Batonia, De Beaumois, De Belesmo.

To Bargain (*to agree upon a price*) Barganizo, are.

A Bargain, Bargania, æ, f. Chævisantia, æ, f.

A Bargaining, Baganizatio, onis, f.

A Bargain-maker, Pactor, oris, f.

Bargency (*in* Carrift *in* Scotland) *and* a *Creek there*, Berigonium, Rerigonium. Rherigonium) Rhetigonium.

A Barge, Barga, æ, f. *Spel.* 73. Bargea, æ. f. *Co. Ent.* 536.

A Barge, or Ship, for Grain. Navis frumentaria.

A Barge or Ship that Noblemen use for Pleasure, with gorgeous Chambers and other Ornaments, Navithalamus, i, m.

A Barge-man, Barcellarius, ii, m.

A Barge-mote, Bergemota, æ, f. Conventus seu Curia de Rebus metallicis. A Court belonging to Mines.

A Duty paid by Barge-men to the owner of the Ground where they tow their Barge. Towagium, ii, n.

A Bark (*Ship*) Barca, æ, f. *Spel.* 75.

A small Bark, Navicula, æ, f. 1 Fo. 135. Navigiolum, li, n. Lembunculus, li, m.

A Bark which is very light or swift of Course. Lembus, i, m. Dromo, onis, m.

A Bark-man (*the Master of the Bark*) Naviculator, oris, m.

To Bark or Pill Trees, Cortico, are. Decortico, ate.

Barked or Pilled, Delibratus, a, um.

A Barker of Trees, Delibrator, oris, m.

The Barking of a Tree, Decorticatio, onis, f.

The Bark of a Tree, Cortex, icis.

The inward Bark of a Tree, Liber, bri, m.

A little or thin Bark, Corticula, æ, f.

A Bark or Tan-house, Barkaria, æ, f. Cerdonarium, ii. n.

That hath a thick Bark, Corticosus, a, um.

Having a Rind or Bark, Corticatus, a um.

Barley, Hordeum, ei. n. pl. nom. acc. & voc. Hordea.

Barley growing upon the Mountains, Amphicaustis.

Barley-meal, Alphitera vel alphiton.

Bayley Flour dried at the Fire, and fried after it hath been soaking in the water, Polenta, æ, f.

Great Barley (*or Beer Barley*) Zea vel Zeia. Zea deglubita.

A kind of Barley, having two rows in each Ear, Calaticum hordeum.

A kind of Barley having two rows of Ears, Distichum Hordeum.

Of or belonging to Barley, Hordeaceus, a, um.

Barley Water, Ptisana, æ, f.

Barm or Yest, Spuma vel flos Cervisiæ.

A Barn, Horreum, ei, n.

A Barn for the threshing of Corn dry, Nubilar, aris, n.

A Barn-Floor, Area, æ, f. Scuria, æ, f.

A Barn for Hay, Fœnile, is, n.

A little Barn, Horreolum, li, n.

A Barn Keeper, Horriarius, ii. m.

Of a Barn, Horreatitus, a, um.

A Bar-

A Barnacle (an Instrument to set upon the Nose of an unruly Horse,) Pastomis, idis, f.

Barnet (in *Hertfordshire*) Sulloniacæ. Sullonicæ.

A Baron, Baro, onis, m. *Spel.* 76. The lowest Degree of Peerage in *England*, a Degree next to a Viscount, anciently the Lord of a Manor.

Barons or Judges of the Court of Exchequer, Barones Scaccarii.

Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer, Capitalis Baro Scaccarii Domini Regis. There are four Barons of that Court, of whom he is Principal, and the other three are his Assistants in Cases of Justice between the King and his Subjects, touching Matters appertaining to the Exchequer and the King's Revenue. Their Office is to look to the Accounts of the Prince, and to that end they have Auditors under them, as also to decide all Causes appertaining to the King's Revenue coming into the King's Revenue by any means.

A Baron of the Exchequer, Unus Baronum Scaccarii Domini Regis.

Barons of the Cinque Ports, Barones de quinque Portubus.

Barons of London, Barones Londoniæ. The Chief Magistrates of *London* were so called, before there was a Lord-Mayor, *Vide Chartam Regis Hen. tertii Conceff. Civibus London.*

A Baroness (or *Baron's* Wife) Baronissa, æ, f.

A Baronet, Baronettus, i, m. *Spel.* 88. A Degree of Honour under Peerage, that takes place of all Knights.

Belonging to a Baronet, Baronatus, a, um. 1 *Mon.* 851.

A Barony, Baronia, æ, f. The Dignity, Territory and Fee of a Baron, under which Notion are comprehended not only the Fees and Lands of Temporal Barons, but of Bishops.

To Bar (or set with Bars) Clatho, are. Pessulum foribus obdere.

A Bar or Bolt to make fast Doors or Gates. Obex, icis, m. or f. Repagulum, li, n. Rexaciculum, li, n. Pessulus, li, m.

To bar the Door, Opessulo, are. Obdere pessulum ostio.

A Bar or Lever, Vectis, is, m.

A little Bar, Pessulum, li, n.

A Bar with an Iron Point, Vectis rostratus.

A Bar to turn the wheel of a Wine press, Sucula, æ, f. Remissarius vectis.

A Cross-Bar, Clathrus, thri, m.

Cross-barred, Cancellatus, a, um.

Barred, Bolted, Oppessulatus, a, um.

To break open the Bars, Repagula convellere.

A Bar where Causes are pleaded, also a Bar to an Action, Barra, æ, f. *Co. Lit.* 372. *Ra. Ent.* 654. *Lex.* 17. Barrandum *Ra. Ent.* 691. barrata placita. *Cow.* 91. pro *præcludendum.* Bar is a word common as well to the *English* as to the *French*, of which commeth the Noun a Bar, Barra. It signifieth legally destruction for ever, or taking away for a time of the Action of him that hath a Right, it is

called a Plea in Bar, when such a Bar is pleaded. *Coke* on *Lit. l.* 3. 13. *Sect.* 708.

To Bar or Foreclose, Barro, are.

To be barred or foreclosed, Barrandum, ger.

Barred (*foreclosed*) Barratus, a, um.

Barratry, Barratia, æ, f. 8. *Co.* 36, 37. in Epistola, *Fol.* 5.

A Barrel, Cadus, i, m. Barellus, li, m. *Vet. Int.* 235. *Prynn's* Tower *Records* 185. *Ra. Ent.* 16. 204. 653. 1. *Bul.* 126. *Het.* 93. *Item Barillatus*; as *Barillatum vini continentem Jalonem*, Fl. 70. A Barrel or Vessel of Wine containing a Galon.

The Barrel of a Gun, Tormenti fistula.

A Barrel-Maker, Vietor, oris, m.

To make Barren (*to take all the Fatness or Substance of Land away*) Defrugo, are.

To wax Barren, Sterilesco, ere.

Barren, Sterilis, le.

Very Barren, Permacer, cra, crum.

Barrenly, Steriliter, adv.

Barrenness, Sterilitas, atis, f.

A Barrester at Law, Barresterius, ii, m. (*i. e.*) a Counsellor. *Vide* Apprentice of the Law.

An utter Barrester, de gradu de exteriori Barra, *&c.*

A Barretor, Barrectator, oris, m. A common Mover and exciter or maintainer of Suits, Quarrels or Parts, either in Courts or elsewhere in the Country, in Courts of Record or others, as in the County, Hundred, or other Inferiour Courts. In the Country in three manners, 1. In disturbance of the Peace, in taking or keeping of Possessions or Lands in Controversie, not only by Force, but also by Subtilty, 2. And most commonly in suppression of Truth and Right. 3. By false Inventions and sowing of Calumniations, Rumours and Reports, whereby Discord and Disquiet may grow between Neighbours. He is never quiet but at variance with one or other. The word is derived of Barret, which signifieth a Quarrel, a Bar-troubler, or Bar-offender. *Co. on Lit. l.* 3, *c.* 13. *Sect.* 701.

A common Barreter, or Bar-offender, is a common Quarreller, Mover or Maintainer of Quarrels, either in the Court or Country. Some derive it of the *French* word *Barrateur*, which signifieth a Deceiver, others of the Latin word *Baratro*, which signifieth a vile Knave, or Unthrift. Some of two legal words *Barra*, which signifieth the Bar in Courts where Causes are debated, and *Rettum*, which signifieth a Crime or Offence. He is *Seminator litium & pacis domini regis perturbator. Coke* 8. *Rep. Barret's Case. p.* 37.

Barrow River (in *Ireland*) Brigus, Birgus.

A Hand-barrow, Carrus manualis.

A Wheel-barrow, Pabo, onis, Carrus unirotis, vehiculum trusatile.

A Barrow to carry out Dung, Vecticula, æ, f.

Barrow-grease, Adeps porcina.

A Barrow Pig, Verres, is, m.

A Bar-

A Barton, Bartona, æ, f. *Spel.* 92. Bartonium, i, n. (i. e) a Court or Yard to keep Poultry in. *Prædictus C. C. per, &c. Concessisset, infeofasset & conveiasset prædicto E. H. hæred. &c. Omne illum Bartonum suum & dominicas terras, &c. Trin.* 28. *Car.* 2. *Regis Rotulo* 1999. *cum Robinson in Com. Banco in actione Conventionis fract in Cornub. inter Boscawen & Herlequer & Coke Def.*

Barwick upon Tweed (in the North) Abbrevicum, Barvicus, Barwicus, Berwicus, Borcovicum, Borcovicus, Tuesis.

BAS

Basing (in *Hampshire*) Basenga, Basingum.

A Basket, Sporta, æ, f. Calathus, m.

A Hand-basket, Corbis, is, f.

A Wicker Basket, Cista texta.

A Wicker Basket wherein Fish are kept, Fiscella, æ, f.

A Basket or Skuttle to carry Earth, Cophinus, i, m,

A Basket or Panier to carry Bread in, Panariolum, li, n.

Grape gatherers Baskets, Quali vindemiatorii.

A Basket of Osiers out of which Wine runneth when it is pressed, Qualum, li, n.

A Dust basket, Dossuaria Corbis.

A little Basket to carry Meat, Sportella cum obsoniis.

A Shoulder Basket, Corbis Dorsuaria.

A Basket (or Panier) made of Osiers, Canistrum, tri, n.

Seed Baskets, Satoria Quala.

A little Basket of Osiers, Quasillum, li, n.

A Twig Basket, Reticulus, li, m.

A Basket made of Bulrushes or such like thing, Scirpiculum, li, n.

A little Basket, Sportella, æ, f. Sportula, æ, f. Calathiscus, ci, m. Corbula, æ, f.

A Basket Bearer, Sportularius, ii, m. Circinator, oris, m. Cistifer, ri, m. Circuitor, oris, m.

A Basket Wench, Ancilla quasillaria.

A Basket Maker, Cophinarius, ii, m.

A Bason to wash Hands in, Malluvia, æ, f. Trulleum, ei, n.

A Bason to wash ones feet in, Pelvis, is, f. Pelluvia, æ, f.

Baspole Isle (on the *French* Coast) Barla.

A Male Bastard, Bastardus, i, m. Bastard is he that is born of any Woman not marrried, so that his Father is not known by the order of the Law, and therefore by the Law he is sometimes called *filius nullius*, the Son of no Man, sometimes *filius populi*, the Son of every Man, *Cui pater est populus, pater est sibi nullus & omnis. Cui pater est populus, non habet ille patrem.* The Civil Law doth Legitimate the Child born before Matrimony, as well as that which is born after: And giveth unto it Succession in the Parent's Inheritance. But to the Child born out of Matrimony, the Law of *England* alloweth no Succession.

The

The *Civilians* say, *Matrimonium subsequens tollit peccatum prius, Matrimonium subsequens legitimos facit quoad Sacerdotium* (because they are Legitimate by the Canon Law) *non quoad successionem, propter consuetudinem regni quæ se habet in contrarium.* The Bishops were instant with the Lords that they would consent, That all such as were born afore Matrimony should be Legitimate, as well as they that be born within Matrimony, as to the Succession of Inheritance; because the Church accepteth such for Legitimate. *Et omnes Comites & Barones una voce responderunt, Nolumus Leges Angliæ mutare quæ huc usque usitatæ sunt & approbatæ:* And all the Earls and Barons with one Voice answer'd, That they would not change the Laws of the Realm, which hitherto had been used and approved. If a Man take a Wife, which is great with Child by another, which was not her Husband; and after the Child is born within the Espousals then it shall be said the Child of her Husband, tho' it were but one day after the Espousals solemnized, according to that, *Pater est quem nuptiæ demonstrant*, for whose the Cow is (as is commonly said) his is the Calf also. *Smith's* Commonwealth of *England*. Terms of Law. There was an Act made *Ann.* 21. *Jacobi Regis*, to prevent the destroying and murthering of Bastard Children, and it was continued 3 *Caroli*, *c.* 4. If any Woman be delivered of any Issue, which by the Laws of this Realm should have been a Bastard, and shall endeavour by drowning or secretly burying, or any other way by her self or others to conceal the Death thereof, whether it were born alive or not, the Mother so offending shall suffer death as in case of Murder, except she can prove by one Witness at least, that the same Child was born dead. A Bastard having gotten a name by Reputation, may purchase by his reputed or known Name to him and his Heirs, although he can have no Heir, unless it be the Issue of his Body. *Coke on Lit. l.* 1. *c*, 1. *Sect.* 1. A Man makes a Lease to *B.* for Life, remainder to the eldest Issue Male of *B.* and the Heirs Males of his Body: *B.* hath Issue a Bastard Son, he shall not take the Remainder, because in the Law he is not his Issue, for *Qui ex damnato coitu nascuntur inter liberos non computentur.* The Justices of the Peace shall commit lewd Women, which have Bastards, to the House of Correction, there to be punished and set on work during the term of one whole Year, there to remain till she can put in good Sureties for her good Behaviour not to offend so again, *Septimo Jacobi c.* 4.

A Female Bastard, Bastarda, æ, f.

Bastardy, Bastardia, æ, f. *Lex.* 17. *Bract.* 12. *Spel.* 93.

To baste Meat, Degutto, are.

To baste with Lard, Lardo, are.

A basting of Meat, Liquamen, inis, n.

BAT

Battaint, (Boards of Timber ſawed, or cloven Shingles) Aſſamenta, orum.

Battained, Politus cum aſſamentis.

Baterſey (in *Surrey*) Baterſega.

To Bath, Balneo, are.

A Bath (a waſhing place, a private waſhing place) Balneum, ei, n.

Bathes (or Stews, Publick places to waſh in) Balnea, orum, n.

A warm Bath, Tepidarium, ii, n.

Warm Baths, Thermæ, arum, f. Sing. caret.

A Bath (Stew or Hot-houſe) Vaporarium, ii, n.

A Bathing Place, Balnearium, ii, n. Lavatorium, ii, n.

A little Bath, Balneolum, li, n.

A place to bath in cold waters, Frigidaria Cella.

A Bathing Veſſel to waſh in, Baptiſterium, ii, n. Labrum, ri, n.

A place where Men laid their Clothes when they bathed, Conſternium, ii, n.

He that for a Reward keepeth the Clothes of them that be in Baths, Capſarius, ii, m.

A Bath-keeper (the Maſter of the Bath) Balneator, oris, m. Balneanus, ni, m.

A Miſtreſs (or Dame) of the Bath, Balneatrix, icis, f.

The Biſhop of Bath *and* Wells, Epiſcopus Bathonienſis & Wellenſis.

Money paid paid for going into the Bath, Balneaticum, ci. n. Balneare, ris, n.

Pertaining or ſerving to Baths, Balnearius, a, um.

Bath City (in *Somerſetſhire*) Aquæ Calidæ, Aquæ ſolis, Badiza, Balnea, Batha, Bathonia.

Battle Abby (in *Suſſex*) Monaſterium de bello.

A Battle, Prælium, ii, n.

To join a Battle (to fight a Battle) Confligo, is, xi, ctum, ere. in Prelium deſcendere. Signa conferre. Collatis ſignis pugnare. Prælia conſerere. Audere Prælium.

To bid Battle, Bellum indicere.

To begin Battle, Velitor, aris.

To ſet in Battle Array, Inſtituere aciem.

To march in Battle Array, Quadrato agmine ire.

In Battle Array, Turmatim, adv.

A ſet Battle, Pugna ſtataria.

The beginning of a Battle, Velitatio, onis, f. Pugnæ prælusio.

A Sea Battle, Naumachia, æ, f. Pugna Navalis.

To fight hand to hand with his Enemy, Confligere manu cum hoſte.

A Battle between two, Duellum, li, n.

Of a Battle, Præliaris.

A little Battle, Præliolum, li, n.

A Battle waged between light harneſſed Men, Pugna velitaris.

A Battle wherein they that before had gotten the Victory are now overcome, Oſculana Pugna.

A Battle before a City or Town, Bellum antarium.

An Onset in Battle, Impressio, onis, f.

The second ward in a Battle where both noble and common Soldiers are, Principia, orum, n.

The Wing of a Battle, Cornu, indecl.

He that is sent out before the Battle to defie or provoke the Enemy, Emissarius, ii, m.

Battles (or Idots) in Colleges or Inns of Chancery, Refectus, uum, pl.

Battlements or Pinnacles in Walls, Murorum summitates. Minæ, arum, f. Minæ murorum. Pinnæ muri.

To batter or beat down with great Guns, Pulso, are Concutio, is, ssi, sum, ere. Confringo, is, egi, actum, ere. Quasso, are.

To batter downright, Quatere mænia Tormentis.

A Batterer, Pulsator, oris, m.

A Battering, Concusso, onis, f. Verberatio, onis, f.

Battered, Quassatus, a, um. Lapidatus, a, um.

A Battery, Ruina fenestra.

A Battery (Bulwark) Agger, eris, m.

A Battery, Batteria, æ, f. *Spel.* 93. *Fle.* 65. Veberatio, onis, f. Battery is the wrongful beating of one; but if a Man will take away my Goods, I may lay my Hands upon him and disturb him, and if he will not leave, I may beat him, rather than he shall carry them away, for that is no wrongful beating, Menacing beginneth the breach of Peace, Assaulting increaseth it, and Battery accomplisheth it. *Dalt. Inst. of P.*

B A Y

A Bay of Building, Baia, æ, f. *Co. Ent.* 707. Mensura viginti quatuor pedum.

A Bay (Road for Ships to rest in) Statio, onis, f. Statio navium.

A Bay (Creek) Sinus, us, m.

A Bay (Dam) Pila, æ, f. Moles, is, f.

Baynards Castle (in *London*) Bainardi Castellum.

Bays (Cloath) Pannus baius. Pannus villosus.

B E A

A Beach (or Sea shore) Acta, æ, f. Littus, oris, n.

A Beacon (or Becon) Specula, æ, f.

A burning Becon, Trulla ferrea, ignis speculatorius.

Beacons, Signæ, arum, f.

To watch a Beacon, Observare de specula, speculor, aris.

A Watcher at a Becon, Speculator, oris, m. Excubitor, oris, m.

Beaconage, Beconagium, ii, n. *Spel.* 94. *Money paid for maintenance of a Beacon.*

A Bead, Sphærula, æ, f.

A Necklace of Beads, Monile ex gemmulis.

A String of Beads for the Arm, Armilla, æ, f.

A Beadle, Bedellus, i, m.

A beadellary, Bedellaria, æ, f. *Lex.* 18. *Ra. Ent.* 191. 8 *Co.* 11. 2. *Ra.* 73.

A Beadel in Universities, Accensus, i, m.

A beadle of Beggars or Bridewell, Fustuarius, ii, m. Flagellarius, ii, m.

A Beagle, Catellus venaticus, Catulus sagax.

The beak or head of a Ship, Extremitas proræ.

A Beak, Nib or Bill of a Fowl, Rostrum, i, n.

Beaked, Rostratus, a, um.

A Beam (or great piece of Timber) Trabs, bis, f.

The principal Beam of an House, Lacunar, aris, n.

The wind Beam of an House Columen, inis.

A Beam which hangeth with Candles in a Merchant's Hall, Lacunaria, æ, f.

The Beam of a Crane about which the Rope is twisted in drawing any thing up, Sucula, æ, f.

A Weaver's turning Beam, Insubula, æ, f.

A Yarn Beam, or Weaver's Beam, Licitorium, ii, n. Jugum, i, n.

The Beam of a Wain or draught Tree whereon the Yoke hangeth, Temo, onis, m.

The Beam between Coach-horses, Limo, onis, m.

The Beam of a Balance, Bilanx, ncis.

The laying of Beams or Rafters from one Wall to another, Immissum, si, n.

The end of the Beams that appear under the Walls of a House, Proceres, um, m.

A Wind beam, or Draw beam, Ergata, æ, f.

Beams joyned together with divers Pieces, Trabes compactiles.

Well wrought Beams, Trabes evergantæ.

Belonging to a Beam, Trabalis, le.

That is made of a Beam or Rafter, Trabicus, a, um. Trabatius, a, um.

A Bean, Faba, æ, f.

A little Bean, Fabula, æ, f.

A French-bean, Phaseolus, li. m.

The black of a Bean being like an Eye, Hilum, i, n. Fabæ hilum, nigrum in summa faba.

A Bean-cod, Siliqua.

A Bean-stalk or Husk, Fabæ tunica vel concha. Valvulus, li, m. Operculamentum, ti, n.

A Bean-stalk, Fabale, lis, Fabacium, ii, n.

Bean Haulm or Straw, Stipula fabalis. Fabago, inis, f.

Bean-chaff, Fabulum, li, n.

A Bean cake, Fabacia, æ, f.

Bean Meal, Lomentum, ti, n.

A Bean-plat (or place where Beans grow) Fabetum, ti, n.

A Bean bruised, broken or sprouting in the Ground, Faba fresa vel fressa.

Bean pottage or buttered Beans, Conchis, is, f.

Bean Castle (in *Scotland*) Binatia.

To bear (or carry) Bajulo.

A bearer (porter) Corbulo, onis, m.

That beareth or supporteth any thing, Sustentaculum, li, n. Fulcrum, cri, n.

That bears a great burthen on his Back, Dorsuarius, a, um. Dossuarius, a, um. From thence comes the *English* word (Dossers.)

To bear Arms against, Ferre arma contra.

A Bear, Ursus, i, m.

A she Bear, Ursa, æ, f.

A sea Bear, Ursus marinus.

A little Bear, Ursulus, li, m.

A little she Bear, Ursula, æ, f.

A Bear-baiting, Ursi cum cane certamen.

A Bear-dog, Canis ursarius.

A Bearward, Ursarius, ii, m.

A Beard, Barba, æ, f.

A great Beard, Barba promissa.

A little Beard, Barbula, æ, f.

A Goat's Beard, Spirillum, li, n.

The beard of Corn, Spica, æ, f. Arista, æ, f.

To turn Beast into rank Corn to feed, Impesco, cis, ere. Impescere in lætam segetem.

All kind of Beasts, Pecus, oris, n.

A Beast, Bestia, æ, f.

A great and terrible Beast, Bellua, æ, f.

A little Beast, Bestiola, æ, f.

A wild Beast, Fera, æ, f.

A tame Beast, Bestia domestica.

An Herd of Beasts, Pecuare, n. Sing. pl. Pecuaria, orum. Armentum, ti, n.

A Beast for service, Jumentum, ti, n. Vehilla, æ, f.

Beasts of Chace, Feræ Campestres.

Beasts of Forests, Feræ Sylvestres.

Beasts yoked or coupled together, Bijugi, orum, n.

The shoulder of a Beast, Armus, mi, m.

Of a Beast, Bestiarius, a, um.

Belonging to Beasts, Bestialis, le.

A keeper or breeder of Beasts, Pecuarius, ii, m.

A place where Beasts are kept, Bestiarium, ii, n.

A pasture or place where Beasts go, Pecuaria, æ, f.

A Tax within a Forest to be paid for horned Beasts, Horngelda, æ, f.

A description or painting of Beasts, Zoographia, æ, f.

To beat (or smite) Cædo, cecidi, cæsum. Verbero, are.

To beat black and blue, Sugillo, are.

To beat to the Ground, Affligo, is, xi, ctum. Affligere ad Terram.

To beat to death, Oblido, dis, di, sum, ere.

To beat with the Fist, Alapizo.

To beat with a Staff or Cudgel, Fustigo, are.

To beat back, Repello, is, puli, pulsum, ere.

To beat or bruise any thing to make it longer, less or thinner, Procudo, is, di, sum, ere.

To beat out, Extero, is, trivi, tritum, ere.

To beat down, Demolio, is, ivi, ire.

To beat down Walls, Exparieto, are.

To beat with a Hammer, Pertundo, dis, tudi, tusum, ere.

To beat on an Anvil, Acudo, is, di, sum, ere.

To beat or pound in Mortar, Tundo, is, tutudi, sum, ere.

To beat or knock at the Door, Pulso, are.

To beat a Parley, Tympani signo ad colloquium evocare.

To beat as the Waves, Illido, is, si, sum, ere.

To be beat, smitten or knocked, Vapulo, are.

To be beaten to the Ground, Collabefio, is, eri.

Beaten, smitten or knocked, Verberatus, a, um.

Beaten much, or sore beaten, Conflictatus, a, um.

Beaten black and blue, Sugillatus, a, um.

Beaten with a Staff, Fustigatus, a, um.

Beaten back, Repercussus, a, um.

Beaten to Death, Oblisus, a, um. Occisus, a, um.

Beaten out, Excussus, a, um.

Beaten down, Disturbatus, a, um.

Beaten or stamped together, Stipatus, a, um.

A Beater, Verberator, oris, m.

A Beater out of any Work, Excusor, oris, m.

A beating, Verberatio, onis, f.

A beating of one thing against another, Collisio, onis, f.

A beating against, Illisus, ûs, m.

A beating down, Demolitio, onis, f.

A beating black and blue, Sugillatio, onis, f.

A beating back, Repercussio, onis, f.

A beating with a Cudgel or Staff, Defustigatio, onis, f. Fustigatio, onis, f.

A beating stock, Subiculum, li, n.

Beaufoe (the Family) De Bello Fago.

Beauchamp (the Family) De Bello Campo.

Beaumont (the Family) De bello Monte.

Beaupre (the Family) De Bello Prato. De Bensto. De Beverlaco.

B E C

Because, Quia, quoniam.

Because of, Ergo, prout.

B E D.

A Bed, Lectus, ti, m. Cubile, lis, n.

A Truckle bed, Parabystum, i, n. Forulus, li, m.

A Flock-bed, Culcitra, æ, f. Culcitra tomentitia.

A Feather-bed, Pulvinus, ni, m. Culcitra Plumea.

A short Bed, Camina, æ, f.

A Bride-bed, Torus, ri, m. Lectus genialis.

A little Bed or Pallet, Lectulus, li, m.

A Bed furnished, Lectus apparatus.

A Bedstead, Fulcrum, i, n. Sponda, æ, f.

A Bed maker, Lectarius, ii, m. Clinopegus, i, m. Lectistrator, oris, m.

A Bed chamber, Cubiculum, li, n. Dormitorium, ii, n.

Bedcloaths, as Sheets, Blankets and Coverlets, Stragulum, li, n. Lodix, icis, f. Torale, lis, n. Strata, orum, n. Lectualia, n. pl. Fascia Lecti.

Bed-staves, Bacilli tornati.

A Bed's tester, Conopeum, ei, n.

The valence of a Bed, Ornamenta pro Lecto.

Bed-time, Canticinium, ii, n.

A Bed in a Garden (a Bed for Herbs) Areola, æ, f.

A Leek-bed, Porrina, æ, f.

A Bed-fellow, Consors Lecti.

Bedford (in Bedfordshire) Bedfordia, Bedefordia, Budeforda, Lactodorum, Lactodurum, Lactorodum, Lactorudum.

Bed rid, or so weak that one cannot rise, Clinicus, ci.

A Bedlam (or mad body) Insanus, a, um. Furiosus, a, um.

Bedlam (a place where mad persons and such as are out of their wits be kept and bound, or the Bed or Chamber whereon they fling and tumble themselves) Gyrgathus, i, m.

BEE

A Bee, Apes, is, f.

A little Bee, Apicula, æ, f.

Young Bees before they fly, Nymphæ, arum, f. Apum pulli.

The Sting of a Bee, Aculeus, ei, m.

A Bee-master, Apiarius, ii, m. Mellarius, ii, m.

A Bee-hive, Alvearium, ii, n. Apiarium, ii, n. Castra Cerea.

A place where Bee-hives are set, Mellarium, ii, n.

A swarm of Bees, Examen, inis, n.

Fit for Bees, Apianus, a, um.

The driving of the Bee-hives to make Honey, also the time when it is done, Mellatio, onis, f.

Bees Wax, Cera, æ, f.

A Beech-tree, Fagus, i, f.

A Grove of Beeches, Faginetum, i, n.

Collared Beef, Tucetum, i, n.

Beef, Caro bubula vel bovina.

Beer, Cervisia lupulata. Potus lupulatus.

Strong beer, Cervisia lupulata, fortis vel primaria.

Small beer, Cervisia lupulata, tenuis vel secundaria.

Beer-vessels, Dolia Cervisiaria.

A Beetle, Malleus ligneus, tudes, itis, m.

A paving Beetle, Pavicula, æ, f.

A little Beetle, Tudicula, æ, f.

BEF

Before (in time) Ante, præp.

Before that, Antequam.

Before (or in presence) Coram, præp.

Before this time, Antehac.

A little before, Paulo ante.

BEG

To beget (or Ingender) Procreo, are. Genero, are.

To be Begotten, Gignor, eris.

Begotten (or ingendred) Genitus, a, um. Procreatus, a, um.

A son lawfully Begotten, Mulieratus filius.

To begin, Incipio, cepi, eptum.

A Beginning, Commensatio, onis, f.

In the Beginning, In principio.

At the Beginning, Primo.

BEH

To behead, Decapito, are. Decollo, are.

To be beheaded, Obtruncor, aris. Plector vel Mulctor capite.

Beheaded, Decollatus, a, um.

A beheading, Decollatio, onis, f. Truncatio, onis, f.

Behind in Payment, Aretro.

Behind and unpaid, Aretro & Insolutus.

Behind a House, Pone domum.

Behoof, Interesse, opus.

It behoveth, Oportet.

BEL

To believe or give credit unto, Credo, is, didi, tum.

That is believed, Creditus, a, um.

Not to be believed (Incredible) Incredibilis, le. Fidei absonum.

That cannot be belived as a Witness, Intestabilis, le.

Beldesert (in *Warwickshire.*) Bello desertum, Bellus locus, Beaudsert.

Belinsgate, Belinus sinus.

Bellow (the Family) De Bella Aqua.

Belvoir *or* Beavoir *Castle, or near it* (in *Lincolnshire.*) Margidunum, Margitudum.

A Bell, Campana, æ, f.

A little Bell, Tintinnabulum, li, n. Campanula, æ, f.

A Passing-bell, Mortinola, æ, f.

A Bell (or Chime-keeper) Nolæ curator.

A Bell Founder, Campanarius, ii, m. Fusor aramentarius.

The Clapper of a Bell, Nolæ malleus.

A Bell Frame, Fabrica campanæ.

A Bellfrey, Campanile, is, n.

A Bell Tower, (or Steeple) Basilica, æ, f. Pyramis, idis, f. Turris fastigata.

The Bell-weather that goes before the Flock, Sectarius vervex.

Bellows to blow the Fire with, Follis, is, m.

A pair of Bellows, Par follium.

The Nose of the Bellows, Acrophysium, ii, n. Crater follis.

Smith's Bellows, Follis fabrilis.

A Belly (or Paunch) Venter, tris, m.

A little Belly, Ventriculus, li, m.

The Belly of a Swine stuffed, Scrutellus, li, m. Sartutillus, li, m.

The outward part of the Belly from the Bulk down to the Privy Members, Epigastrium, ii, n. Abdomen, inis, n.

The fore part of the Belly and Sides about the short Ribs, and about the Navel, under the which lieth the Liver and the Spleen, Hypochondria, orum, n.

The pain of the Belly or Womb, Hysteralgia, æ, f. Tormina, um, n.

Troubled with the Belly-ach, Alvinus, a, um.

That ingendereth pain in the Belly, Torminalis, le.

To belong (or appertain to) Pertineo, es, ui, tum, ere.

It belongeth (or appertaineth) Pertinet.

A Belt (or Girdle) Balteum, ei, n. Cingulus, li, m. Subcingulum, i, n.

A Belt or Sword girdle, Lumbare, ris, n. Lumbatorium, ii, n.

BEN.

A Bench (or Form to sit upon) Scamnum, i, n.

A little Bench (or Form) Scamnulum, i, n.

Done with Benches one by another, Scamnatus, a, um.

A Bench (or Seat of Judgment) Bancus, i, m. Bank is a *Saxon* Word, and signifieth a Bench, or high Seat, or a Tribunal, and is properly applied to the Justices of the Court of Common Pleas, because the Justices of that Court sit there in a certain place, and legal Records term them *Justiciarii de Banco:* Another Court there is called the *King's Bench*, both because the Records of that Court are styled *Coram Rege*, and because Kings in former times have often Personally sate there.

Benches (in a Barge or Ship) for the Rowers, Transtra, orum, n.

To bend (Crook or Bow) Curvo, are. Flecto, is, xi, xum, ere.

To bend like a Bow, Arcuo, are.

To bend backward, Recurvo, are.

To bend forwards, Proclino, are.

To bend a little or incline, Acquiniscò, is, xi, ere.

To cause to bend or lean to, Annectò, xi, is, um.

Bending to, Inclinans, tis, P.

Bending down on every side, Convexus, a, um.

Bending forward, Vergens, tis, P.

Bending from (or downward) Declivis, ve.

Bending (or leaning) Innitens, tis, P.

Bent or bowed, Tensus, a, um. Curvatus, a, um.

Bent many ways, Sinuatus, a, um,

Bent like a Bow, Arcuatus, a, um.

Bent backward, Recurvus, a, um.

Bent to, Projectus, a, um.

A bending or bowing, Curvatio, onis, f.

A bending from or downwards, Declinatio, onis, f.

Bending forwards, Proclinatio, onis, f.

Bending downwards or unto, Inclinatio, onis, f.

Bendings or Turnings, Diverticula, orum, n.

A bending round about, Circumflexio, onis, f.

A place bending downward, Reclinatorium, ii, n.

The bending down of any thing, Clivum, i, n.

The bending of a Board or Table, Tabulæ vel Mensæ clivus.

That cannot be bent, Inflexibilis, le.

Easie to bend, Flexibilis, le.

Bending wise, Accline, adv.

Bent like a Bow, Arcuatim, adv.

Beneath (or that is beneath) Inferus, a, um.

Beneath, Infra, subter, *&c.*

From beneath, Inferne, adv.

A be-

A Benefice, Beneficium, ii, n.

Beneficed, Beneficiatus, a, um. Beneficiarentur, *Ra. Ent.* 599.

The Gift of a Benefice by a Bishop, which he hath in his own Right or Patronage, Collatio Benefici.

The voidance of an Ecclesiastical Benefice by promotion of the Incumbent, Cessio, onis, f.

A Benefice which being void, is committed to the care of another Clerk to supply the Cure till it be full, Commenda, æ, f.

Benefit of Clergy, Beneficium Clericale.

Benovolence, Benevolentia, æ, f. It is used for a voluntary Gratuity given by the Subject to the King. *Vid.* 11 *H.* 7. *c.* 10. & 13 *Car.* 2. *c.* 4. & *Co. lib.* 12. *fo.* 119, 120.

BES

Besides, Præter, juxta.

Besides that, Præterquam.

To Besiege (beset or environ) Obsideo, es, edi, ssum, ere. Oppugno, are.

Besieged, Obsessus, a, um. Oppugnatus, a, um.

A Besieger (he that layeth siege) Obsessor, oris, m. Oppugnator, oris, m.

A Besieging, Obsessus, ûs, m. Obsidium, ii, n.

A rendring up of the Place besieged, Deditio, onis, f.

A Besom (or Broom to sweep Houses withal) Scopæ, arum, f.

Best, Optimus, a, um.

BER

Bergeney (in *Scotland*) Berigonium.

Berkeley (in *Gloucestershire*) Bercheleia, Berklea.

Berking (in *Essex*) Berechingum.

Berkshire, Bearrocscira, Berceia, Berkeria, Bercheria.

Of Berkshire, Berchensis, Beruchensis.

Berkshire *Men*, Attrebatii.

Bermondsey (in *Surrey*) Bermundi insula.

Bernards *Castle* (in the Bishoprick of *Durham*) Bernardi Castellum.

A Berry, Bacca, æ, f.

A little Berry, Baccula, æ, f.

BET

To betake (or commit and deliver) Trado, is, didi, itum, ere.

To Betray, Prodo, dis, didi, ditum, ere.

Betrayed, Proditus a, um.

A Betrayer, Proditor, oris, m.

A Betraying, Proditio, onis, f.

To Betroth (or Promise in Marriage) Despondeo, es, di, sum, ere.

Betrothed (or ingaged by Fealty) Affidatus, a, um.

To be Bethrothed to a Woman, Affidare mulierem.

The Betrothing of a Woman, Affidatio, onis, f.

To make better, Emendo, are.

Made better, Emendatus, a, um.

It is better, Præstat.

The

The better Right, Superior causa.

A better Bargain, Potior conditio.

Better, Melior & hoc melius. Melius, adv.

Between, Inter, Præp.

BEV

Beverly (in *Yorkshire*) Beverlea, Fibrilega, Fibrolega, Petuaria Parisiorum.

Of Beverley, Beverlacensis.

BEY

To go beyond, Transeo, is, ivi, itum, ire.

Beyond the Sea, Transmarinus, a, um.

Beyond, Ultra, trans.

BIB

A Bib (or Mucketer set on a Child's Breast) Fascia, æ, f. Fasciola pectoralis.

BIG

Big with Young, Fœtus, a, um. Prægnans, ntis.

Bigamy, Bigamia, æ, f. A double Marriage, or the Marriage of two Wives. It is used as an Impediment to be a Clerk, *Anno* 4 *E.* 1, 5. but that is abolished by 1 *E.* 6. *c.* 12, & 18 *El. c.* 7. which allows to all Men that can read as Clerks (tho' not within Orders) the Benefit of the Clergy, in case of Felony, not especially excepted by some other Statute.

BIL

Biland (in *Yorkshire*) Bellelanda.

To break-out or cause to break out into a Bile, Ulcero, are.

A Bile (*or Ulcer*) Ulcus, eris, n. Phyma, atis, n.

A breaking out into Biles, Ulceratio, onis, f.

Full of Biles, Ulcerosus, a, um.

The Ach of a Bile, Ulceris ustus.

A Bill is when one of the Parties, &c. vide Heath's Maxims. Page 212.

A Bill (*Obligatory or Declaratory*) Billa, æ, f. A Declaration, a Bill of Charges. *West. Symbol. Tit. supplicationes.*

The Bill is true, Billa Vera. The Grand Inquest write *Billa Vera* upon all Bills presented to them which they find, and *Ignoramus* upon all those Bills they do not find, or give any order to it.

A Bill (*or Billet of delivery of a Writ*, Billettum, i, n. *Stat. de West.* 2. 39. *Ry.* 121. *Fle.* 151.

A Bill of Exchange, Billa Excambii.

To set a Bill on a thing to be sold, Proscribo, psi, ptum.

A Bill (*or Hook*) Falx, cis, f.

An Hedging Bill, Runca, æ, f.

A little

A little Bill (or Hook) Falcula, æ, f.

A Bill to lop Trees, Falx arboraria, vel Sylvatica.

A Twy-Bill, Bipennis, is, f.

A Bill-man (he that useth a Bill) Falcarius, ii, m.

Pertaining to a Bill, Falcarius, a, um.

To thrust in the Bill, or Beak as Birds do, Rostro, are. Rostrum impingere.

That hath a Bill, Rostratus, a, um.

A Bill or Beak, Rostrum, tri, n.

A Billet (or Shide of Wood) Truncus, ci. m. Bacillus, li, m. Talea, æ, f.

Billets of Gold, Massa auri.

BIN.

Binchester (*in the Bishoprick of* Durham) Bimonium. Binonium. Binovia. Binovium. Viconia. Vinonium. Vinovia. Vinovium.

To bind (or tye up) Ligo, are.

To bind or fasten to something, Astringo, is, xi, ictum.

To bind together, Colligo, are.

To bind by Covenant, Obligo, are.

To bind or fasten underneath, Subligo, are.

To bind one's Legs, Præpedio, is, ivi, itum, ire.

To bind upon another thing, Superalligo, are.

To bind hard, or tye fast, Religo, are.

To bind with Twigs as Coopers do Vessels, Vieo, es, evi, etum, ere.

To bind up as Women do their Hair, Texo, is, ui, vel, xi, xtum, ere.

To bind one by Oath to do Service, Obstringo, is, xi, ctum, ere.

To bind one with an earnest penny, Obæro, are.

To bind himself by Promise to do or perform a thing, Stipulor, aris.

To bind a Vine, Palmo, are.

A Binding (or Tying) Ligatio, onis, f.

A Binding or Tying together, Colligatio, onis, f.

A Binding by Covenant, Obligatio, onis, f.

A Binder (one that bindeth or tyeth) Alligator, oris, m,

A Bin (or Hutch to keep Chippings of Bread in) Mactra, æ, f. Cerialum, li, n.

BIR

A Birch-tree, Betula, æ, f.

A Bird, Avis, is, f.

A great Bird, Ales, itis, c. a.

A little Bird, Avicula, æ, f.

A young Bird, Avis Pullus.

Young Birds unfeathered, Implumes Pulli.

Birds that cannot fly, Involucres Pulli.

A Bird-Cage, Volucritium, ii, n.

A Woody place where Birds haunt, Aviarium, ii. n.

A Birding Net, Rete aucupatorium.

Bird lime, Viſcum, ci, n. pl. caret.

To go a Birding, Aucupor, aris.

A Bird-Catcher, Auceps, upis, c.

A Birding (or Fowling) Aucupatio, onis, i.

A Birding Place, Aucupium, ii, n.

The Birds gotten by Fowling, Aucupia, orum.

Fit or appertaining to take Birds, Aucupatorius, a, um.

Belonging to Birds, Avitius, a, um.

A Bird-keeper, Aviarius, ii, m.

A Bird-Merchant, Avicularius, ii, m.

Carrying Birds, Avigerulus, a, um.

To pull Birds, Aves deplumare.

To draw Birds, Aves Exenterare.

The Birth of a Child, Nativitas, atis, f. Partus, us, f.

One's Birth-day, Dies Primigenius. Natalis dies.

Birth (the After-birth) Secundinæ, arum, f.

Untimely Birth, Abortus, us, m, Abortivum, vi, n.

That cauſeth untimely Birth, Abortum facere.

That Birth which is caſt forth by Medicines, Aborſus venter.

By Birth, Natu. Abl. Sing.

Birth-right (or Elderſhip) Eiſnecia, æ, f. *Law-term.*

BIS.

Biſham (in Berkſhire) Biſhmum, Buſtelli domus.

A Biſhop, Epiſcopus, pi, m.

A Biſhop of a Chief City, Metropolitanus, i, m.

To become a Biſhop, Epiſcopor, aris.

A Biſhop's Vicar, or Suffragan, Suffraganeus, ei, m. Epiſcopi Vicarius.

A Biſhop's Houſe or Manſion-Palace, Epiſcoparium, ii, n.

A Biſhop's Place without the Wall, joyning to the City, Proximum, mi, n.

A Biſhoprick, Epiſcopatus, us, m.

The Biſhop's Dignity, Patriarchatus, us, m.

A Biſhop's Mitre, Mitra, æ, f.

Of a Biſhop, Epiſcopalis, le.

Deckt with a Biſhop's Mitre, Infulatus, a, um.

The Biſhoprick of the Hebrides and of Man-Iſle, Sodorenſis.

Biſket, Panis nauticus, Panis biſcoctus.

Biſſextile, Biſſextilis, le. Leap-year, ſo call'd, becauſe the ſixth Calends of *March* are in that Year twice reckon'd *(viz.)* on the 24*th* and 23*d* of *February*, ſo that Leap-Year hath one Day more than other Years, and is obſerv'd every Fourth Year; and to prevent all Doubts and Ambiguities that might ariſe thereupon, it is provided by the Stat. *de Anno Biſſextili*, 21. *H.* 3. That the Day increaſing in the Leap-Year, and the Day next before, ſhall be accounted for one Day, *&c. vid. Dyer* 17 *El.* 345.

BIT

A Bitch, Canis Fœmina.

A Bitch with Puppy, Canis Prægnans.

To Bite, Mordeo, es, momordi, ſum, ere.

To bite off, Demordeo, es, di, ſum, ere.

To bite to the Quick, Admordeo, es, di, ſum, ere.

To bite by the Hair, Obmordeo, es, di, ſum, ere.

To bite again, Remordo, es, di, ſum, ere.

To bite ſoftly or privately, Submordeo, es, di, ſum, ere.

To bite often, Morſito, are.

To hurt by biting, Mordico, are,

To be bitten, Mordeor, eris.

Bitten, Morſus, a, um.

Bitten round about, Ambeſus, a, um.

A Biting, Morſus, us, m.

A bite with the Teeth, Morſus, us, m.

Biting hard, Mordicùs, adv.

Biting, Mordax, acis.

Very biting, Mordaciſſimus, a, um.

That is apt to bite, Morſilis, le.

Biting one another, Morſicatim, adv.

Bitingly, Mordiciter, adv.

A Bit (or Morſel) Bolus, li, m. Fruſtum, ti, n. Morſellum, li. n.

A little Bit, Buccella, æ, f. Morſiuncula, æ, f.

A Bit (or Snaffle) Chamus, i, m.

Belonging to a Bit, Salinaris, re,

The Bit of a Bridle, Lupatum, ti, n. Lupus, pi, m.

The part of the Bit which is put into the Horſe's Mouth, Orea, æ, f.

The ſharp part of a Bit writhen like the Scales of a Fiſh, Squamata, æ, f.

To make Bitter, or Sour, Acerbo, are. Amarico, are.

To wax Bitter, Inamareſco, is, ere.

Bitterneſs, Amaror, oris, m. Amarities, ei, f. Amaritudo, inis, f. amarulentia, æ, f.

Bitter, Amarus, a, um.

Full of Bitterneſs, Amaracoſus, a, um.

Very bitter, Amarulentus, a, um.

Somewhat bitter, Subamarus, a, um.

Moſt bitterly, Amariſſimè, adv.

BLA

To make Black, Denigro, are. Nigrefacio, is, ere.

Shoe-makers Black, Atramentum ſutorium.

To become Black, Nigreo, es, ui, ere.

To wax Black, Nigreſco, is, ui, ere.

To be ſomewhat Black, Nigrico, are,

A making Black, Denigratura, æ. f.

Made Black, Atratus, a, um.

Blackneſs, Nigredo, inis, f.

Black, Niger, a, um.

Black and Blue, Lividus, a, um.

Very Black, Perniger, gra, grum.

Somewhat Black, Subniger, gra, grum.

Half Black and Blue, Sublividus, a, um.

Of a Black Colour, Atricolor, oris, Adj.

Having Black interlaced with other Colours, Internigrans, tis, Partic.

Cole Black, Melanius, a, um. Anthracinus, a, um.

Black as Soot, or with Soot, Fuligineus, a, um.

A Black-more, Æthiops, opis, m.

A Black-bird, Merula, æ, f.

Blackmore (*in the North riding in* Yorkshire) Blacarhora.

Blackney (in *Norfolk*) Nigeria.

Blackwater River (in *Essex*) Idumanum æstuarium. Idumanus fluvius.

Growing to a Blade, Herbescens, ntis.

The Blades (or Wheel) to wind Thread with, Girgillus, li, m.

The Breast Blade (or the Bone above the Mouth of the Stomach) Os Ensiforme.

The Shoulder-blade, Scapula, æ, f.

A Blade of Corn, Culmus, i, m.

A Bladder, Vesica, æ, f.

A little Bladder, Vesicula, æ, f.

A Bladder blown or puffed up, Utris.

The Gall-Bladder, Vesicula fellis.

To blame (or lay the fault upon one) Imputo, are. Culpo, are.

To blame again one that rebuketh us, Retaxo, are.

To blame in words, Premo, is, ssi, ssum, ere.

To be blamed, Arguor.

Blamed, Culpatus, a, um.

A Blamer (or Reprehender) Criminator, oris, m. Reprehensor, oris, m.

Blame (or Fault) Crimen, inis, n.

A blaming (or reprehending) Criminatio, onis, f. Reprehensio, onis, m.

Blameableness, Noxietas, atis, f.

Blameful (or culpable) Noxius, a, um.

Worthy of Blame, Culpabilis, le.

Blameless (or faultless) Inculpatus, a, um.

Blamelessly (or without Blame) Inculpatè.

Blank-Castle (in *Monmouthshire*) Blancum Castrum.

To blanch (or pull off the Rind or Pill), Reglubo, is, bi, bitum, ere. Excorio, are.

To Blanch or make White, Dealbo, are.

The Blanching of Mason's Work, Albivium, ii, n.

Blanched Almonds, Amygdala dealbata.

Blanch (or White Coat) Leucon.

Blanford (in *Dorsetshire*) Blancoforda.

A Blank, an unluckly cast, Jactus Supinus.

Blanks, Spacia.

A Blanket, Stragulum, li, n. Lodix, icis, f.

A little Blanket, Lodicula, æ, f.

Childrens Blankets, Cunabula, orum, n.

A pair of Blankets, Par lodicum lanearum.

To Blaspheme, (Curse or speak Evil of) Blasphemo, are.

Blas-

Blasphemy (*or ill report*) Blasphemia, æ, f.

A blasphemer, Blasphemus, i, m.

Blasphemously, Blasphemè, adv.

To blasten (*or sear*) Fulguro, are. Uro, is, ssi, stum, ere.

To be blasted, Fulminor, aris.

Blasted, Fulguratus, a, um.

A blasting or striking with a Planet, Sideratio, onis, f.

A blasting in Corn or Trees, Uredo, inis, f.

A blasting with Lightning, Fulgurium, ii, n.

A blast of Wind, Ventus, ti, m. Flatus, us, m.

A blast that over-throweth Trees and Houses, Prostratus, us, m.

A great blast of Wind, Perflatus, us, m.

A blast of Wind turned from the Earth upward, Turbo, inis, m.

A contrary Blast, Reflatus, us, m.

A blast (*or sound of an Instrument*) Flamen, inis, n.

Much blasted, Rubiginosus, a, um.

To blaze abroad, Divulgo, are.

To blaze out as Fire, Efflammino, are.

The blaze (*or blast*) *of Fire*, Flamma, æ, f.

A blazing-star, Cometa, æ, m.

A blazer of Fame abroad, Famigerulus, li, m.

B L E.

To bleach in the Sun (*or make Cloaths white abroad in the Sun*) Dealbo, are.

A bleaching in the Sun, Dealbatio, onis, f.

A bleaching place, Insolatorium, ii, n.

Blear-ey'd, Lippus, a, um.

To bleed, Sanguino, are.

A bleeding, Fluxio, onis, f. cursus sanguinis.

Bleeding at the Nose, Narium profluvium. Sanguinis è Naribus eruptio.

Bleeding that cometh by opening the end of a Vein, Anastomosis.

To blemish (*or spot*), Maculo, are.

Blemished (*or spotted*) Maculatus, a, um.

A Blemish (*or spot*) Macula, æ, f.

A Blemish (*or spot to one's Credit*) Infamia, æ, f. Maculatio, onis, f.

Great Blemishes (*or spots*) Tubera, orum, n.

A small Blemish (*or spot*) Labecula, æ, f.

Full of Blemishes, Maculosus, a, um.

To blew (*or black and blew*) Liveo, es, ere.

Blew (*or blew of Colour*) Lividus, a, um. Cæruleus, a, um.

B L I

Blindness or dimness of Sight, Cæcitas, atis, f.

Pur-blind, Myops.

Pur-blindness, Myopia, æ, f.

Stark-blind, Cæcus, a, um.

To make blind, Cæco, are.

Blind born, Cæcigenus, a, um.

Blind in one Eye, (*or having but one*

one Eye) Monoculus, li, m. Luſcus, ci, m.

Half blind, Cæcutiens, ntis, Partic.

Sand-blind, Nyctilops, Luſcoſus, a, um.

Blith River (in *Staffordſhire*, and another in *Northumberland*) Blithus.

A Bliſter (*or Bile*) Puſtula, æ, f. Papula, æ, f.

A little Bliſter, Ulcuſculum, li, n.

A Bliſter (*moſt properly that which riſeth on Bread in baking*,) Puſula, æ, f.

A bliſtering, Inflammatio, onis, f.

Fullneſs of Bliſters, Papuloſitas, atis, f.

A Bliſter in the Eye, Ophthalmia, æ, f.

That maketh Bliſters, Ulcerarius, a, um. Ulceroſus, a, um.

Full of Bliſters, Puſtuloſus, a, um.

B L O

A block (*or ſtem of a Tree*,) Truncus, ci, m.

A block-houſe, Munitorium, ii, n.

They which keep a block houſe, Burgæ, arum, f.

Blood, Sanguis, inis, m. pl. caret.

To let Blood, Phlebotomo, are. Sanguino, are.

To ſtanch Blood, Sanguinem ſiſtere.

Blood-ſhotten (*or rayed with Blood*) Cruentatus, a, um.

The Blood of a Wound, Cruor, oris, m.

A little Blood (*or whereof Puddings are made*) Sanguiculus, li, m.

Black Blood, Tabum, i, n.

Corrupt or tainted Blood, Sanies, ei, f.

Full of corrupt Blood, Saniofus, a, um

An Inflammation of Blood, Phlegmone, es, f.

Blood-ſhed, Sanguinis emiſſio.

The letting of Blood out of a Vein, Phlebotomia, æ, f.

A letter of Blood, Phlebotomator, oris, m.

Spitting of Blood, Hæmoptyſis, ſanguinis expuitio.

He that ſpitteth Blood, Hæmoptoicus.

A flux of Blood, Hæmorrhœa, æ, f.

An immoderate flux of Blood, Hæmorrhagia, æ, f.

Bloody (*or full of Blood*) Sanguineus, a, um.

Bloody (*or all over in Blood*) Cruentus, a, um.

Bloody (*deſirous of blood*) *or red as Blood*, Cruentatus, a, um.

Bloodily, Cruente, adv.

The track of the Blood, Nota cruenta.

To imbrue in Blood (*to fetch blood of*) Cruento, are.

A Blood-ſtone, Hæmatites, æ, f.

Bloody-flux, Dyſenteria, æ, f.

Without Blood, Exſanguis, gue.

Not ſtained with Bloodſhed, Incruentatus, a, um.

With more effuſion of Blood, Cruentior, ius.

To bloſſom (*bloom or bear flowers*) Floreo, es, ui, ere. Germino, are.

To bloſſom before due time, Præfloreo, es, ui, are. Prægermino, are.

A Blossom or Bloom, Flos, oris, m. Quintilia, æ, f.

The blossoms or flowers of Trees, Quintinæ, arum, f.

To blot out (wipe away or deface) Deleo, es, evi, etum, ere.

Blotted out, Deletus, a, um.

He that blotteth out, Deletor, oris, m.

A blotting out, Deletio, onis, f.

A blot or blur, Litura, æ, f. Labes, is, f.

To blow (or breath) Flo, as, flavi, atum, are. Spiro, are.

To blow away (or down) Deflo, are.

To blow up (or full) Sufflo, are.

To blow to (or upon) Afflo, are.

To blow out, Efflo, are.

To blow vehemently, (or throughly) Perflo, are.

To blow an Instrument, Inflo, are.

To blow (or wind a Horn) Cornicino, are. Cornu inflare.

To blow a Trumpet, Cango, is, xi, tum, ere. sono, as, ui, itum, are.

To blow or spring out as a Flower, Efflorescо, is, ui, ere.

To be blown, Floreo, es, ui, ere.

To be blown down, Deflloreo, es, ui, ere.

To be blown again, Reconfloreo, es, ui, ere.

Blown (or breathed) Flatus, a, um. Inspiratus, a, um.

Blown (or puffed up) Anhelatus, a, um.

A blower (or breather) Spirator, oris, m.

A blower (or winder of a Horn) Cornicen, inis, c. g.

A blowing (or breathing) Inspiratio, onis, f.

A blowing up, Sufflatio, onis, f.

A place wherein many winds do blow, Conflages.

Full of blowing, Flatuosus, a, um.

That may be blown through, Perflabilis, le.

Easily blown, Flabilis, le.

To give one a blow (or buffet) Alapizo, are.

A blow (or buffet with the hand) Alapa, æ, f.

A blow (or stroke) Ictus, ûs & i, m.

Blows (or stripes) Offerumentæ, arum.

B L U

To make blunt the edge of any thing, Obtundo, is, udi, usum.

To be blunt (or dull) Hebeo, es, ere.

To wax blunt (or dull) Hebesco, is, ere.

Blunt, Obtusus, a, um.

Bluntness (or dullness) Hebetudo, inis, f.

A blunt or rude Invention, Crassa, æ, f.

Bluntly, Obtusè, adv.

To bluster as the Wind, Furo, is, ere. Ut furit ventus.

A blustring, Sonitus, ûs, m.

Blustring (or raging) Procellosus, a, um.

Blustring Winds, Irrumpens ventus. Procellosus ventus.

B A O

To board (or lay boards) board a Floor, Tabulo, are. Asso, are.

A Board (or Plank) Asser, eris, m.

Boards of Timber sawed, Assamenta, orum, n.

A board in a Kitchen whereon Pots or Vessels are set full of Water, Urnarium, ii, n.

A board on the upper part of the Organ, whereupon the Pipes stand, Pinax.

A cottoning or frizing board, Gossupinarium, ii, n.

A boarding (or planking) of a Floor, or laying of boards together, Tabulatio, onis, f.

A boarded Floor, Tabulatum, i, n. Transitus tabulatus.

That whereof boards are made, Tabularis, re.

Boarded (planked) Tabulatus, a, um.

To plain (or polish) Boards, Edolare tabulas vel asseres.

Boards (or Rafters laid a cross) Transversaria, orum.

A wild Boar, Aper, pri, m.

A tame Boar, Verres, is, m.

A little Boar, Aperculus, li, m.

The neck of a Boar, Glandium, ii, n.

Of or belonging to a Boar, Verrinus, a, um.

Of a wild Boar, Aprinus, a, um.

A Boat, Batus, i, m. Cymba, æ, f. Ratis, is, f.

A little Boat, Batellus, li, m. *Lex.* 17. *Ra. Entr.* 32. *Mon.* 281. 1905, *Spel.* 931. Batellagium, ii, n. *Mon.* 754. Cymbula, æ, f. Lintriculus, li, m. Scapha, æ, f.

A Ship-boat, Scapha, æ, f.

A Ferry-boat, Trajectum, i, n. *Spel.* 264. Ponto, onis. m. Navis vectoria.

A Ferry-boat to carry over Horses, Hippago, inis, f.

A Sculler-boat, Linter, tris, m Acatis phaselis.

A Passage-boat, Navis vectoria. Navicula vectoria.

A Fly-boat, Celo, onis, m. Velox navis.

A Fisher-boat, Horia, æ, f. Præa, æ, f. Navigiolum piscatorium, vel navis piscatoria.

A little Fisher-boat, Horiola, æ, f.

Pleasure-boats, Cubiculatæ naves.

Wicker-boats, Naves vitiles.

A boat or bridge of Logs pinned together for the present Occasion, Schædia, æ, f.

Boats (or Ships) calked with Tow, Serilla, orum, n.

A kind of Spy-boats, Geseoreta.

A great Boat-pole (an Instrument for thrusting forward, off or down, Trudes, is, f. Contus, i, m.

The space between the Oars in a Boat or Gally, Interscalmium, ii, n.

To hale a Boat ashore, Cymbam subducere.

To go by Boat, Naviculor, ari.

A Boatswain, Proreta, æ, m. Pausarius, ii, m. Portisculus, li, m.

A Boat man (or Rower) Remex, igis, m. Scapharius, ii, m. Linterarius, ii, m.

A Boat man's Craft (or Science) Navicularia, æ, f.

BOD

Womens Bodies, Thorax muliebris.

A Bodkin (or fine Instrument that Women use to curl their Hairs with)

with) Calamiſtrum, i, n. Crinale, lis, n. Diſcriminale, lis, n.

A Bodkin or big Needle to curl or criſp the Hair withal, Diſcerniculum, li, n. Acus crinalis.

A hole made with a Bodkin, Punctura, æ, f.

Bodham (in *Suſſex*) Bodiamum.

Bodmyn (in *Cornwall*) Voliba, Voluba.

Bodvary (in *Flintſhire*) Varis.

A Body (*all manner of ſubſtance*) Corpus, oris, n.

A little Body, Corpuſculum, li, n.

The Body of a Tree, Caudex, icis, m. Crus arboris.

A Body without Head, Truncus, ci, m.

The ſtate of the Body, Corporatio, onis, f.

No body, Nemo, inis, c. g. Nullus, a, um.

Some body, Aliquis.

The being without Bodies, Incorporalitas, atis, f.

That hath a Body, Corporeus, a, um.

Bodileſs (*or that hath no Body*) Incorporeus, a, um.

BOG

A Bog (*or fenniſh place*) Palus, udis, f.

BOL

A Bole or Bowl, Poculum, li, n. 2 *Mon.* 666, 1042.

A Bole to waſh Hands in, Trulleum, ei, n.

A Bole (*or Diſh to drink in*) Patera, æ, f. Crater, eris, m.

A Waſh bole, Catinus ligneus.

A bolſter for a Bed, Cervicale, lis, n.

Little Bolſters good to carry burthens upon the ſhoulders, Tomices, pl.

To bolſter up, Suſtineo, es, ui, entum, ere.

A bolſtering on every ſide, Stipatio, onis, f.

A Bolt (*ſuch as is ſhot*) Catapultarium, ii, n.

A Bolt of a Door, Peſſulus, li, m. Obex, icis, m.

Bolted Gates, Peſſulatæ fores.

Bollen (the Family) Bononius.

BON

To be in Bondage, Servio, is, ivi, itum, ire.

To deliver into Bondage, Mancipo, are.

Bondage (*or ſervitude*) Servitium, ii, n.

That is in Bondage, Servus, a, um.

Of or belonging to Bondage, Servilis, le.

To become one's Bondman, Emancipo, are.

To make a bondman free, Manumitto, is, iſi, iſum, ere.

A Bondman, Servus, vi, m.

A Bondman or Woman, born and brought up in our Houſe, of our bondman or Woman, Nativus, i, Nativa, æ, f.

A Bondman or Priſoner taken in War, Mancipium, ii, n.

A Bondman overſeeing Cattle, or one dwelling in a Farm, and given to Husbandry, Villanus, i, m.

A Bondman or Tenant in villanage, Colonarius, ii, m.

A multitude or company of Bondmen, Servi, orum, m. Servitia, orum, n.

The making of a Bondman free, Manumissio, onis, f.

He that setteth a Bondman free, Patronus, i, m.

A Bondman made free, Libertus, i, m.

A Bondwoman made free, Liberta, æ, f.

A Bond with a distinct condition endorsed or joyned thereto, Obligatio, onis, f.

Bonvill (the Family) De Bonavo.

To pluck out, or break the Bone, Exosso, are.

A Bone, Os, ossis, n.

A little Bone, Ossiculum, li, n.

The back-bone of a Man or Beast, Spina, æ, f.

The Jaw-bone, Mandibula, æ, f.

The great bone of an Arm, Ulna, æ, f.

The Hip (or Huckle bone) Coxendix, icis, f. Ischium, ii, n.

The Bones which are under the Eyes, Hypopia.

The Spindle bone in the Shank, Parastatæ.

The uttermost Bone in the Shank of the Leg, Paracnemium, ii, n.

A Bone or Gristle that cometh before the Mouth of the Stomach, for defence of the same, Chondros Xiphoides.

The roundness or knots of the Bones in the Knee, Ancle, Elbow, or Huckle, Condylus, li, m

Bones that fall from the Table, Analecta, orum, n.

To scale rugged Bones, Ossa scabrata radere

An House where Bones are kept, Ossuaria, æ, f.

When the end of a Bone is broken, where it joyneth with another, Apagina, æ, f.

The breaking of Bones, Ossifragium, ii, n.

That hath the bones of his shoulder Blades, standing out like Wings, Pterygodes.

That hath his Bones pulled out or broken, Exossatus, a, um.

The gathering of bones, Ossilegium, ii, n.

He that gathereth Bones, Ossilegus, gi, m.

Boneless (or without Bones) Exossus, a, um.

Of a Bone (or like a Bone) Osseus, a, um.

Splints used by the Bone-setters, Ferulæ.

A Bone-setting, Mochlia, æ, f.

One bone from another, Ossiculatim, adv.

A Bone-fire, Pyra, æ, f. Ignis exstructus in testimonium gaudii.

A Bongrace to keep off the Sun, Umbella, æ, f. Umbraculum, li, n.

A Bonnet (or under Cap) Redimiculum, li, n. Galericulum, i, n.

BOO

A Book, Liber, ri, m.

A little Book, Libellus, li, m.

The cover or strings of a Book, Syttiba, æ, f.

Books of divers Aeguments, Pandectæ, arum, f.

Books wherein Laws, or Decrees of the Senate, are written concerning the Nobility, Elephantini Libri.

A Book of Medicines, Antidotarius, ii, m.

A Book wherein old Customs are written, Annales, ium, m

The Books of common Customs, Rituales libri.

Books of the Holy Scripture, Biblia, orum, n.

Books of Physick, Iatronicæ, arum, f.

Books negligently written, Oscitationes.

A Note-book, Exceptorius liber.

A Book of Memorandums, a Posting-book, Adversaria, orum, n.

A Reckoning-book wherein Expences are noted in Journeys, Itinerarium, ii, n.

A Book of Remembrance, Commentarium, ii, m.

A Book to instruct one, Protrepticus, ci, m.

A Merchants Book noting things for every Month, Calendarius liber.

A Book of remembrance declaring what is done daily, Diarium, ii, n. Hemorologium, ii, n.

A Book whose Author is not known, Liber Anonymus

Books set forth under false Names and Titles, Libri subditicii.

A Book Printer, Typographus, phi, m.

Book Printing, Typographia, æ, f.

A Book-binder, Bibliopegus, i, m.

A Bookseller, Bibliopola, æ, m.

A Bookseller's Shop, Taberna, vel Officina Libraria.

Pertaining to Books, Librarius, a, um.

To wear (put on) Boots, Ocreo, are. Inocreo, are.

Booted (or wearing Boots) Ocreatus, a, um.

A Boot, Ocrea, æ, f.

A pair of Boots, Par Ocrearum.

Boot hose tops, Ornamenta Ocrealia.

Boot-hose, Caliga ad Ocreas.

A Boot of Neat's Leather, Pedibovita, æ, f.

Boots for Ploughmen (called Okers) Capatinæ, arum, f.

A Booth, Stall or Standing in a Fair or Market, Botha, æ, f. Tabernaculum, i, n.

Booths (Cabins or Standings made in Fairs or Markets to sell Wares or Merchandize,) Præstega, æ, f. Attegiæ, arum, f. Velarium, ii, n.

Booth cloaths, Velaria, orum, n.

Belonging to such Booths, Velaris, re.

A Boorder, Communiarius, ii, m. Asht. 108.

Boord or Diet, Commensalis, le, adj. Pro Communibus, pro Commensali. For Commons, for Boording, Tabling or Dieting, *Vet. Int.* 240.

BOO

To border upon, bound or to be situate nigh unto, Adjaceo, es. Confinio, is.

The borders of a Country, Confinium, ii, n.

A Borderer, dwelling by, or that cometh out of one Country and dwelleth in another, Accola, æ, c. g.

A bordering upon, Finitimus, a, um.

Bordering near together, Confinis, ne.

Pertaining to such Borders, Limitaneus, a, um.

The Border (or Brim) of any thing, Crepido, inis, f. Prætextum, ti, n.

The Bord (or Brim) of a River, Fibra, æ, f.

A Border (or Hem) Fimbria, æ, f.

A Border (or Lace of a Woman's gown) Institia, æ. f.

That is full of Borders and Brims, Labrosus, a, um.

That hath Borders or Tails finely wrought with many small Pieces, Segmentatus, a, um.

That hath a Border (or Margin) Plutealis, le.

The Border of a Garment, Limbus, i, m

Borders of Garments, Extremitates vestium.

To bore (or make an hole) with an Augre or other Instrument, Terebro, are. Foro, are.

To bore (or pierce through) Perterebro, are.

To bore (or pierce) round about, Circumforo, are.

Boared (or pierced) through, Perforatus, a, um.

A borer (or he that boreth) Forator, oris, m. Perforator, oris, m.

A boring (or piercing) Foratio, onis, f. Terebratio, onis, f.

To be bored, Foror, aris.

That may be bored, Forabilis, le.

Borlace (the Family) Botlasius.

To be born, Nascor, eris, natus sum, nasci.

To be born of, Enascor, er, is, enatus sum, sci.

To be born before his time, Aborior, iris, vel eris, ortus.

To be born nigh unto, Adnascor, eris, adnatus sum.

A Child born at the Sun-Rising, Lucius, ii, m.

Born after the Death of his Father, Posthumus, i, m.

Born and Bred in the same Country, Place or Town, Indigena, æ, f.

Born after us (Off-spring) they that live after us, Posteri, orum, m.

Born, Natus, a, um.

Born (or descended of a Stock or Linage) Oriundus, a, um.

Born in the Country, Rurigena, æ, c. 2.

First-born, Primogenitus, a, um.

Elder-born, Antegenitalis, le.

Born together, Congenitus, a, um.

To be born (or carried) Feror.

To be born up (or holden) Fulcior, iris, vel ire.

Born up, Sustentatus, a, um

That is born (or carried) Gestatus, a, um. Latus, a, um.

Born (or carried over) Superlatus, a, um.

To be born, Ferendus, a, um.

Born (or brought up) Allatus, a, um.

Born (or carried about) Circumlatus, a, um.

To be born down (or suppressed) Deprimor, eris.

Born down, Oppressus, a, um.

To be born withal (or suffered to do any thing) Indulgeor, eris.

Born withal (or suffered) Indultus, a, um.

A Bo-

A Borough, Burgus, i, m. Lex. 22.

A Borough (or City) Court, Burghmota, æ, f.

Borough Goods, Bona municipalia.

To borrow, Mutuo, are.

To borrow or take Money to Usury, Fœneror, aris.

Borrowed, Mutuatus, a, um.

Borrowed so long as the lender pleaseth, Precarius, a, um.

A borrowing, Mutuatio, onis, f.

A borrowing of one to pay another, Versura, æ, f.

A borrower, or he to whom any thing is lent, Mutuator, oris, m.

BOS.

To put in ones Bosom, Insinuo, are.

A Bosom, Sinus, us, m.

A Boss (or Stud) of a Girdle or Bridle, Bulla, æ, f.

The Boss of a Hook, Umbilicus, ci, m.

The Boss of a Buckler, Umbo, onis, m.

Bossed, Gibbus, a, um.

Boscage, Boscagium, ii, n. i, e. *Mast and Browze for Cattle in the Woods.*

BOT.

A Botch (or Bile) Ceramium, ii, n.

Botches, Bubones, m. pl.

A Botch coming of Inflammation, Carbunculus, li, m.

The causing of a Botch, Ulceratio, onis, f.

A Botch (or course of ill humours) Abscessus, us, m.

Causing Botches, Ulceratus, a, um.

To make a Botch, Ulcero, are.

Full of Botches, Ulcerosus, a, um.

To botch (piece, mend, or repair) Resarcio, is, si, ere.

A Botcher (or mender of old Garments) Sartor, oris, m. Interpolator, oris, m. Pictatius, ii, m.

A Botcher's Shop, Sutrina, æ, f.

A botching (or mending) Interpolatio, onis, f.

Botely (near Oxford*)* Botelega.

Both, Ambo.

Both severally, Uterque.

He that playeth on both Sides, Ambidexter, tri, m.

Both together, Amplexim, adv.

On both sides, Utrinque, adv.

Both ways, Ambifariam, adv.

A Bottle, Uter, utris, m.

A little Bottle, Ampulla, æ, f.

A Bottle (or Vessel to carry Drink in) Brochia, æ, f.

The Mouth of a Bottle, Orificium, ii, n. Lura, æ, f.

Glass Bottles, Ampullæ vitreæ.

A Maker of Bottles (or Vials) Ampullarius, ii, m.

Made like or pertaining to Bottles, Ampullaceus, a, um.

The Bottom (or Foundation of any thing) Fundum, i, n.

The Bottom of the Sea, Profunditas maris.

The

The Bottom of an Earthen Pot, Cymbum, i, n.

The Bottom of a Ship, Carina, æ, f.

From the Bottom of the Heart, Ab imo pectore.

At the Bottom, Penitior, ius, issimus.

Without Bottom, immensus, a, um.

The very Bottom, Funditus, a, um.

A Bottom of Thread, Glomus, mi, m.

A little Bottom, Glomicellus, li; m.

Bound like a Bottom of Thread, Glomerosus, a, um.

A bottomless place, Vorago, inis, f. Abyssus, ssi, f.

BOU

A Bouget, Vidulum, i, n. Bulga, æ, f.

A Bough (or Branch) of a Tree or Herb, Ramus, mi, m.

A little Bough (or Branch) Ramulus, li, m.

A Bough which is dead, cut or seared, Ramale, lis, n.

Of a Bough, Rameus, a, um.

Full of Boughs, Ramosus, a, um.

To lop the under Boughs, Subluco, are.

Bought, Emptus, a, um.

Bought again, Redemptus, a, um.

Bought for a low Price, Ademptus, a, um.

Things bought at advantage to sell again, Promercalia, orum, n.

That may be bought, Emptivus, a, um.

A Boul, or any thing that is round, Globus, bi, m.

A litle Boul, Globulus, li, m.

A Bouling (or playing at Bouls) Sphæromachia, æ f.

A Bouling Alley, Sphæristerium, ii, n.

To boult (or range Meal) Cribro, are.

To bolt (or sift out) Limo, are.

A Boulter (or Meal-Sieve) Reticulum, li, n. Cribrum pollinarium.

A fine Boulter, Subcerniculum, li, n.

A Boulting House, Domus Farinaria.

A Boulting Cloth, Polintriduum, ii, n.

A Boulting Trough or Tub, Arca pollinaria. Arca cribraria.

He that boulteth, Pollintor, oris, m.

To bound (or limit how far a thing goeth) Limito, are.

To set Bounds (to Measure) Metior, iris, mensus sum, metiri.

To bound (or border up) Collimitor, aris, atus sum, ari.

Bounded (or bordered together) Collimitatus, a, um.

Bounded (or bordered, or limited) Limitatus, a, um.

A Bound-setter between Land and Land, Place and Place, Finitor, oris, m.. Mensor, oris, m.

A Bounding (or setting up Bounds, Limitatio, onis, f.

A Bound, Bunda, æ, f. Spel. 102. Lex. 21.

Bounds, Confinia, orum, n.

A Di-

A Division between two Bounds, Bifinium, ii, n.

The Bound (or Border) of a Country, Margo, inis, f.

Bounds or Limits of Land directed to the East, Prorsi, orum, n.

A Bound-stone (or Mark between Mile and Mile) Milliarius lapis

A Bound or Mark to distinguish one Man's Ground from another, Terminalis lapis.

The meeting of Bounds, Colliminium, ii, n.

The meeting of the Bounds of three Fields, Trifinium, ii, n.

They whose Lands bound together, Consortes.

Bounding (or bordering) near together, Conterminus, a, um.

Of or belonging to Bounds, Limitaris, re. Terminalis, le.

Full of Bounds (or limits) Terminosus, a, um.

To be bound, Teneor, eris. Obstringo, is, xi, ctum, ere.

To be Bound with Sureties for payment of Money, (or performance of Covenants) Obligor, aris.

Bound by Bond (or Covenant) Obligatus, a, um. Tentus, a, um.

Bound by Duty for a good turn already received, Devinctus, a, um.

Bound (or tyed) Ligatus, a, um. Vinctus, a, um.

Bound together, Colligatus, a, um.

Bound up, or in, Deligatus, a, um.

Bound under, Substrictus, a, um.

That is bound with Iron, Præferratus, a, um.

Boverton (in Glamorganshire) Bonium, seu Bovium.

Bourton (the Family) De Bortana sive Burtana.

BOW.

To bow (or bend) Curvo, are. Torqueo, es, si, tum, ere.

To bow down (or make stoop under a Burthen) Pando, are.

To bow round, Circumflecto, is, xi, exum, ere.

To bow inward, Incurvo, are.

To bow back in a compass (or Circuit) Regyro, are.

To bow the Knee, Ingeniculor, aris.

To Bow (or wax Crooked) Curvesco, scis, ere.

To Bow (or incline down) Declino, are.

To Bow to, Acclino, are.

To Bow backward, Reclino, are.

To Bow between, Interclino, are.

To Bow together, Convergo, is.

To be Bowed, Curvor.

To be Bowed the contrary way, Formicor, aris.

Bowed (or Bent) Pandus, a, um.

Bowed (or bent) backward, Repandus, a, um.

Bowed upward like an Arch-Roof, Subvexus, a, um.

Bowed downward, Devexus, a, um.

Not bowed, Indeflexus, a, um.

A bowing, Curvatio, onis, f. Flexura, æ, f.

A bow-

A bowing round about, Circumflexio, onis, f.

A bowing back, Recurvitas, atis, f.

A bowing downward as under a Burthen, Pandatio, onis, f.

The bowing in an Arched Roof, Absis, dis, f. Absidia, æ, f.

A bowing made in Roofs of Houses like a Circle, Haspis, idis, f.

He that boweth the Knee (as in making of Courtesie) Suffraginator, oris, m.

Easie to be bowed, Flexibilis, le.

Bowingly, Proclivè, adv.

A Bow, Arcus, m.

A little Bow, Arculus, li. m. Arcellus, li, m.

A Bow (wherewith they play on a Fiddle or Viol) Plectrum, i, n.

To unbend (or unstring) a Bow, Arcum denodare.

A Cross-bow, Balista, æ, f.

A Steel-bow (or Tiller) Chalybea balista.

A Bow-bearer, Præfectus Forestæ.

An Ox-bow in a Plough, Arquillus, li, m.

To bend a Bow, Arcum lunare vel tendere.

A Bow-man (Archer) Sagittarius, ii, m.

A Bowyer (or Bow-maker) Arcuarius, ii, m.

A Bow-string, Chorda, æ, f. Amentum, i, n.

A Bow-case, Corytus, i, m. Theca arcuaria.

To make like a Bow, Arcuo, are.

To bend like a Bow, Arcuor, ari.

Of a Bow, Arcuarius, a, um.

Bow like, Arcuatim, adv.

A Bowyer's-shop, Fabrica arcuaria.

A Bow-net, Nassa, æ, f.

To bowel (embowel, or draw out the Garbage or Guts) Eviscero, are. Exentero, are.

Bowelled (or Embowelled) Eviscceratus, a, um.

The Bowels (or Intrails) of Man or Beast, Intestina, orum, n. Viscera, um, pl.

A bowelling, Exenteratio, onis, f.

By Bowels (or Intrails) Visceratim, adv.

To Bowge (or Pierce) Penetro, are.

To Bowge (or Pierce) a Ship with Shot, Penetro, are.

Bowged (or Pierced) Perforatus, a, um.

A Bowging (or Piercing) Perforatio, onis, f.

A Bower, Umbraculum, li, n.

Bowes *upon* Stanmore (in *Richmondshire)* Lavatres, Lavatris.

BOX

A Box-tree, Buxus, i, f.

A Box Pyxis, idis, f.

A little Box, Pyxidula, æ, f. Cistula, æ, f.

A Box to keep Spice in, Myrothecium, ii, n.

A Box to keep Jewels in, Annularium, ii, n.

Made like a Box, Pyxidatus, a, um.

A Sand-

A Sand-box, Pulveraria Theca.

A Box for the Balance and Weights, Trytodice, es, f.

A Box maker, Scriniarius, ii, m

A Tinder-box, Ignarium, ii, n.

A Printer's Composing box, Loculamentum, i, n.

A round Box, Capsa rotunda.

An Oval Box, Capsa Ovalis.

A Dust Box, Pyxis vel Theca pulveraria.

Grocer's Boxes wherein they put their Spice, Nidi, orum, n.

Boxes wherein sweet Perfumes are kept, Olfactoriola, orum, n.

A Box to throw Dice on the Table, Orca, a, f. Tritillus, li, m.

A Box (or Pot) to put Lots in, Sitella, æ, f.

Poor Mens Boxes, Cistulæ pauperum.

Box-bearers, Cistiferi, Pyxiferi, orum, m.

Boxley (in *Kent*) Boxleia.

BOY.

A Boy, Puer, eri, m.

A little Boy, Puellus, li, m.

A Boy under 14 years of Age, Impuber, eris, adj.

A Boy about 14 Years of Age, Puber, eris.

A Boy tending upon common Harlots, Aquariolus, i, m.

A Boy with a Bush head, Comatulus, i, m.

Boys attending upon an Host to carry Baggage, Calones, m, pl.

Boyes Games, Pupillaria, orum. Puerilia.

Boyishness, Puerilitas, atis, f.

Boyish, Puerilis, le.

Boyishly, Puerilitèr, adv.

A Buoy of an Anchor, Index anchoralis.

To boyl (or seeth) as Cooks do, Coquo, xi, ctum. Elixo, are.

To boyl before (or parboyl) Præcoquo, xi, ctum.

To boyl again, Recoquo, xi, ctum.

To boyl much (or throughly) Percoquo, xi, ctum. Excoquo, xi, ctum.

To boyl away, Decoquo, xi, ctum.

To boyl (or seeth) together, Concoquo, xi, ctum. Collixo, are.

To make to boyl, Fervefacio, ere.

To boyl new Wine, Defrutto, are.

To boyl often, Coquito, are. Coctito, are.

To boyl as a Pot boyleth, Bullio, is, ivi, itum.

To boyl over, Ebullio, ire. Efferveo, ere. Effervo, vi, ere.

To begin to boyl, Effervesco, ere. Bullio, ivi, itum.

To be boyled, Incoquor.

Boyled (or sodden) Coctus, a, um. Elixus, a, um.

A Boyling, Elixatio, onis, f.

Throughly boiled, Excoctus, a, um.

Often boyled (or boyled again) Recoctus, a, um.

Boyled before (or too much boyled) Præcoctus, a, um.

Half boyled (or parboyled) Semicoctus. a, um.

Boyled a little, Subfervefactus, a, um.

Easily boyled, Coctilis, le.

A boyling (or seething) Coctio, onis, f. Coctura, æ, f.

A Boyling up, Ebullitio, onis, f.

Boyled Meats, Aulicoqua, orum, n.

A Boyler, Coctor, oris, m.

A boyler or boyling Cauldron, Ahenum, ni, n.

That is boyled in an Earthen Pot, Testuaceus, a, um.

To boyl as the Sea, Undo, are. Exæstuo, are.

Boyled in Broth, Jurulentus, a, um.

Boyn River (in *Ireland*) Boanda, Boandus, Buvindus.

Boys (the Family) De Bosco, de Braiosa.

B R A

A Brace to fasten to Beams in Building, Fibula, æ, f.

A Brace under a Beam, Uncus, ci, m.

Braces in Building, Cupiæ, arum, f.

A Brace of Dogs, Bini Canes.

A shooter's bracer, Brachiale, is, n

A Bracelet, Armilla, æ, f. Torquis, is, m. & f

A Bracelet to be worn on the Right Hand, Dextrale, is, n.

A Bracelet for Women, set with precious Stones, Dextrocherium, ii, n.

A Bracelet of Pearls, Linea Margaritatum.

A little Bracelet, Spintherulum, li, n.

That weareth Bracelets, Armillatus, a, um.

Brackly (in *Northamptonshire*) Brachilega.

Braget (or Bracket) a kind of Drink, Promulsis, idis, f.

A Bragget (or Stay) cut out of Stone or Timber to bear up the Sumner, In Masonry called a Corbet, in Timber Work a Bragget or Shouldring Piece. Mutulus, li, m.

Braggets (or supporters of Rafters) Proceres, um, m. pl.

The Brain, Cerebrum, bri, n.

The hinder part of the Brain (or a little Brain) Cerebellum li, n.

To dash out ones Brains, Excerebro, are.

He that dasheth (or beateth out) the Brains, Excerebrator, oris, m.

The Cauls (or Films) of the Brain, Pia mater, dura mater.

A Brake (such as Bakers use) Frangibulum, li, n. Artopta, æ, f. Mactra, æ, f. Vibra, æ, f.

A Brake for Flax or Hemp, Linifrangibula, æ, f.

A Brake (or Beckle) Linibrium, ii, n.

Brampton (near *Huntington*) Bramptonia.

Brampton (in *Cumberland*) Brementuracum.

Branchester (in *Norfolk*) Brannodunum.

To branch out, Germino, are. Progermino, are.

To have Branches, Frondeo, es, ui, ere.

To begin to have Branches, Frondesco, is, ui, ere.

Branched (Leaved) or sprung out, Frondatus, a, um. Ramosus, a, um.

Branching (or springing out) Germinans, ntis. Frondens, ntis.

A running into fruitless Branches, Fruticatio, onis, f.

A Branch (Bow or Arm) of a Tree, Herb or young Twig, Germen, inis, n. Lex. 119. Frons, dis, f.

A little Branch (or young Twig) Ramulus, li, m. Frondicula, æ, f. Cauliculus, li, m.

A Branch which beareth no Fruits, Stolo, onis, m. Spado, onis, m.

A branching, Germinatio, onis, f.

Of a Branch, Frondeus, a, um. Sarmentitius, a, um. Rameus, a, um.

A dead Branch cut from a Tree, Ramale, is, n.

Full of Branches, Sarmentosus, a, um. Pampinosus, a, um.

That beareth Branches (or Leaves) Frondifer, a, um.

A Brand of Fire, Torris, is, m.

A Brand of Fire quenched (or put out) Titio, onis, m.

A Brand-Iron (or Trivet) Chytra, æ, f. Chytropus, i, m.

Bran, Furfur, uris, m. Excretum, i, n.

Bran of Wheat, Canica, æ, f. Cantabrum, i, n.

Of or belonging to Bran, Furfuraceus, a, um,

Full of Bran, Furfurosus, a, um.

To brasen (to mix or counterfeit, or cover with Brass) Æro, are. Subæro, are.

Brass, Æs, æris, n.

Brass-work (or that which is made of Brass) Ærificium, ii, n. Æramentum, ti, n.

A Brass Pot, (Cauldron or Kettle) Æneum, i, n. Ahenum incoctile.

A little Brass Pot (or Posnet) Ænulum, li, n.

A kind of mixt Brass, Ollaria, æ, f.

Brass Ore, Onychitis, Ærarius Lapis.

Covered with Brass, Æratus, a, um.

Bearing (or bringing forth) Brass, Ærifer, a, um.

A Brass Mine, Ærifodina, æ, f.

Of Brass, Æreus, a, um. Ænesu, a, um.

A Brasier, Ærarius, ii. m.

A Brasier's shop, Maignagium, ii, n.

A place where Brass is made, Chalcentice, es, f.

That wherein is Brass, Ærosus, a, um.

That is Brass within, and Gold and other small Metal without, Subæratus, a, um.

Brasen Types (belonging to Printers) Typi Ærei.

To be hard of Flesh (or brawned like a Boar) Concalleo, es, ui, ere.

Brawn of a wild Boar, Aprugnum vel Aprinum callum.

Bacon of a tame Boar, Callum verrinum.

The Brawn of the Arms and Thighs, Tori orum, n. Lacertus, ti, m.

The Brawn of the Legs, Musculus, li, m.

Plenty of Brawn, Callositas, atis, f.

Full of Brawn, Callosus, a, um.

Bray Hundred, (in *Berkshire*) Bibrocassi, Bibroc.

B R E

A Breach, Incursio, onis, f. Frussura, æ, f.

A breach between Men, Seditio, onis, f. Simultas, atis, f.

A breach of a Promise, Punica fides.

Bread, Panis, is, m.

Bread corn, Far, rris, n. Frumentum, i, n.

Sweet (or unleavened) Bread, Azymus panis.

Leavened Bread, Panis fermentatus, Zymites, æ, m.

Bread a little leavened, Acrizymus.

Bread made of New Wheat, Sicanicus panis.

Bread made of Wheat, Panis Triticeus, Apluda, æ, f.

Rye-bread, Panis secaliceus.

Barley-bread, Hordeaceus panis.

Oaten bread, Panis avenaceus.

White bread, Panis Siliginеus.

Cake-bread, Dulciarius Panis, Panis artolaganus.

Bread to eat Oysters with, Panis Ostrearius.

Hasty Bread, Panis spensticus.

Bread baked in an Oven, Panis Furnaceus.

Simnel bread, Simnellum, i, n. *Pry.* 71.

Simnel, Wastel, &c. Panis de Wastello, Coketto, Simnello, Treete, Dulcello, Stat. Panis & Cervisiæ 51 *H* 3.

Crackmel (or Simnel) Bread, Similagineus panis. Panis aquaticus, vel Parthicus.

Manchet-bread, Collyris, idis, f.

Ranged Wheat-bread (or household Bread) Cibarius panis. Panis secundarius.

Bread of Beans, Panis Fabarius.

Sugar Bread or March pane, Saccarites panis.

Saffron Bread, Panis crocatus.

Bread made of Wheat bran (or Horse-bran) Panis furfuraceus.

Brown or course Bread, Panis gregarius vel Domesticus. Agelæus panis.

Great Loaves of brown Bread, Culicii Panes. Agelæi panes.

Bisket-bread, Panis nauticus. Panis biscoctus.

Dole-bread, Tradilis panis.

Mouldy (or winowed Bread) Panis mucidus.

Bread baked on the Ashes or Hearth, Subcineritius panis, Focarius panis.

Bread baked under a Pan, Panis testuaceus, Artopticus panis.

Bread baked on a Gridiron, Escarites panis.

Bread not well baked, Panis rubidus.

Light Bread, puffed up with Yest or Barm, Panis spongiosus.

The Crust of Bread, Crustum, sti, n. Crustulum panis.

A Crust of Bread, Crustula panis.

The crumb of Bread, Medulla panis.

A crumb

A crumb of Bread, Mica panis.

A loaf of Bread, Panificium, ii, n.

A roul of Bread, Pulpido, inis, f. Torta, æ, f. Tortula, æ, f.

Fine Bread, Cyrites panis.

Indian Bread, Yucca, æ, f.

A Bin for Bread, Panarium, ii, n.

The making of Bread, Panificium, ii, n.

Breadth, Latitudo, inis, f. Amplitudo, inis, f.

The being of one Breadth, Æquilatio, onis, f.

Of one breadth, Æquilatus, a, um.

Of two hands breadth, Didcrus, a, um.

To break (or tear) Frango, is, egi, actum, ere. Rumpo, upi, uptm, ere.

To break in Pieces, Comminuo, is, ui, utum, ere.

To break asunder (or in two Pieces) Interrumpo, is, rupi, ptum, ere.

To break off, Abrumpo, is, upi, uptum, ere.

To break (or burst open) Refringo, is, egi, actum, ere.

To break open violently, Expugno, are.

To break up, Dirumpo, is, upi, ptum, ere.

To break down, Diruo, is, ui, utum, ere.

To break down an Hedge, Dissepio, is, sepi vel psi, ptum, ire.

To break one thing against another, Adfringo, is.

To break (or bruise small) Tero, is, trivi, tritum, ere.

To break under, Suffringo, is, egi, ctum, ere.

To break (as when one breaketh a Law) Violo, are.

To break often, Ruptito, are.

To break with a Flail, Tribulo, are.

To break up a Writ or Letter, Resigno, are.

To break (or tame) a wild Beast, Domo, as, avi & ui, atum & itum.

To break in, Irrumpo, pis, rupi, uptum, pere.

To break out, Erumpo, is, upi, ptum, ere.

To break out as the Sea doth, Exundo, are.

To break out (as a Man's Face doth with Heat) Pustulas emittere.

To break forth (as Water out of a Spring) Scateo, es, ui, ere.

To break his Oath Fidem violare.

A breaker (or burster) Ruptor, oris, m.

A breaker (or burster of Doors and Locks) Effractor, oris, m.

He that breaketh (or violateth) Violator, oris, m.

A breaker (or tamer of Horses and Colts) Domitor, oris, m.

Good breakers of Horses, Hyppothedicæ, arum, m.

A breaker of a League, Fœdifragus, a, um.

A breaking (or bursting) Fractio, onis, f. Ruptura, æ, f.

A breaking in Pieces, Fractio, onis, f.

A breaking in sunder, Diruptio, onis; f.

A breaking off, Abruptio, onis, f.

A breaking (or bursting open) Effractura, æ, f.

A breaking (or violating) Violatio, onis, f.

A breaking in, Irruptio, onis, f.

A breaking down, Excisio, onis, f.

A breaking through, Perruptio, onis, f.

A breaking (or taming) of an Horse, Domitura, æ, f.

One that breaks as Bankrupt, Decoctor, oris, m.

A breaking out into a Scab, Ulceratio, onis, f

A breaking out (or bursting out of Waters, Scaturies, ei, f.

A breakfast, Jentaculum, li, n.

The Breast, Pectus, oris, n.

A little Breast, Pectusculum,

A Woman's Breast (or Nipple) Mamma, æ, f. Papilla, æ, f.

A little Breast, Mammula, æ, f. Mammilla, æ, f.

The Breast-bone, Sternon, scutum cordis.

A Breast-cloath, Mammillare, is, n.

A Breast-plate, (or Gorget) Thoraca, æ, f. Pectorale, is, n.

Belonging to the Breast-plate, Pectoralis, le.

That hath a great Breast, Pectorosus, a, um.

That is narrow and strait breasted, Stenothorax, acis.

That weareth Breast-plates, Thoracatus, a, um.

To breath, Spiro, are.

To draw Breath with difficulty, Anhelo, are.

To breath out (or cast forth a Breath or Fume) Exhalo, are, Vaporo, are.

To breath (or air) Sicco, are.

A breathing, Respiratio, onis, f.

A breathing with difficulty, Anhelatio, onis, f. Asthma, atis, n. Dyspnœa, æ, f.

Breathed upon, Afflatus, a, um.

Breath, Halitus, ûs. Spiritus, ûs, m.

A short Breath, Suspirium, ii, n.

A moist Breath (or Air) Vapor, oris, m.

A dry Breath (or Fume) Exhalatio, onis, f.

Thickness of Breath, Dascia, æ, f.

The Passage whereby the Breath issueth out, Respiramen, inis, n.

A breathing hole, out of which Breath, Wind, Air or Smoak passeth, Spiraculum, li, n.

Short breathed, Asthmaticus, a, um.

That breatheth, Spirans, tis, Part.

That whereby we Breath, Spirabilis, le.

The Breech, Podex, icis, m.

Breeches (Slops or long Hose) Braccæ, arum, f. Subligaculum, li, n. Femoralia, ium, pl.

A pair of Breeches, Par subligaculorum.

Mariners Breeches (or Slops) Braccæ, arum, f.

Breeches of Linen to wrestle or run in, Campestre, is, n. Vestis Campestris.

Breeches (or Slop-makers) Braccarii, orum, m.

He that weareth Breeches, Braccatus, a, um.

To breed (or wax with Young) Genero, are.

To breed Teeth, Dentio, is, ivi, itum, ire.

A Breeder, Fructuarius, a, um.

Breeding, or breed of Cattle, Incrementum, i, n. *Co. Ent.* 361.

Of the race or breed of Horses, Decime de araciis Equorum, 2 *Mon.* 967.

A breed or flock of Swine, Haratium, ii, n.

A breeder of Cattle, Pecuarius, ii, m.

The breed or increase of Cattle, Pecuaria, æ, f.

A breeding of Teeth, Dentio, onis, f.

A breeding place, Pecuarium, ii, n.

Pertaining to breeding, Fructuarius, a, um.

A breeding, Prægnatio, onis, f.

Breeding (or great with Young) Fœtus, a, um.

Brecknock (City) Brechinia.

Bred in one naturally, Innatus, a, um.

Bred (or brought up) Educatus, a, um.

Breviatures, Siglæ, arum, f.

Brevity, Brevitas, atis, f.

A Breve (or brief) Breve, is, n.

Brentford (in *Middlesex*) Brentæ vadus.

Brentwood (in *Essex*) Cæsaromagus.

Brent Spring, or near it, (in *Suffolk*) Combretonium, Cambretovium, Comvetronum.

Bretenham (in *Suffolk*) *or the same with* Cambritonium, Combretonium, Cambretovium.

To brew, Pandoxor, aris vel are. Braxo, are. Potum vel Cervisiam concoquere.

Brewed, Concoctus, a, um.

A Brewer, Pandoxator, oris, m. Cervisiarius, ii, m. Brasiator, oris, m.

A Brew-house, Pandoxatorium, ii, n. Cervisiarium, ii, n.

A Brewing, Brasinum, i, n. *Spel.* 116.

Brewing Tubs, Cupæ Pandoxatoriæ.

Brewess, Ofella, æ, f. Offulæ adiapræ. Panis madidus. Panis jure emolitus.

B R I

To bribe (or corrupt with Gifts) Perverto, is, ti, sum, ere. Largione vel muneribus animum corrumpere, Munera largior.

To bribe (or solicit Men to give their Voices and Consent, Prenso, are. Prehenso, are.

To labour for an Office by giving Bribes, Ambio, is, ivi, & ii, itum, ire.

To poll by receiving Bribes, Depeculor, aris.

Bribed, Corruptus, a, um. Sordidus, a, um. Captus auro.

A Briber, Corruptor, oris, m. Largitor, oris, m.

A Bribing, Corruptio, onis, f.

A Bribe, Largitio, onis, f.

Bribery, Repetundæ, Gen. Repetundarum, Abl. Repetundis. Latrocinium, ii, n. Corruptio, onis, f.

That will be bribed, or sell his faith for Money, Venalis, le.

Accused of Bribery, Repetundus, a, um

Pertaining to Bribes, Munerali, le.

With taking Bribes in dishonest Matters, Corruptè, sordide, deprivate.

Brick-work, Opus lateritium.

Brick layers Work, Opus laterale.

A Brick, Later, eris, m.

A little Brick, Laterculus, li, m.

A Brick-maker, Laterarius, i, m.

A Brick Kiln, Lateraria, æ, f. Fornax lateritia.

Brick making, Argillatio, onis, f. Cænofactoria, æ, f.

A Brick wall, Sepimentum lateritium. Murus coctilis.

That is made of Brick, Lateritius, a, um.

A rubbed Brick, Later frictus.

A Bridal (or Marriage) Nuptiæ, arum, f. Nuptatorium, ii, n.

He that beareth sway at a Bridal, Paranymphus, i, m.

A Bride cake, Summanalia.

Pieces of Bride-cake thrown out among the People, Emissitiæ, arum, f.

A Bridegroom, Sponsus, i, m.

A Bride (or Woman new married) Sponsa, æ, f.

The Bride-house, Nuptorium, ii, n.

The Brideman that leadeth the Bride to Church, Pronubus, i, m.

The Bridemaid, Pronuba, æ, f.

A Bride-chamber, Thalamus, i, m.

Bridewel (in London) Fons Bridgidæ.

Bridewel, Pistrinum, i, n. Ergastulum, i, n.

The Master of Bridewel, Pistrinarius, ii, m. Ergastularius, ii, m.

To make a Bridge, Ponto, are.

A little Bridge, Ponticulus, li, m.

A draw-bridge, Pons versatilis. Cataracta, æ, f. Ponstratus, i, m.

A Bridge made in haste for a time and shortly removed, Schedium, ii, n.

A Bridge of Wood, Pons roborius, vel Ligneus.

Money given for the maintaining of Bridges, Pontagium, ii, n.

The bridge of a Lute, or other Instrument that holdeth up the Strings, Magadium, ii, n.

To bridle (or curb) Fræno, are.

To be bridled, Frænor, ari.

Bridled, Frænatus, a, um. Obfrænatus, a, um.

Not bridled, Effrænatus, a, um.

A Bridler, Frænator, oris, m.

A bridling, Frænatio, onis f. Refrænatio, onis, f.

A Bridle, Frænum, i, n. pl. Fræni, orum, m. & Fræna, orum, n.

A little Bridle, Frænulum, li, n.

A Bridle-Rein, Lorum, i, n. habena, æ, f.

The headstall of a Bridle, Orea, æ, f.

Bearing a Bridle, Frænigerus, a, um.

She that Bridles, Frænatrix, icis, f.

To be brief or short in speaking or writing, Laconizo, are. Compendiosè loqui.

Briefness (or Brevity) Brevitas, atis, f.

A brief (or short writing) containing the Sum of a thing, Abbreviatio, onis, f.

A brief rehearsal of things treated of before, Recapitulatio, onis, f.

A brief Sentence, Sententiola,

Brief (or Compendious) Concisus, a, um. Compendiarius, a, um.

Briefly, (or *Compendiously*) Concisè, Compendiose.

Brig-Casterton (in *Lincolnshire*) Causennæ, Causennis, Gausennæ, Gausennis.

Brigandine (*or Coat of Mail*) Lorica, æ, f.

A Brigantine (*Pinnace or little Ship*) Celox, ocis, f. Paro, onis, m.

A Brigantine (*or Rovers Ship*) Navis Prædatoria.

The least kind of Brigantine, Myoparo, onis, m.

A Brigantine sent to espy, Episcopium, ii, n. Navigium Speculatorium.

To be bright (*or to shine*) Fulgeo, es, si, ere.

To make bright, Elucido, are.

To wax bright, Lucesco, scis.

It is bright, Lucet.

It waxeth bright, Lucescit.

Brightness (*or clearness*) Splendor, oris, m. Fulgor, oris, m.

Bright (*or Clear*) Lucidus, a, um. Coruscus, a, um.

Very bright, Perlucidus, a, um.

Brightly (*or clearly*) Lucidè, Splendidè.

To brim a sow, Subo, are.

A brimmed sow, Sus subata.

The brim of a Bank, or any thing else, Ora, æ, f. Margo, inis, f.

The brim of a sieve (*or Streiner*) Telia, æ, f.

That hath great Brims, Marginatus, a, um.

That hath no Brims, Achilus, i, m.

Belonging to Brims, Marginalis, le.

Brimstone, Sulphur, uris, n.

Natural Brimstone, or Brimstone digged out of the Earth, and that never felt Fire, Sulphur vivum & fossile, Ignem non expertum.

A place where Brimstone is made or boyled, Sulphuraria, æ, f.

A maker (*or worker*) *of Brimstone*, Sulphurarius, ii, m.

A dressing with Brimstone, Sulphuratio, onis, f

A Match made with Brimstone, Sulphuretum, ti, n.

Dressed with, aired or smoaked in Brimstone, Sulphuratus, a, um.

A place where Brimstone lieth, Sulphuretum, i, n.

Of or belonging to, mixed with, or of the Colour of Brimstone, Sulphureus, a, um.

To Season with Brine, Salio, is, ui, ii & aliq. ivi, ire, Saltum. Salsedine Condire.

Brine (*Liquor that is salt*) Aqua salsa. salsedo, inis, f.

Brine with dregs and all, Alexecis, f.

Being long in Brine, Muriarius, a, um.

Brinish. Salsus, a, um.

To bring, Duco, is, xi, ctum, ere.

To bring by Force or Violence, Attraho, is, xi, ctum, ere.

To bring from one place to another, Defero, fers, tuli, latum, ferre. Deporto, are.

To bring (*or carry over*) *or on the other side*, Traduco, is, xi, ctum, ere.

To bring in, Infero, fers, tuli, latum, ferre. Importo, are.

To bring in one in place of another, Substituo, is, ui, utum, ere.

To bring back again, Reduco, is, xi, ctum, ere.

To bring forth, Educo, is, xi, ctum, ere.

To bring forth as Females do their Young, Pario, peperi, parcum.

To be ready to bring forth, Parturio, is, ivi.

To bring forth before the time, Abortio, is, ivi. Aborto, are.

To bring forth Flowers, Floreo, es, ui, ere.

To bring forth plenteously, Fundo, is, fudi, fusum, ere.

To bring forth, as one bringeth forth Witnesses, Evoco, are. Testes producere.

To bring up or nourish, Educo, is, xi, ctum, ere.

To bring together, Conduco, is, xi, ctum, ere.

To bring up in, Innutrio, is, ivi, itum, ire.

To bring over, cover, or bring against, or athwart, Obduco, is, xi, ctum, ere.

To bring somewhat to nothing, Adnihilo, are.

To bring under, Subjicio, is, eci, ctum, ere.

To bring privily, Supparo, are.

To bring to pass, Efficio, is, eci, ctum, ere.

To bring aside, Seduco, is, xi, ctum, ere.

To bring Tidings, Nuncio, are.

To bring word again, Renuncio, are.

To bring (or cause) ill luck, Obscævo, are.

To bring into a narrow Room or Space, Coarcto, are.

To bring into presence, Repræsento, are.

To bring often, Perducto, are.

To bring to destruction, Profligo, are.

A bringer of one against his Will, Perductor, oris, m.

A bringer from one place to another, Traductor, oris, m.

A bringer back again, Reductor, oris, m.

He that bringeth a man to a place, Deductor, oris, m.

A bringer up, Educator, oris, m.

He that bringeth a thing to pass, Effector, oris, m.

A bringer of Tidings, Rumigerulus, li, m.

A bringer to nought, Perditor, oris, m.

A bringer forth in sight, Subjector, oris, m.

A bringing, Portatus, ûs, m.

A bringing up (or Education) Educatio, onis, f.

A bringing from one to another, Translatio, onis, f. Traductio, onis, f.

A bringing in, Importatio, onis, f. Inductio, onis, f.

A bringing back, Reductio, onis, f.

A bringing forth (or abroad) Prolatio, onis, f. Productio, onis, f.

A bringing forth of Young, Fœtura, æ, f. Procreatio, onis, f.

A bringing together, Collatio, onis, f.

A bringing under, Subjectio, onis, f.

Bringing Gold, Aurifer, fera, rum.

Bringing forth many Stalks, Shoots or Shrubs, Fruticosus, a, um.

Bringing forth Fruit twice a Year, Biferus, a, um.

Bringing forth Fruit thrice a Year, Triferus, a, um.

To bristle (or set up the Bristles) Horreo, es, ui, ere. Setas erigere.

To briſtle, to put a Hair on a Shoe-makers Thread, Inſeto, are.

A Briſtle, Briſtil (*or big Hair*) Seta, æ, f.

A little Briſtle, Setula, æ, f.

Briſtled, or that hath Briſtles on his Back, Setiger, a, um. Hirſutus, a, um.

Full of Briſtles, Setoſus, a, um.

Setting up the Briſtles, Horrens, tis, Part.

Briſtol (or *Briſtow* City) Briſtolia, Briſtolium, Briſtowa.

Of Briſtol (or *Briſtow*) Briſtolienſis, Briſtowenſis.

Biſhop of Briſtol, Epiſcopus Briſtolienſis.

Britain (*or the Iſle of* Great Britain) Albion, Alvion, Pridania, Britannia, Pritanniæ, pl. Bru'ania, Pritania Samothea.

The Britiſh *Sea*, Mare Britannicum.

A Britain, Brito, onis, m.

Brittle (*or ſoon broken*) Fragilis, le.

Brittleneſs, Fragilitas, atis, f.

Not Brittle, Infragilis, le.

Brittlely, Fragiliter, adv.

BRO

To broach (*or tap*) Relino, is, evi & ivi, itum, ere.

A broach, Terebratus ad promendum.

A Broach (*or Spit*) Veru, Sing. Indecl.

A little Broach, Veruculum, li, n.

Brockley Hill near Elleſtrey (in *Hartfordſhire*) Sulloniacæ, Sullonicæ.

To make broad, Dilato, are.

To wax broad, Lateſco, is, ere.

To lay abroad, Pando, is, di, ſum, ere.

A broad way, Platea, æ, f.

The broad end of an Oar, Scalmus, i, m.

Broad, Latus, a, um. Spacioſus, a, um.

Very broad, Perlatus, a, um. Latiſſimus, a, um.

Broad-leafed, Latifolius, a, um.

That cannot be made broad, Illatabilis, le.

Broadly, Late, perlate, vaſte.

Brocage, Brocagium, ii, n. Fo. 162. Tranſactio, onis, f. Broctagium, ii, n. *Ry.* 593, 597. (*i. e.*) Money paid to a perſon for ſelling Goods.

To be broken, Rumpor.

Broken (*or burſt*) Fractus, a, um. Ruptus, a, um.

Broken in Pieces, Comminutus, a, um.

Broken or burſt aſunder, or in the Middle, Interruptus, a, um. Interciſus, a, um.

Broken off, Abruptus, a, um. Deſciſſus, a, um.

Broken open, Refractus, a, um.

Broken up, Diruptus, a, um.

Broken down, Dirutus, a, um.

Broken before, Præfractus, a, um.

Broken or violated, Violatus, a, um. Temeratus, a, um.

That may be broken, Fragilis, le.

Broken (*or burſt*) *in the Loins*, Delumbis, be. Delumbatus, a, um.

That cannot be broken, Infragilis, le.

Broken out by Violence, Proruptus, a, um.

Broken or Bankrupt, Decoctor.

Broken (*or tamed*) Domitus, a, um.

Not broken (or tamed) Intractatus, a, um.

To broil, Torreo, es, ui, ſtum, ere.

To be broiled, Torreſco, is, ere.

To broil on a Gridiron, Torrere ſuper craticulam.

Broiled on the Coals, Toſtus, a, um, Carbonatus, a, um.

A Broil (or Tumult) Tumultus, us & i, m.

A Broker (or Bargain-maker) Tranſactor, oris, m. Propola, æ, m. Proxeneta, æ, m.

A Pawn-broker, Brocarius, ii, m. Broccator, oris, m. *Ry.* 593, 597.

Brokers, Brocarii, *Lex.* 21.

A Pawn broker, Hypothecarius, ii, m.

A Broker that ſells Garments at Second hand, Scrutarius, ii, m.

Bromfield (in *Denbighſhire*) Bromfelda.

To ſit on Brood, Incubo, as, ui, itum, are, ans, andus.

Set on Brood, Incubatus, a, um.

A ſitting on Brood, Incubatio, onis, f.

A Brood of Chickens, Pullities, ei, f.

A Brook (or little River) Torrens, tis, m. Rivulus, li, m.

Little Brooks, Irrigua, orum, n.

Broom, Geniſta, æ, f.

A Broom Field, or the place where Broom growth, Scopetum, i, n.

Of or belonging to Broom, Sparteus, a, um.

A Broom (or Beſom) Scopæ, arum, f.

Broth (Pottage) Juſculum, i, n.

Broth (or Liquor to be ſupped) Sorbitio, onis, f.

Stewed in Broth, Jurulentus, a, um. Juſculentus, a, um.

A maker of Broth, Juſcularius, ii, m.

A Brother, Frater, ris, m.

A little or young Brother, Fraterculus, li, m.

A Brother of one Father and Mother, Germanus, ni, n.

A Half-brother, Semigermanus, i, m.

A Brother by the Father's ſide only, Frater Conſanguineus.

A Brother by the Mother's ſide, Frater uterinus.

A Husband's Brother (or Brother-in-Law) Levir, iri, m.

A Siſter's Brother, Sororius, ii, m.

A Foſter Brother, Collactaneus, Homogalactus, i, m.

Brothers born at once, Gemini, Gemelli.

A Brother's Son, Fratrinus, i, m.

A Brother's Wife, or Daughter, Fratrina, æ, f. Fratria, æ, f. Fratiſſa, æ, f. Frateria, æ, f.

A Brother's Child, Patruelis, is, c. 2.

Brotherhood, Fraternitas, atis, f.

Brotherly love, Philadelphia, æ, f.

The killing of a Brother, Fratricidium, ii, n.

He that kills his Brother, Fratricida, æ, m.

Of or belonging to a Brother, Fraternus, a, um.

After the manner of Brethren, Fraternè, adv.

Brotherly, Fraternus, a, um.

A Grandmother's Brother, Avunculus magnus.

A Great Grandmother's Brother, Avunculus Major.

The Great Grandfather's Brother, Abavunculus, li, m.

An Eſtate coming by a Brother, Fratrimonium, ii, n.

Broughham (in *Westmorland*) Braboniacum, Brocavo, Brocavum, Broconiacum, Brovonacis, Brovonacum.

Broughton (in *Hantshire*) Brige vel Brage.

Brought, Allatus, a, um. Advectus, a, um.

To be brought into the World, Procreor, aris.

To be brought to pass, Efficior.

Brought by Force, Appulsus, a, um.

Brought in, Illatus, a, um.

Brought in another place, Substitutus, a, um.

Brought back or again, Reportatus, a, um,

Brought forth, Productus, a, um.

Brought forth (*or born*) Procreatus, a, um.

Brought up, Educatus, a, um.

Brought up wantonly, Delicatus, a, um.

That hath lately brought forth, Effœtus, a, um.

Brought together, Collatus, a, um.

Brought under, Subjectus, a, um. Domitus, a, um.

Brought to pass, Actus, a, um. Effectus, a, um.

Brought to nought, Exinanitus, a, um.

A Brow, Supercilium, ii, n. Palpebra, æ, f.

The space between the Brows, Glabella, æ, f.

Having hairy Brows, Palpebrosus, a, um

He that hath great Brows, Blepharo, onis, m.

Bending of the Brows, Superciliorum contractio.

To make brown, Obfusco, are.

He that maketh brown Colour, Fuscator, oris, m.

Brown (*dark Colour*) Fuscus, a, um.

Somewhat brown, Subfuscus, a, um.

Brown (*or natural Colour*) Pulligo, inis, f.

BRU

To bruise (*or break small*) Tundo, is, tutudi, sum, ere. Quassso, are.

Bruised (*or made small*) Contusus, a, um. Quassus, a, um.

Half bruised, Semitritus, a, um.

Bruised against something, Illisus, a, um.

A bruising, Contritio, onis, m.

To brush, Verro, ri, sum.

Brushed, Versus, a, um.

A brusher, Converritor, oris, m.

A Brush, Vericulum, li, n. Muscarium, ii, n.

A little Brush, Scopula Vestiaria.

A Brush of Bristles to brush Velvet, Muscareum Petaceum.

A Brush of Bristles to make Pots clean withal, Echinus, i, m.

A Painter's Brush or Pencil, Scopula, æ, f. Penicillum, li, n.

A Plaisterer's Brush (*or brush to white with*) Penicillus Tectorius.

A dry Brush to kindle Fire with, Cremium, ii, n.

Brush-wood, or Browse-wood, or rather Wind falu wood, Cablicia, n. pl.

BRY.

De Bryer (*the Family*) De Bruera.

BUC

A Buck (or Doe) Dama, æ, f.

A Bucket, Celoneum, ii, n. Situla, æ, f.

A Well-bucket, Cratera, æ, f. Mergus, oris, n.

A little Bucket, Sitella, æ, f. Urnula, æ, f.

A Bucket with a Beam, Telomodiolus, i, m.

Buckets or any thing serving to quench Fire, Siphones incendiarii.

Buckenham, Boccinum.

Buckingham, Buckinghamia.

Of Buckingham, Buckingensis.

To Buckle, Plusculo, are.

Buckled, Plusculatus, a, um.

A Buckle (or Clasp) Pluscula, æ, f.

A Shoe-Buckle, Fibula calcearia.

A Buckle-maker, Pluscularius, ii, m.

A Bucking Stock, Lixivarium, ii, n.

A Bucking Tub, Lixivatorium, ii, n.

A Buckler (or Shield) Clypeum, ei, n. Scutum, ti, n.

A Buckler-maker, Clypearius, ii, m. Scutarius, m.

A Buckler or Shield Maker's Workhouse, Fabrica scutaria.

A Buckler Player, Oplematicus, i, m.

He that beareth a Buckler, Scutatus, a, um.

BUD

A Budget, Vidulum, li, n.

A Smith's Budget for Nails, Follus, i, m.

BUE

Buelth (in *Brecknecksbire*) Bullæum Silurum.

BUF

Buff-leather, Aluta bubalina.

BUG

Buggery, Pæderastia, æ, f. Buggery committed with Mankind or Beast is Felony without Benefit of Clergy, it being a Sin against God, Nature, and the Law, and in ancient times such Offenders were to be burned by the Common Law. There are two Statutes for it, 25 *H.* 8. revived 3 *Eliz.* 17. One describeth this Offence to be *Carnalis Copula contra naturam & hæc vel per confusionem specierum*, *sc.* A Man or a Woman with a Brute Beast, vel *Sexuum*, sc. A Man with a Man, a Woman with

with a Woman. See *Levit.* 18. 22, 23 *Fitz. Nat. brev.* 269. *B. Dalton.*

A Buggerer, Pæderastes.

To commit Buggery, Pædico, are.

B U I

To build (or set up) Struo, xi, ctum. Ædifico, are.

To build to (or join one house to another) Astruo, is, xi, ctum, ere.

To build of Marble, Marmoro, are.

To build in, Inædifico, are.

To build under (or lay a Foundation) Substruo, xi, ctum.

To build round about, Circumstruo, ere.

To build before, Præstruo, xi, ctum.

To build again, Reædifico, are.

To build up, or finish the Building, Perædifico, are.

To be built, Ædificor.

Builded (or Built) Ædificatus, a, um. Conditus, a, um.

Builded upon, Inditus, a, um.

Builded before, Præstructus, a, um.

Builded hard by, Coædificatus, a, um.

Very well builded, Exstructissimus, a, um.

Builded farther than a Man's own Ground, Proædificatus, a, um.

Builded (or made) of divers things, Structilis, le.

A Builder, Ædificator, oris, m. Conditor, oris, m.

A Chief (or Master) Builder, Architector, oris, m.

An over building, Superædificium, ii, n. 2 *Mon.* 242.

A Building, Ædificium, ii, n. Ædificatio, onis, f.

A building up, Extructio, onis, f. Exædificatio, onis, f.

The Art or Science of Building, Architectura, æ, f.

A small Building, Ædificatiuncula, æ, f.

A Building of pleasant Prospects, as Galleries, &c. Menianum, i, n.

A Building made full of Grates for Men to look through, Dictyoton, & Dictiota, orum.

A Form of Building where every thing is equal and straight, Isodomon.

A Building where the Walls are made of Stones of an equal thickness, Pseudisodomon.

A Building with three Rooms on a Floor, Trichorum, i, n.

A Building made like a Tower, Pyrgobaris.

Cross Building, Structura obliqua.

A Building that hath Pillars standing thick together as Cloisters, Pycnostylon.

A common Building kept in sufficient reparation, Sarta tecta.

A Platform (or Description of a Building) Sciagraphia, æ, f.

To draw together the Materials of a Building, and lay the Foundation, Præmolior, iri.

Built (or Built upon) Ædificatus, a, um.

Built

Built about, Circumstructus, a, um.

Built up, Perædificatus, a, um.

Built with Marble, Marmoratus, a, um.

BUL

The Bulk of a Man from the Neck to the Middle, Thotax, acis, m.

Bulness *or* Bolness (in *Cumberland* upon the Borders) Ablator, Bulgio, Blatum, Bulgium.

A Bull, Taurus, ri, m.

A little Bull, Bulliculus, li, m.

Of or belonging to a Bull, Taurinus, a, um. Taureus, a, um.

Like a Bull, Tauriformis, me.

Which beareth (or nourisheth) Bulls, Taurifer, a, um.

Having Bulls Horns, Tauricornis, ne.

Bull-baiting, Bubetiæ.

Bull-baiters, Bubetii.

A Bullery of Salt Water, Bullaria aquæ salsæ. *Co. Entr.* 324. Buollariis, *Pry.* 180.

A Bullet, Plumbata, æ, f. Glans Plumbea.

Bullion, Bullio, onis, m. (*i. e.*) Gold or Silver uncoined in the Lump. *Davis* 20.

A Bullock (or Heifer) Affrus, i. m Affra, æ, f. Boviculus, i, m. Juvencus, i, m.

Bulrush, Scirpus, i, m. Juncus, ci, m.

Full of Bulrushes, Juncosus, a, um.

Made of Bulrushes, Junceus, a, um.

A Bulwark (or strong Hold, or place of Defence) Propugnaculum, li, n.

Of or pertaining to a Bulwark, Vallaris, re.

BUM

Bumbast (or Cotton) Gossipium, ii, m.

Bumbasted (or Bumbast) Xylinus, a, um.

BUN

A Bunch on the Back, Gibbus, i, m.

A great Bunch in the Throat, Branchocele. Botium, ii, n.

A Bunch or Knot of a Tree, Bruscum, ci, n. Tuber, eris, n.

A little Bunch (or Swelling) Tuberculum, li, n.

A Bunale, Bundellus, li, m. *Co. Ent.* 416. *Pry.* 49.

A little Bundle, Fasciculus, li, m.

Bundle-wise, Fasciatim, adv.

Bungey (in Norfolk) Avona.

A Bunghole of a Barrel, Orificium, ii, n.

A Bung (or Stopple) Obthuramentum, ti, n.

A Bun (or little Manchet) Collyra, æ, f. Libum, i, n.

BUQ

Buqueham (in *Scotland*) Boghania, Buchania.

Buquehamness (in *Scotland*) Taizalum Promont.

BUR

To burden (*or load*) Scarcino, are.

To be burdened, Sarcinor.

Burdened, Gravatus, a, um.

He that burdeneth, Sarcinator, oris, m.

A Burden (*or load*) Sarcina, æ, f. Onus, eris, n.

A heavy Burden, Moles, is, f. Grave onus.

A little Burden, Onusculum, li, n. Sarcinula, æ, f.

Half a Burden, Semipondus, oris, n.

Loaden with Burdens, Sarcinatus, a, um.

That which serveth for a Burden, Onerarius, a, um.

Of or for Burdens, Sarcinalis, le.

Burgage, Burgagium, ii, n. *Ra. Ent.* 101. 486. *Burgagium* is derived of *Burgus*, a Town, and it is called a Burgh or Borough, because it sendeth Burgesses to Parliament. The termination of this word *Burgagium* signifieth the Service whereby the Burgh is holden, *Coke on Lit. l.* 2. 10. *sect.* 162.

A Burgess, Burgensis, is, m. *Lex.* 22. (*i. e.*) A Freeman of a Borough.

Burglary, Burglaria, æ, f. *Spel.* 110. It is derived of Burgh a House, and Laron a Thief. It is usually defined the Night-breaking of an House, with an intent to steal or kill, though none be killed, nor any thing stolen; and so it is of a Stable, parcel of a House, but not of breaking one's Close to kill him, nor one's House, if it be but to beat him, nor though it may be to kill him, if it be in the day time. It may be Burglary if one enter into a House and break it not, as if he come in at the Chimney, or by a false Key; and if he break the House, tho' he enter not, as if one break down a Window to hook out any thing, *Coke* 4 *Rep.* *Richard Vaux* brings an Appeal of Burglary against *Thomas Brook*, and declares that the Defendant, *domum mansionalem prædictam Richardi Vaux felonice & burgaliter fregit*. The Declaration was found insufficient, because of this word *Burgaliter*, but it ought to be *Burgulariter*, or *Burglariter*, and the Offence is called Burglary, or Burgulary, and not Burgale; *Burglariter est vox artis* as *felonice*, *murdravit*, *rapuit*, *excambium*, *warrantizare*, and divers others, which cannot be expressed by any Periphrasis or Circumlocution. If a Man have a Mansion House, and he and all his Family upon some accident are forth of the House part of the Night, and at the

same time one come and breaks the House to commit Felony, this is Burglary, although no Man be there, for this is *Domus mansionalis*. So if a Man have two Houses and inhabit sometimes in one, and sometimes in another, and hath Servants in both, and in the Night when his Servants are forth, the House is broke by Thieves, this is Burglary. All Indictments of Burglary, are *quod nocttanter fregit*, and the Night to this purpose begins at Sunsetting, and continueth to the Sun-rising. *Vid. Staundford.* Burglar shall not have his Clergy. *Dalton 18 Eliz. c. 6*

A Burgler, Effractor, oris, m. One that breaks open an House to steal. Homo qui domum Burglariter frangit.

Burgh (in *Yorkshire*) Bracchium.

Burgh *upon* Sands (in *Cumberland*) Exploratorum Castra.

Burgh *upon* Stanmore (in *Westmorland*) Verteræ, Verteris.

Burghsteed (in *Essex*) Cæsaromagus.

Burgh *or* Burk (*the Family*) De Burgo.

To bury (*or inter*) Funero, are. Sepelio, is, ivi, pultum.

To celebrate the burials of Parents and Ancestors, Parento, are.

To be buried, Funeror, ari.

Buried (*or Interred*) Sepultus, a, um.

Bodies dead and buried, Conclamata corpora.

Not buried, Intumulatus, a, um.

A burier of dead Bodies by Night, Vespillo, onis, m.

A burying (*or laying in Earth*) Sepultura, æ, f. Funeratio, onis, f.

A Burial (*or Funeral*) Funus, eris, n.

A Burying Place (*or Vault*) Conditorium, ii, n.

A common place of Burial, Calvaria, æ, f.

Solemnities at Burials, Exequiæ, arum, f.

The Costs and Charges of the Burials, Libitina, æ, f.

Of the Duties of Burials, Justa funerum.

Pertaining to Burials, Funerarius, a, um.

Buriable (*or that may be buried*) Sepelibilis, le.

To burl Cloth (*as Fullers do*) Enodo, are. Desquamo, are.

A burling Iron, Forceps Fullonica.

To burn, Uro, ussi, ustum.

To burn (*or set on Fire*) Cremo, are.

To burn sweet things, Adoleo, es, ui vel evi, ultum.

To burn in the Hand, Cauterizo, are.

To burn (*or singe off the Hair of a Swine*) Glabreo, es, ere.

Burnt in the Check, Cauterizatus mala.

To be burned, Urore

Burned, Ustus, a, um. Combustus, a, um.

A burning Coal, Pruna, æ, f.

Much burned, Deustus, a, um.

Burn d

Burned round about, Ambustus, a, um.

Burned to Ashes, Cinefactus, a, um.

Burned like a coal, Carbonatus, a, um.

Burned in the fore-part, Præustus, a, um.

Burned in the end and hardned, Ustulatus, a, um.

Burned in the Hand, Cauteriatus, a, um.

A Burner, Ustor, oris, m.

A burning (*or setting on fire*) Combustio, onis, f. Ustio, onis, f.

A burning about, Ambustio, onis, f.

A burning flame, Incendium, ii, n.

A thing burned, Caustum, i, n.

Meat burned on the Spit, Subvernusta, æ, f.

That may be burned, Combustibilis, le.

Who hath power to burn, Causticus, a, um.

To Burnish (*or Polish*) Polio, is, ivi, itum, ire.

Burnished (*or Polished*) Politus, a, um.

A Burnisher, Converritor, oris, m.

A Burnishing (*or Polishing*) Politura, æ, f.

A Burnishing about, Circumlinitio, onis, f.

Burrow *Hill* (in *Leicestershire*) Vernemetum, Vernometum, Verometum.

Burrow-bridge (in *Yorkshire*) Pons Burgensis.

A Burse, Bursa, æ, f.

A Burser of a College, Bursarius, ii, m.

Burst in sunder with a clap or noise, as a Bladder full blown, Displosus, a, um.

Burstenness (*or falling of the Bowels in the Cods, also the Guts and the Yard*) Ramex, icis, m. Hernia, æ, f.

Bursten (*or broken bellied*) Herniosus, a, um Ramicosus, a, um.

B U S

A Bushel, Modius, ii, m. Busellus, li, m.

Half a Bushel, Dimidium modii. Vet. Int. 57. *Spel*, 114. *Fleta* 71. *Stat de mensuris & de Judicio Collistrigii*, 2 *Monastic. Anglican.* 471. 971.

To be busied (*or occupied*) *about a thing*, Satago, is, egi, ere. Solicitor, aris.

To busie ones self, Solicito, are.

Busied (*or busie*) Occupatus, a, um.

Business (*or Affair*) Negotium, ii, n.

A little Business, Negotiolum, i, n.

Busie every where, Circumcurrens.

Full of Business, Negotiosus, a, um.

A busk that Gentlewomen wear before the Breast, to make them go upright, Pectorigium, ii, m.

A Buskin coming up to the Calf of the Leg, Cothurnus, i, m.

He that weareth Buskins, Cothurnatus, a, um.

A Buss (*Ship*) Bussa, æ, f. *Spel.* 114.

Bustleham (a place) Bustelli domus, Bishamum.

BUT

But, Sed, autem.

A Butcher, Lanius, ii, m. Bovicida, æ, m. Sarcinator, oris, m. Carnarius, ii, m.

A Butcher's Shop (or Shambles) Carnarium, ii, n. Lanarium, ii, n.

A Butcher's Stall, Macera, æ, f.

Butchers' Meat, Caro Lanionia.

Of or belonging to a Butcher, Laniarius, a, um.

Buth *Isle, or* Rothsay *near* Galloway (in *Scotland*) Rothesia.

A Butler, Promus, mi. m. Penarius, ii, m

A Butler (or he that waiteth on one's Cup) Pincerna, æ, c. g. Pocillator, oris, m.

An under Butler, Suppromus, mi, m.

A Butt, Butta, æ, f. Dolium, ii, n.

A Butt of Wine, Butta vini, *Ra. Ent.* 168. So *Duo Dolia*, five quatuor Pipas vini Rubei, *Monastic. Anglican. part.* 1. *page* 976.

A Butt (or Mark to shoot at) Scopus, i, m. Meta, æ, f.

A little Butt, Metula, æ, f.

Butter, Butyrum, ri, n.

A Firkin of Butter, Rusca butyri.

Buttered, Butyratus, a, um.

Butter-Milk, Lac serosum.

A Buttery, Promptuarium, ii. n. Cella Cervisiaria, Cellula, æ, f. Penaria, æ, f.

A Buttock (or Haunch) Clunis, is, d. g.

To button, Fibulo, are.

Buttonned underneath, Subfibulatus, a, um.

To button (or tye underneath) Subfibulo, are.

A Button, Fibula, æ, f.

A buttoning, Fibulatio, onis, f.

A buttoner, Fibulator, oris, m.

A button-hole, Retinaculum, i, n. Ansula, æ, f.

A button-maker, Fibularius, ii, m.

A place where Buttons are made and sold, Fibulatorium, ii, n.

A button (or clasp) for a hat, Offendimentum, i, n.

A buttress, prop or pillar whereby buildings are stayed up, Anteris, idis, f. Fulcrum, i, n. Antes, ium, m.

Buttresses (shore-Posts or Props) Erismæ, arum.

Buttrels Buttria.

A Smiths Buttress wherewith he pareth Horses Hoofs, Scaber, ri, m.

BUX

Buxton (in *Derbyshire*) Bucostenum.

BUY

To buy, Emo, emi, emptum.

To buy together, Coemo, mis.

To buy to the end to sell for gain, Promercor, aris.

To buy beforehand (or to buy out of one's hand) Præmercor, ari.

To buy under the Price or Value, or at a low rate, Ademo, emi, emptum.

To buy and sell and make merchandize, Mercor, aris.

To buy Meat (or Victuals) Opsono, as, avi, are.

To buy often, Empto, are.

To buy again, Redimo, is, emi, ere.

To have a list to buy, Emptu-rio, is, ivi, itum, ire.

A buyer, Emptor, oris, m.

One that buyeth and selleth, Mercator, oris, m. Venundator, oris, m.

A great buyer, Emax, acis, adj.

A buyer of forfeited Goods, Sector, oris, m.

He that buyeth any thing at great, and selleth it again for advantage, Manceps, cipis, c. g.

A buying, Emptio, onis, f.

A buying together, Coemptio, onis, f.

A buying or selling, Nundinatio, onis, f.

Communication of buying and selling, Commercium, ii, n.

Things bought at advantage to sell again, Commercium, ii, n.

Which is often buying, Coemptionalis, le.

Affection or desire to buy, Emacitas, atis, f.

BY

By, Per.

A By-path, Devia, æ, f.

By (or nigh together) Juxta, prope.

By reason of, Propter.

By it self, Separatim, adv.

By some manner, means or reason, Aliquatenus.

By some place, way or means, Aliqua, adv.

By what means, reason or sort soever, Quomodocunque.

By what way or place, Qua.

By chance, Casu, forte.

CAB

A *Cabbage*, Brassica, æ, f.

A Cole Cabbage, Brassica capitata.

A Cabinet, Capsula, æ, f. Phylaxa, æ, f. Scriniolum, li, n.

A little Cabinet, Cistellula, æ, f.

A Cabern (or Cabin of a Ship) Stæga, æ, f.

A little narrow Cabin (or dark lodging) Gurgustium, ii, n. Gurgustulum.

A Cabin (or Shepherd's Cottage) Tugurium, ii, n.

A Cable Rope, Rudens, entis, m. vel f.

Cablet,

Cables, Funes nautici.

Cabbage, Cablicia, orum, n. pl. Among the Writers of the Forest-Laws, it signifies Brushwood, or Browse-wood, or rather Wind fallen-wood. *Manwood, p.* 84. *Crompt. Jurisdict. fol.* 163.

C A E

Caerdronack Bay (in *Cumberland*) Moricamba, Moricambe, æstu.

Caerlaverock (in *Scotland*) Garbantorigum.

Caerleon (in *Glamorganshire*) Isca legio Augusta, Iscelegua Augusta, Lex. Augusta.

Caermalei, Camaletum.

Caermarthen (in *Wales*) Caermardina, Camarthinia, Maridunum.

Caermarthenshire, Ager Maridunensis.

Caernarvon, Canarvonia.

Caernarvonshire, Arvonia.

Caer-sejoynt, near to *Caernarvon*, Segontium.

Caerwent (in *Monmouthshire*) Venta Silurum.

C A G

A Cage (or *place to keep Birds in*) Cavea, æ, f. Aviarium, ii, n.

C A I

Caishow *Hundred* (in *Hertfordshire*) Cassi, Cassii,

C A K

A Cake, Placenta, æ, f. Popanum, i, n.

A wheaten Cake, Farreum, ei, n. Adorea, æ, f.

An Oaten Cake, Avenicia, æ, f.

A Spice Cake, Panis dulciarius.

A Cake baked upon the Hearth, Focarius panis.

A Cakeman (or *Pastry Cook*) Crustularius, ii, m.

C A L

To Calcinate (or *bring Metals into Powder*) Calcino, are.

Calcined (or *done into Powder*) Calcinatus, a, um.

To calculate (or *reckon*) Calculo, are.

Calder *River* (in *Yorkshire*) Calderus.

Calais (in *France*) Britannicus portus. Callisia, Iccius portus.

A Calendar (or *Almanack*) Calendarium, ii, m.

A Calendar (or *Calendar Book*,) or *Books declaring what is done every day*, Hemerologium, ii. n. Diarium, ii, n.

The Calends (or *first day of every Month*) Calendæ, arum, f. Sing. caret.

Pertaining to the Calends, Calendaris, re. Calendarius, a, um.

A Calf, Vitulus, li, m.

Of

Of or belonging to a Calf, Vitulinus, a, um.

The Calf of the Leg, Sura, æ, f.

Calne (in *Wiltshire*) Calna.

A Caliver, Sclopus, i, m. Æquilibrium, i, n. *i. e.* A hand-gun, a Pistol or Snaphance. Equal Weight, or standing weight or equal heighth, because the bore or hole of a Piece must be even or equal, or else the Piece will break.

To call, Voco, are. Appello, are.

To call back, Revoco, are.

To call upon, Invoco.

Called, Vocatus, a, um.

A calling (*or profession*) Vocatio, onis, f.

Caltraps, Tribuli, orum, n. Murices, um, m. *i. e. Turn pikes or great pricks of Iron, four square, which are cast in the Enemies way to keep off their Horse, or where the works or bulwarks are lowest, in the Camp or Town of Garrison. They are made with four Iron Pricks, so joined, that being thrown, one standeth upright.*

Pointed sharp like a Caltrap, Muricatus, a, um.

To calumniate (*or accuse craftily, falsly or maliciously*) Calumnior, aris.

Calumniation, Calumniatio, onis, f.

CAM

Cambrick, Cameracum, ci, n. Syndon Cameracensis.

Cambridge Town, Camboricum, Camboritum, Cantabrigia, Granta, Grantanus pons.

A Camel, Camelus, li, m. & f.

A Keeper (*or Driver*) *of Camels*, Camelarius, ii, m.

The Driving (*or Keeping*) *of Camels*, Camelasia sive Camelaria, æ, f.

Of a Camel, Camelinus, a, um.

Camelot (in *Scotland*) Coria vel Corta Damniorum.

To Camp (*or pitch a Camp*) Castrametor, aris.

Camvil (*the Family*) De Camvilla.

A Camp, Castra, orum, n. pl.

A standing Camp (*or fortified Place*, Stativa, æ, f.

The pitching of a Camp, Castrametatio, onis, f.

The Camp-master) Castrametator, oris, m. Præfectus castrorum.

Of or belonging to a Camp, Castrensis, se, adj.

One that followeth the Camp, ready to do any thing, Lixabundus, a, um.

CAN

To cancel (*or rase out*) Cancello, are.

Cancelled, Cancellatus, a, um.

A Cancelling, Cancellatura, æ, f. *Flet.* 426.

To make Candles of Tallow, Sevo, are.

A Candle, Candela, æ, f.

A little Candle, Lucernula, æ, f.

A Wax Candle, Cereus, ei, m.

A little Wax Candle, Cereolus, li, m.

A Watch Candle, Lucubra, æ, f. Vigiles lucernæ.

The

The Wick, Cotton or Snuff of a Candle, Ellychnium, ii, n. Emunctura, æ, f.

A Candlestick, Candelabrum, i, n.

He that beareth (or holdeth a Candle) Lucernarius, ii, m.

A Candlestick whereon Wax Candles are set, Ceroferarium, ii, n.

He that beareth (or holdeth) a Wax Candle, Ceroferarius, ii, m.

A branch Candlestick, Polycandelus, li, m. Lychnucus, ci, m.

A Candle Snuffer, Emunctorium, ii, n. Favillus, li, m.

A Candle-maker, Vid. *Chandler.*

Candlemas-day, Festum Purificationis Beatæ Mariæ virginis.

A Cane (or Reed) Canna, æ, f. Calamus, i, m.

A little Cane, Cannellum, li, n.

A Cane-bank, or place where Canes grow, Cannetum, i, n.

Of or belonging to Canes, Canneus, a, um.

A Can (or Pot) for Beer or Ale, Canna, æ, f. Olla, æ, f. So called because it is hollow, and in some Fashion formed like a great Cane or Reed.

The Cannel Bone of the Throat, Jugulum, li, n.

Cannions of Breeches, Perixyonalia, orum, n.

A Cannon (a piece of Ordnance) Canna Muralis. So called because they are cast long, after the manner of a great Reed.

A Cannonier, Bombardicus, ci, m.

To shoot off a Cannon, Exonerare cannam muralem. Emittere cannam muralem.

A Canon resident in Cathedral Churches, Canonicus, ci, m.

A Canonship, Canonia, æ, f. Canonicatus, ûs, m.

A Canopy, Canopium, ii, n. 10. *Co.* 130.

Canterbury City (in *Kent*) Cantuaria, Darvernum, Dorbernia, Dorobellum, Durorvernum, Durovernum.

Of Canterbury, Cantuariensis.

A Cantle (or piece) Frustum, i, n. Offa, æ, f.

A cantred (or Hundred of a Shire in Wales) Cantredus, i, m.

Cantlow (the Family) De Cantelupo.

Canvas (or coarse Linen) Canabium, ii, n.

CAP

To wear or put on a Cap, Pileo, are.

A Cap, Cappa, æ, f. *Spel.* 137. Pileus, ei, m.

A little Cap, Pileolus, li, m.

A Night-cap, Cuculio, onis, m. Pileus nocturnus.

A Leather or furred Cap, Cudo, onis, m. Cappa pellis.

A Woman's Cap (or Bonnet) Calyptra, æ, f.

A Capper (or maker of Caps) Pilearius, ii, m.

A Cap case, Mantica, æ, f. Capsula pilea.

A Cap, Vid. *Bay.*

A Cape of a Garment, Capa, æ, f. Collare, is, n.

A Spa-

A Spanish Cape, Chlamys, mydis, f. Chlamys hispanica.

Capers (*a Fruit used in Sallets*) Cappares, um. Inturis, is, f.

Capias, Is a Writ of two sorts, one before Judgment called (*capias ad respondendum*) and if the Sheriff return, *nihil habet in balliva sua*, &c. then the Process is, *alias Capias*, and *Plurias*, and an *Exigent*, and they are called *capias ad respondendum*: Also the exigent shall be proclaimed five times, if the Party doth not appear he shall be outlawed. The other is a Writ of Execution after Judgment, being also of divers kinds, *viz. capias ad satisfaciendum, capias pro fine, capias utlagatum & inquiras de bonis & catallis*, which at large is declared in *Nat. Brev.*

Capias ad satisfaciendum, is a Writ of Execution, after Judgment, lying where a Man recovereth in an Action Personal, as Debt or Damages, or Detinue in the King's Court; and he against whom the Debt is recovered, and hath no Lands or Tenements, nor sufficient Goods whereof the Debt may be levied; for in this case he that recovereth shall have his Writ to the Sheriff, commanding him that he take the Body of him, against whom the Debt is recovered, and he shall be put in Prison until Satisfaction is made unto him that recovered.

Capias pro fine, Is where one being by Judgment fined unto the King, upon some Offence committed against a Statute, doth not discharge it according to the Judgment; for by this is his Body taken and committed to Prison until he content the King for his Fine. *Co. l. 3. c. 12. a.*

Capias Utlagatum, is a Writ of Execution, or after Judgment, which lieth against him which is outlawed upon any Suit, by which the Sheriff upon the Receipt thereof, apprehendeth the Party outlawed, for not appearing apon the Exigent, and keepeth him in safe Custody until the day of the Return assigned in the Writ, and then presenteth him unto the Court, there further to be ordered for his Contempt.

Capias Utlagatum & inquiras de bonis & catallis, Is a Writ all one with the former next before, but that it giveth a farther power to the Sheriff over and beside the apprehension of the Body, to enquire of his Goods and Chattles, *Capias in withernamium de averiis, vid. withernam.*

Capias conductos ad proficiscendum, Is a Writ that lieth for the taking up of such as having received Prest-money to serve the King, slink away and come not in at their time assigned, *Regist. Orig. fol.* 191.

To capitulate, Capitulor, ari.

A Capon, Capo, onis, m. Capus, i, m.

A Caponet, Capunculus, li, m. Hesta, æ, f. *Spel.*

A Capon fatted, Capus saginatus.

A Captain, Capitaneus, ei, m. *Ro. Ent.* 492.

A Captain General (or chief Captain over an Army) Dux primarius. Capitaneus Generalis, omnium armorum & exercituum Domini Regis in Anglia, *&c.*

The Captain of a Troop, Turmarcha, æ, f.

A Captive (or Prisoner) Captivus, a, um,

CAR

A Carravel (or swift Bark) Dromo, onis. m. Celox, ocis, f.

A Carbonado, (or Meat broiled on the Coals) Carbonella, æ, f.

A Carbuncle (or precious Stone) Carbunculus, li, m.

A Carcass (or dead Body) Cadaver, ris, n. *Fle.* 169.

To card Wool or Flax, &c. Carmino, are.

Carded, Pexus, a, um.

A Card to comb Wool withal, Carptarium, ii, n. Pecten lanaris vel lanarius.

A pair of Cards for Wool, Par hamorum.

A carder of Wool, he or she, Carminator, oris, m. Carminatrix, icis, f.

The carding of Wool, Carminatio, onis, f. Lanificium, ii, n.

Carding and Spinning, Lana ac Tela.

A Card maker, Cartarius, ii, m.

A pair of Stock cards, Par chartarum: Vid. *Townt.*

Cards to play withal, Chartæ lusoriæ.

Coat cards, Chartæ pictæ.

A pair of Cards, Fasciculus foliorum.

A single Card that is no Coat-card, Charta simplex.

Card-playing (or the Game upon the Cards) Chartarum seu foliorum pictorum ludus.

A suit or sort of Cards, Familia, æ, f. Genus, eris, n.

An Heart, Cor.

A Diamond, Rhombus.

A Club, Trimolium.

A Spade, Vomerculus.

The King, Rex.

The Queen, Regina.

The Knave, Eques.

The Ace, Monas.

The Ten, Decas,

The Nine, Enneas.

The Eight, Ogdoas.

The Seven, Heptas.

The Six, Senio.

The Five, Pentas.

The Four, Quaternio.

The Three, Trias.

The Deuce (or two) Dyas.

The Trump (or turned Card) Index charta, Dominatrix.

The Stock, Sponsio.

The small Cards, Chartæ minores.

A Card player, Chartarius, ii, m.

The dealer of the Cards, Distributor.

Rust at a suit of Cards, Orbatus.

To deal the Cards, Distribuere chartas. Impertire vel præbere.

To play at Cards, Ludere pictis chartis.

To shuffle the Cards, Chartas miscere.

To cut the Cards, Bipartire Chartas.

To pack the Cards, Instruere vel Componere chartas.

A Card (*or Map*) Charta marina, mappa maritima.

Caradock or Cradock, now called Newton (*the Family*) Caradocus.

Cardigan (in *Wales*) Cardigania.

Cardiganshire, Ceretica.

Carefully (*or diligently*) Industriè, adv. Diligenter, adv.

Careless (*or Negligent*) Securus, a, um.

Carelesly (*or Negligently*) Improvide, Officin. brev.

Caresbrook Castle (*in the Isle of Wight*) Keresburga.

Carleon, Vid. *Caerleon*.

Carlisle (*in Cumberland*) Carleolum, Caturactonium, Leucopibia, Luguballia, Luguballum, Luguvallum.

Bishop of Carlisle, Episcopus Carliolensis.

Carrick (*in Scotland*) Carrica.

To carry, Carrio, are.

To carry away, Abcarrio, are. *Dyer* 70, 1 *Fol.* 39.

To carry far off (*or send away*) Elongo, are.

To carry (*or bear*) Porto, are.

Carriage, Carriagium, ii, n. *Ra. Ent.* 115, 538. 2 *Mon.* 196, 237. *Pry.* 60.

Carriage over to a Place, Advectus, ûs, m.

Money paid for Carriage, Vectiva, æ, f.

Carried to, Advectus, a, um.

Carried in Importatus, a, um.

Carried away, Abductus, a, um.

Carried out, Exportatus, a, um.

Carried from one place to another, Transportatus, a, um.

Carried (*or Born*) Vectus, a, um.

A Carrier (*or Bearer*) Portitor, oris, m. Advector, oris, m. Bajulus, li, m.

A Carrier (*or driver of Horses*) Agaso, onis, m. Vector, oris, m.

A carrier of Letters, Tabellarius, ii, m.

A carrier of a Present, Dorophorus, ri, m.

A carrier that goeth on Messages, Angarus, ri, m. Cursor, oris, m.

Belonging to carriers of Letters, Tabellarius, a, um.

Carriages, Vehicula, orum, n.

A carrying (*or bearing*) Vectio, onis, f. Portatio, onis, f.

A carrying away (*or from one place to another*) Asportatio, onis, f. Exportatio, onis, f.

A carrying over, Transportatio, onis, f.

Of or belonging to carrying or carriage, Vecticarius, a, um.

A Carpenter, Carpentarius, ii, m. Faber lignarius, ii, m.

A Master Carpenter, Architector, oris, m.

A Carpenter's Line, Linea, æ, f. Amussis, is, f.

A Carpenter's Rule, Norma, æ, f. Regula, æ, f. Canon, onis, f.

A Carpenter's Plum-rule which he useth in squaring, Molorthus, i, m.

A Carpenter's Ax, Dolabra, æ, f.

A Carpenter's Shop, Fabrica, æ, f.

A Carpenter's Timber frame for a House, Fabrica materia vel lignaria.

The Carpenter's Art, Ars Fabrica.

Belonging to a Carpenter, Carpentarius, a, um. Fabricus, a, um.

Belonging to a Carpenter's Craft, Fabrilis, le, adj

A Carpet, Tapes, etis, m. Tapetum, i, n.

A Turky Carpet, Polymita Phrygia.

A Carpet for a Table, Intega, æ, f.

A Carpet, or Cup-board-cloath, Plagula, æ, f.

A Carrack (or great Ship) Carrucha, æ, f. Carraca, æ, f. Carca, æ, f. *Pry.* 341. Ter.

To guide or drive a Cart or Wain, Aurigo, are.

A Car (or Cart) Carrus, i, m. *Ra. Ent.* 538. *Co. Ent.* 526. *Lex* 19 Carrecta, æ, f.

A Dung cart, Benna, æ, f Convectorium, ii, n.

A Cart to carry Timber, Sarracum, ci, n,

A Cart or Wain load, Carectata, æ, f *Pry.* 97. Careta, æ, f.

A Carr room, Caruca Signata, 1 *Ro.* 525.

A Carman (or Carter) Caretarius, ii, m. Carrucarius, ii, m.

The guiding of a Cart, Aurigatio, onis, f.

The Axle tree of a Cart, Axis, is, m.

Cart Harness, Helcium, ii, n.

The Hoop or Streak of a Cart, Vietus, i, m.

A Cart-saddle, Dorsuale, lis, n.

A Cart-house, Domus Carucaria vel plaustraria.

The Track of a Cart, Orbita, æ, f.

Of or belonging to a Cart, Carrucarius, a, um. Plaustrarius, a, um.

A Carve of Land, Carrucata terræ. It contains as much Land as may be ploughed and laboured in a Year and a Day with one Plough: And is also called *Hilda* or *Hida Terræ*, a word used in the old *Britain* Laws: Mr. *Lambard*, among his Precedents in the end of his *Eirenarchæ*, translateth *Carucatam terræ*, a Plough-land.

To carve (or grave) Cælo, are. Sculpo, is, psi, tum, ere.

Carved, Cælatus, a, um. Insculptus, a, um. Incisus, a, um.

Carved with the Images of Beasts, Belluatus, a, um.

An instrument to carve with, Cælum, li, n.

That is, or may be carved, Sculptilis, le, adj.

A Carver (or Graver) Cælator, oris, m. Sculptor, oris, m Incisor, oris, m.

A Carving, Cælatura, æ, f Incisus, ûs, m. Sculptura, æ, f.

To carve Meat, Exartuo, are.

So carved, Exartuatus, a, um.

A Carver that cutteth up Meat, Cibicida, æ, m.

A carving or engraving Knife, Culter structorius.

CAS

A Case, Cause, Matter, Casus, ûs, m.

A Case

A Case to put any thing in, Capsula, æ, f. Theca, æ, f.

A Pin case, Acicularia, æ, f. Spinularium, ii, n.

A Needle-case, Acuarium, ii, n. Acutheca, æ, f.

The case of a Looking glass, Theca speculi.

A Comb-case, Pectinarium, ii, m.

A Bow-case, Corytus, i, m.

A Knife-case, Cultoria Theca.

A Barber's Case, Chirurgotheca, æ, f.

A Casement, Transenna, æ, f. Porta fenestralis. Claustrum, tri, n.

To cashear or break up a Company of Soldiers, Eloco, are. Exturmo, are.

A Cask, Casca, æ, f. 1 *Fol.* 307.

A Casket (or little Coffer) Capsula, æ, f. Scrinium, ii, n.

A little Casket, Scriniolum, li, n. Cistellula, æ, f.

Of Cassile (in Ireland) Cassilensis.

A Cassock, Saga, æ, f. Sagum, i, n.

A little Cassock, Sagulum, li, n.

One that weareth a Cassock, Sagulatus, a, um.

A seller of Cassocks, Sagarius, ii, m.

A selling of Cassocks, Sagaria, æ, f.

To cast away, Abjicio, eci, ctum.

To cast away often with Disdain, Abjecto, are.

To cast (or turn off) Abdico, are.

To cast Darts (or Arrows) Jaculor, aris.

To cast as a Jury casteth (or condemneth) Prisoners, Condemno, are.

To cast a Meer or Furrow with a Plough, Urbo, are.

Cast, hurled or thrown down, Jactus, a, um.

Cast away, Abjectus, a, um.

A javelin cast or thrown, Lancea excussa lacertis.

A cast (or throw) at Dice, Bolus, i, m.

A cast (or draught) of a Net, Jactus retis, bolus, i, m.

A cast (or throw) Jactus, us, m.

Caster (in Norfolk) Venta Icenorum.

He that casteth, Jaculator, oris, m.

She that casteth, Jaculatrix, icis, f.

A casting against, Objectatio, onis, f.

A casting of an Arrow (or Dart) Jaculatio, onis, f.

A casting by the Jury, Condemnatio, onis, f.

New-Castle upon Tine, Villa novi castri super Tinam.

Castle or Castel (the Family) De Castello.

The Castle in the Peak (in Derbyshire) De alto pecco.

Castleford (in Yorkshire near Pontfract) Lagecium, Legiolium.

A Castle (or Fortress) Castrum, i, n. No Subject can build a Castle or House of strength imbattelled, or other Fortress defensible, without the Licence of the King, for the danger which might ensue, if every Man at his Pleasure might do it. *Co. on Lit. p. 5.*

A little Castle, Castellum, li, n. Castellain, Castellanus, i, m. (*i. e*)

(i. e.) A Captain or Owner of a Castle, sometime called Constable of a Castle, Bract. lib. 5. tract 2. cap. 16. & lib. 2. cap. 32. num. 2. Also An. 3 Ed. 1. cap. 7. In the Books *de Feudis*, you may find *Guastaldus* to be almost of the same signification, but something more at large, because it extendeth to those that have the Custody of the King's mansion Houses, though they be not places of Defence or Strength. *Manwood* Part 1. of his Forest Laws, *Pag.* 113. saith that there is an Officer of the Forest, called *Castellanus.*

Castle ward, Castel-Gardum aut Wardum Castri. It is an Imposition laid upon such of the King's Subjects as dwell within a certain compass of any Castle, toward the Maintenance of such as do watch and ward the Castle. *Magn. Chart. cap.* 20. & *An.* 32 *H.* 8. *cap.* 48. It is used sometime for the very Circuit it self, which is Inhabited by such as are subject to this Service, as in *Stow's Annals, Pag.* 632.

To castigate (or Punish) Castigo, are.

Casual (or that happeneth by chance) Casualis, le, adj. Fortuitus, a, um.

Castinets (or Rattles which Children play with) Crembala, orum.

CAT

A Cat, Catus, i, m.

A Cataract, Cataracta, æ, f. *i. e.* A Portcullis, a great fall of a Water from a high Place, a Flood-gate: Also a Disease in the Eyes, when any humour droppeth out like Gelly.

A Catarrh (or rheum) Catarrhus, i, m

Catarrick Bridge, Cataractonium, Cataractuonium.

To catch, or snatch, Arripio, is, ui, eptum, ere.

To catch, or draw as it were with an Hook, Inunco, are.

To catch in a Net, Retio, is.

A Catch-pol (serjeant or baily) Cacepollus, li, m. Chacepollus, i, m.

Catched (or caught) Præhensus, a, um.

Catched in a Net, Irretitus, a, um. Illaqueatus, a, um.

A catcher by Violence, Raptor, oris, m.

A catching by Fraud and Violence, Raptio, onis, f.

Cate (or Cates, all kind of Victuals except bread) Opsonium, ii, n.

A Cater (or provider of Victuals) Opsonator, oris, m.

To do the Office of a Cater, Opsonor, ari.

Cathedraticum, i. n. *i. e.* The Sum of two Shillings paid to the Bishop by his Clergy, in acknowledgment of Subjection.

A Cathedral Church, Ecclesia Cathedralis, aut Episcopalis Ecclesia.

Cathness (in Scotland) Cathania.

Catholick (or Universal) Catholicus, a, um.

Cattle, Averacia, orum, n. Averia, *Spel.* 60.

Cattle,

Cattle, Horses or Oxen, Averia, orum, n.

Cattle that draw (or bear) Burdens, Jumenta, orum, n.

Of or belonging to such Cattle, Jumentarius, a, um.

Full of Cattle (or that hath much Cattle) Pecorosus, a, um.

Of or belonging to all manner of Cattle, Pecorarius, a, um.

A taking in of Cattle to a Forest or other place, at a certain rate by the Week, Agistamentum, i, n.

A stealer of Cattle, Abactor, oris, m. Abigeatus, us, m.

A Tender of Cattle, Pecuarius, ii, m.

The Skill of ordering Cattle, Ars pecuaria.

CAU

A Caudle, Sorbillum, li, n. Cyceon, onis, m.

A Caveat, Cautela, æ, f.

A Cave (or Den) Caverna, æ, f.

A little Cave, Cavernula, æ, f.

A Cave for wild Beasts in the Wood, Lustrum, tri, n.

Caved (or made like a Cave) Concavus, a, um.

Full of Caves, Cavernosus, a, um.

Of or pertaining to a Cave, or abiding in a Cave, Cavaticus, a, um.

A Cauldron, Caldarium, ii. n. Ahenum, i, n. Lebes, etis, m. Cacabus, i, m.

A little Cauldron, Caldariolum, li, n.

A Cauldron maker, Lebetarius, ii, m.

A Caul for Women's Heads, Capillare, is, n. Reticulum capillare.

The Caul or Sewet which covereth the Bowels, Omentum, i, n.

To Caulk (or Cauk) a Ship, Stipo, are. (*i. e.*) To fill the Holes or Chinks of a Ship with Okam and Tow.

A Cause, Matter, or Reason, Causa, æ, f.

To cause (or make) Causo, are.

To cause (or provoke) Incito,

To cause (or procure) Excito, are.

Caused, Causatus, a, um.

Causey (or paved place) Calcetum, i, n. Pavimentum, i, n.

A way causeyed, Via Calceata *Spel.* 116.

A Caustick, Causticum, ci, n.

A Cauterie, searing or hot Iron, Cauterium, ii, n.

To cauterize, sear, burn or close up with searing Irons, Ointments or Medicines, Cauterizo, are.

A Caution, Cautio, onis, f.

Cautione admittenda, Is a Writ that lieth against a Bishop holding an Excommunicate Person in Prison for his Contempt, notwithstanding that he offereth sufficient caution or assurance to obey the Commandments and Orders of holy Church from thenceforth: The Form and further Effect hereof, *vid. Regist. orig. p. 66. & Fitz. nat. brev. fol 63.*

CAW

Cawood (in *Yorkshire*) Cavoda.

CEA

To cease (or leave off) Cesso, are.

Ceased) Cessatus, a, um.

CEL

To Celebrate, Celebro, are.

A Cell, Cella, æ, f.

A Celler, Cellarium, ii, n. Hypogæum, i, n.

A privy Cellar, Conclavia, æ, f.

A little Cellar, Cellula, æ, f. Cellariolum, li, n.

A Wine Cellar, Vinearia, æ, f. Vini Apotheca. Merotheca, æ, f.

He (or she) that hath the charge of a Cellar, Cellarius, ii, m. Cellaria, æ, f.

Of or pertaining to a Cellar, Cellaris, re, adj.

Celsitude, Celsitas, atis, f. Celsitudo, inis, f. (*i. e.*) Highness, Excellency, terms attributed to Princes.

CEM

A Cement wherewith Stones are joined together, Cementum, ti, n. Lithocolla, æ, f.

CEN

A Censer, Thuribulum, li, n. Igniculum, li, n.

A Centre (or Center) the Middle of any thing) Centrum, tri, n.

CER

Cerdiksford *or* Chardford *(in Hampshire)* Cerdici-vadum.

Ceremony, Ceremonia, æ, f.

Cern (in Dorsetshire) Cernelienſe Cœnobium.

A Cerot (or Sear Cloth) Cerotum, i, n.

Certain (or sure) Certus, a, um.

Certainty, Certitudo, inis, f.

Certainly (or without Doubt) Certo, adv. Indubitanter, adv.

To Certify, Certifico, are.

A Certificate, Certificatorium, ii, n.

Certiorari Is a Writ issued out of the Chancery to an inferiour Court, to call up the Records of a Cause therein depending, that conscionable Justice may be therein ministred, upon complaint

plaint made by Bill, that the Party which seeketh the said Writ hath received hard dealing in the said Court. *Terms of Law, vid.* the divers Forms and Uses of this in *Fitz-Her. nat. brev fol.* 242. As also the Register both Original and Judicial in the Table *Certiorari.*

C E S

Cessavit, A Writ that lieth where the Tenant hath not paid Rent, nor had distress upon his Land for two Years.

Cession of a Benefice, Cessio Beneficii, Is when a Benefice is lost by taking of another (the Parson so taking the other not being qualified according to the Statute of 21 *H.* 8. *c.* 13.) and being Inducted into the second. *Whitlock's Reading*, *p.* 4.

A Cistern to put Water in, Cisterna, æ, f. Sceptoria, æ, f.

A Cistern-Cock by which the water cometh out, Mastus, i, m.

Pertaining to a Cistern, Cisterninus, a, um.

C H A

A Chace, Chacea, æ, f.

To chace (or drive) Chacio, are.

A Chafer (or Chafing-dish) Ignitabulnm, li, n. Foculus, li, m. Authepsa, æ, f. Ignis receptaculum.

Chaff (or Straw) Palea, æ, f.

A Chaff-house, Palearium, ii, n.

Chaffie (or uncleæn) Aceratus, a, um.

Mingled with Chaff, Paleatus, a, um.

Full of Chaff, Acerosus, a, um.

A Chaffern to heat Water in, Fervorium. ii, n.

A Chain, Catena, æ, f. Torquis, is, f.

A little Chain, Catenula, æ, f. Catella, æ, f.

A Chain of Gold to wear about one's Neck, Catena aurea. Torquis, is, f. Murænula, æ, f.

A little Chain of Gold, Torquillus, i. m.

That weareth a Chain, Torquatus, a, um.

The Chain or Staple Ring fastned to the Yoke to draw by, Ampron, onis, m.

The Ring of a Chain, Ciclus, i, m.

Chained, Catenatus, a, um. Catenarius, a, um.

A Chaining (or linking) Catenatio, onis, f.

To Chain (or tie in with Chains) Cateno, are.

To chain together, Concateno, are.

A Chair, Cathedra, æ, f. Sella, æ, f.

A Chair of State, Solium, ii, n.

A Chair made with loose Joints which may be turned every way, Trochum, i, n.

A Compass, or half round Chair, Hemicyclus, i, m.

A Privy Chair (or Stool) Sella familiaris & familiarica.

A chair (or working) Woman, Operaria, æ, f.

Chaired (or Stalled) Cathedratus, a, um.

Of or pertaining to a Chair (or Seat) Cathedralis, le. Cathedrarius, a, um.

Chalk, Creta, æ, f.

A Chalk-pit, Cretarium, ii, n. Cretæ fodina.

Chalky, or full of Chalk, Cretosus, a, um.

Laid (or marked) with Chalk, Cretatus, a, um.

Of or belonging to Chalk, Cretaceus, a, um.

A Chalker (or he that worketh in Chalk) Cretarius, ii, m.

A piece of Chalk, Cretula, æ, f.

A Chaldron, Chaldra, æ, f. Celda, æ. f.

A Chaldron of Coals, Celda carbonum, *Pry*, 183.

To Challenge, Calumpnio, are.

A Challenge, Calumpnia, æ, f. *Spel.* 116. *Co. Lit.* 155. Calangium, ii, n. Challenge is a word common as well to the *English* as to the *French*, and sometimes signifieth to claim. sometimes in respect of Revenge, to challenge in the Field: Sometimes in respect of Partiality or Insufficiency to challenge in a Court, Persons returned on a Jury. Challenge made to the Jurors, is either made to the Array, or to the Polls. Challenge to the Array, is where Exception is taken to the whole Number, as Impanelled partially; Challenge to or by the Poll, is where Exception is taken to one or more as not indifferent, *Co. on Lit. l.* 2. *c.* 12. *Sect.* 234. By the Common Law the Prisoner upon an Indictment or Appeal might challenge peremptorily 35, which was under the Number of three Juries: But now by the Statute of 22. *H.* 8. the Number is reduced to 20 in Petty Treason, Murder and Felony. But by the Statute of 1 and 2 *Philip* and *Mary*, the Common Law is revived, for any Treason, the Prisoner shall have his Challenge to the Number of 35. But if he be a Lord of Parliament, and a Peer of the Realm, and is to be tried by his Peers; he shall not Challenge any of his Peers at all, for they are not sworn as other Jurors be, but find the Party Guilty or not Guilty upon their Faith and Allegiance to the King; and they are Judges of the Fact, and every of them doth separately give his Judgment, beginning at the lowest. But a Subject under the degree of Nobility, may in case of Treason or Felony challenge for just Cause as many as he can, if he can alledge Cause of Favour or Malice. Principal Challenges to the Poll may be reduced to four Heads. 1. *Propter honoris respectum*, as any Peer of the Realm, or Lord of Parliament; for these in respect of Honour and Nobility, are not to be sworn on Juries; and if neither Party will challenge him, he may challenge himself, for by *Magna Charta* it is provided, *quod*

quod nec super eum ibimus, nec super eum mittemus, nisi per legale Judicium parium suorum, aut per legem terræ. A Peer of the Realm shall not be impanelled, where any of the Commons is to have a Trial, *Coke ubi supra.*

2. *Propter defectum*, for want of default.

1. *Patriæ*, as Aliens born.

2. *Libertatis*, as Villeins or Bondmen.

3. *Annui census*, i. e. *Liberi tenementi*, As if any of the Jury impanelled cannot dispend 40 *s.* by the year of his own Freehold.

4. *Hundredorum, vicini vicinorum facta præsumuntur scire.*

5. *Propter Affectum*, for Affection or Partiality, as if the Juror be *consanguineus*, of Blood or Kindred to either Party: This is a principal Challenge; for the Law presumeth that one Kinsman doth favour another before a Stranger. If either Party labour the Juror, and give him any thing to give his Verdict, this is a principal Challenge; but if either Party labour the Jury to appear, and do his Conscience; this is no Challenge at all; but lawful for him to do it.

6. *Propter delictum*, For Crime; it being a Maxim in the Law, *Repellitur a sacramento infamis.*

. *To Challenge (or take to himself)* Arrogo, are. Vendico, are.

. *To Challenge into the Field*, Provoco, are. Provocare ad pugnam. Lacessere ad certamen.

A Letter of Challenge (or Defiance) Literæ provocatoriæ. Chatta provocationis ad certamen.

A Challenge (or Challenging) Provocatio, onis, f. Provocatio ad Pugnam.

Challenged, Provocatus, a, um.

A Challenger, Provocator, oris, m.

A Challenger at a Prize (or fighting with Swords) Mirmillo, onis, m.

A Challenger at all Games, Pantathlus, i, m..

Belonging to a Challenge (or Challenging) Provocatorius, a, um.

A Chalice, Challice (or Cup) Calix, icis, m.

A Chamber, Camera, æ, f.

A Bed Chamber, Cubiculum, i, n. Dormitorium, ii, n.

Of the Bed Chamber, Cubicularius, a, um.

Belonging to a Chamber, Cameralis, le, adj. *Spel.* 117. 2 *Mon.* 338.

A Chamber of Presence in a King or Prince's Court, Cubile Salutatorium. Solium Majestatis. Cameta Regia præcipua.

A Bride-Chamber, Thalamus, i, m.

A Chamberlain (he or she that waiteth in a Chamber) Cubicularius, ii, m. Lectisterniatrix, icis, f.

Lord Chamberlain, Dominus altus Camerarius Angliæ.

Lord Chamberlain of the King's Houshold, Dominus Camerarius hospitii Domini Regis.

A Chamberlain of a City, Camerarius, ii, m. *Spel.* 116. There are two Officers of this name in the King's Exchequer, who were wont to keep a Controlment of the Pels of the Receits and Exitus, they keep the Keys of the Treasury, where the Leagues of the Kings Predecessors, and divers ancient Books do remain. There is mention of this Officer in the Statute *Anno* 34 *&* 35 *Hen.* 8. *c.* 16. Also Chamberlain of the Exchequer, *Anno* 51 *H.* 3. Star. 5. And *Anno* 10 *Ed.* 3. *c.* 11. And *Anno* 14. *ejusdem, cap.* 14. And *Anno* 26 *H.* 8. *cap.* 2.

Chamberlain to the Queen, Camerarius Dominæ Reginæ.

A Vice Chamberlain, Vice-camerarius, ii, n.

The joining of Chambers together, Conclavia, æ, f.

A Chamber-maid, Pedisequa, æ, f. Ornatrix, icis, f.

A Chamber-pot, Matula, æ, f. Scaphium, ii, n.

Chamblet, Sericum undulatum.

A Garment of Camblet, Vestis undulata vel cymatilis.

To make chamfering or rebats in stones or tombs, Strio, are.

Chamfered, Striatus, a, um,

A Chamfer, or Chamfering, Stria, æ, f. (*i. e*) a Chanel or Gutter in Stones of Pillars or Tombs.

Champaigne (the Family) De Campania.

Champerty, or Champarty, Campipartia, æ, f. *Co. Lit.* 368. It is derived from the *French* word *Champarter*, which signifieth to divide a Field. In our Common Law it is a Bargain with the Demandant or Tenant, Plaintiff or Defendant to have part of the thing in Suit (be it Lands or Goods) if he prevail therein, for maintenance of him in that Suit, *Fitz-Her. nat. brev. fol.* 171. *Coke* 2 *part of Instit. c.* 3. Every Champerty is Maintenance, but every Maintenance not Champerty, for Champerty is but a species of Maintenance, which is the Genus. *Leigh Philolog. Com. fol.* 38. One may have a Writ of Champerty where two Men are impleading, and one giveth the half, or part of the thing in Plea, to a third Man, to maintain him against the other, then the Party grieved may have this Writ of Champerty against this third Man. Vid. the *Stat. Articuli super Chartas c.* 11.

A Champerter, Campiparticeps, ipis. *Spel.* 117. Champerters are those that move suits, or cause to be moved, either by their own Procurement or by others, and sue them at their own Costs, to have part of the Land, Goods or Gains in variance. *Anno* 33 *Ed.* 1. *Coke on Lit. lib.* 3. *c.* 8. *Sect.* 500.

Champflour (the Family) De Campo Florido.

A Champion (or valorous fighter) Campio, onis, m. *Spel.* 118. (*i. e.*) One that fights combats in his own or another's Quarrel.

Champion

Champian (or plain) ground, Fundus vel planities campestris.

Chance-medley, Infortunium, ii, n.

Chance-medley, *or Homicide* per Infortunitum, is when one is slain casually, and by misadventure, without the will of him that doth the Act; of this no Appeal doth lie. It is fitly so called, for in it Men are medlied (or committed) together by meer chance, and upon some unlooked for occasion, without any former Malice. It is corrupted from *Chaudmelle*, which signifieth hot or suddain debate. *Rixa* in the Civil Law, whence in *Scotland Chaudmelle* is opposed against forethought Felony, as Manslaughter with us against Murder. *Selden's* Notes upon *Hengham.* If a Man casteth a Stone, or shooteth an Arrow, and another that passeth that way is killed, this manner of killing is Manslaughter by Misadventure or Chance-Medley, for he which killeth shall have his Pardon of Course, as appeareth by the *Statute of 6 Ed. 1. c. 9.* and he shall forfeit his Goods in such manner, as he that shall kill a Man in his own Defence: for the Life of a Man is a thing precious, and favoured in the Law, so that a Man that killeth another in his own Defence, or *per Infortunium*, without any intent, this is not Felony, and yet in such Cases, he shall forfeit his Goods and Chattels, for the great regard that the Law hath to the Life of a Man, *Coke 5. Rep.* Cases of Execution. But if he that committeth this Manslaughter, was doing an unlawful Act, as casting Stones in an Highway where Men usually pass, or shooting Arrows in a Market-place or such like, whereby a Man is killed, it is Felony at least. *Leigh Phil. Com. fol.* 38, 39.

Chancing or happening by chance, Fortuitus, a, um

By chance, Forte, Fortuito, adv.

A Chancel of a Church, Cella, æ, f. Adytum, i, n.

A Chancellor, Cancellarius, ii, m.

Lord Chancellor of England, Dominus Cancellarius Angliæ. So called, because it is his part to cancel if he find any Act, Matter or Decree obtained, which may any way prejudice his Prince or the Commonwealth; which cancelling is made with Lines drawn a-cross like a Lettice, which in Latin is called *Cancelli.* In other Kingdoms, as also in ours, Chancellor is a Title given to him that is the Chief Man, for matter of Justice, (in Civil Causes especially) next unto the Prince. For whereas all other Justices in our Commonwealth, are tyed to the Law, and may not swerve from it in Judgment. The Chancellor hath in this a more absolute Power, to moderate and temperate the written Law, ordering all things *Juxta æquum & bonum.* And therefore *Staundford Prærog. cap.* 20. *fol.* 65. saith that the Chancellor hath two Powers, one Extraordinary, the other Ordinary, meaning that tho' by his ordinary Power in

in some cases, he must observe the Form of proceeding as other ordinary Judges, yet that in his extraordinary Power he is not limited by the written Law, but by Conscience and Equity, according to the Circumstances of the Matters in Question. He that beareth this Magistracy and High Office, is called the Lord Chancellor of *England*. *Anno* 7 *R.* 2. *cap.* 14. and by the Statute *Anno* 5 *Eliz. cap.* 18. The Lord Chancellor and Keeper of the Great Seal of *England* have all one Power.

Chancellor of the Exchequer, Cancellarius & subthesaurarius Scaccarii Domini Regis, *Anno* 6. *H.* 8. *cap.* 6. whose Office hath been thought by many to have been created for the qualifying Extremities in the Exchequer; he sitteth in the Court and in the Exchequer-Chamber, and with the rest of the Court, ordereth things to the King's best benefit; he is always in Commission with the Lord Treasurer, for the letting of Lands that come to the Crown by the dissolution of Abbies, and hath by Privy Seal from the King, Power with others, to compound for forfeiture of Bonds and Forfeitures upon Penal Statutes; he hath also much to do in the Revenue come by the Dissolution and First-fruits, as appeareth by the Acts and Statutes of uniting them to the Crown.

Chancellor of the Dutchy of Lancaster, Cancellarius Ducatûs & Comitatûs Palatini Domini Regis Lancastriæ. *Anno* 3 *Ed.* 6. *cap. Anno* 5. *ejusdem cap.* 26. Whose Office is principally in that Court to judge and determine all Controversies between the King and his Tenants of the Dutchy Land, and otherwise to direct all the King's Affairs belonging to that Court.

The Chancery Court, Cancellaria, æ, f. Chancery is the Court of Equity and Conscience, moderating the rigour of other Courts that are more straightly tied to the Letter of the Law, whereof the Lord Chancellor of *England* is the Chief Judge. *Cromp. Jurisdict. fol.* 41. or else the Lord Keeper of the Great Seal since the Stat. 5 *Eliz. cap.* 18. Mr. *Cambden* saith in his *Britannia*, *p.* 114. of the 3*d.* Impression, that Chancery taketh the Name of Chancellor. The Officers belonging to this Court are the Lord Chancellor or Keeper of the Broad or Great Seal, 12 Masters of Chancery, whereof the Master of the Rolls is chief; next unto these 12 Masters of the Chancery, are the 6 Clerks, the Examiners, a Serjeant at Arms, Usher and Cryer of the Court, the Clerks of the Courts otherwise called Courtsetters, the Clerks of the Pettibag, and the Clerk of the Crown, the Clerk of the Hamper, or Hanaper, the Protonotary or Register, the Controller of the Hamper, the Clerk of Appeals; the Sealer, the Chafe-Wax, the Clerk

of the Faculties, the Clerk of the Patents, Clerk of the *Star-Chamber*, the Clerk of Presentations, the Clerk of Dismissions, the Clerk of Licences to alienate, the Clerks of the Enrollments, the Clerk of the Protections, the Clerk of the Court of Wards, the Clerk of the Subpœna's, the Clerks of the Chapel, now in Number 7, which have the keeping of the Rolls, lying in the Chapel, adjoining and belonging to the Mansion of the Master of the Rolls. All which see in their proper Places and Alphabets.

A Tallow-chandler (or seller or maker of Tallow Candles) Sebator, oris, m. Venditor Candelarum.

A Wax-chandler, Cerarius, ii, m. Lychnopœus, i, m.

A Chanel, Canal (or Gutter) Canalis, is, f. vel m. Cloaca, æ, f. Imbrex, icis, m.

A little Chanel, Canaliculus, i, m. aqualiculus, i, m.

The Chanel of a River, Alveus, ei, m.

A Change, Cambium, ii, n. *Lex.* 10.

To Change (or Exchange) Moneys, Cambire Denarios. *Ry.* 527.

Bills (or Letters) of Change or Exchange, Literæ Cambitoriæ, *Pry.* 146.

Changed, Mutatus, a, um.

A Garment of changeable Silk, Vestis Soriculata vel furculata.

Changeable of Colour, Discolor, oris, adj.

A Chanter (or chief Singer) in a Church, Cantor, oris, m. Præcentor, oris, m.

A Chap (or Chink) Rima, æ, f.

A little Chap, Rimula, æ, f.

Chapped (or Chinked) Rimatus, a, um.

The Chapiter of a Pillar, Epistylium, ii, n.

A Chaplain, Capellanus, i, m. Sacellanus, i, m. A Chaplain is he that performeth Divine Service in a Chapel, and it is used in our Common Law ordinarily for him that is depending upon the King or other Great Personages, for the Instruction of him and his Family, the executing of Prayers and Preaching in his Private House, where commonly they have a Chapel for that purpose, as *Anno* 31. *H.* 8. *cap.* 13. where it is set down what persons may priviledge one or more Chaplains to discontinue from their Benefices for the particular Service.

Chapman, Institor, oris, m.

Belonging to Chapmanry, Institorius, a, um. Emporeticus, a, um.

Chapmanship Emporeuma, atis, n. Ars Institoria.

A Chapel, Capella, æ, f.

A little Chapel, Capellula, æ, f.

A Chapelry (or Hamlet with a Chapel in it) Capellania, æ, f. Capellaria, æ, f. *Lex.* 26. 1 *Mon.* 577.

A Chapter of a Book, Caput, itis, n. capitulum, i, n.

A Dean and Chapter, Decanus & Capitulum. Chapter signifieth in the Common and Canon Law (whence it is borrowed) *Congregationem Clericorum in ecclesia*

sia cathedrali, conventuali, vel collegiata: Why this Collegiate company should be called *capitulum, i. e.* a little head, of the Canonists, is for that this Company, or Corporation is a kind of Head, not only to rule and govern the Diocess in the vacation of the Bishoprick, but also in many things to advise the Bishop when the See is full. *D. Cowell vid. Panormitan. in cap. extra, de rescriptis.*

A Chapter-House, Exedra, æ, f.

Charcoal (or Coal made of Wood,) Carbo, onis, m.

To charge (or command) Mando, are.

A Charge or Commandment, Mandatum, i, n.

He to whom a charge is given, Mandatarius, a, um.

An Assignment to a Charge (or Office) Delegatio, onis, f.

To lay to one's Charge, Accuso, are.

Laid to one's Charge, Objectus, a, um.

Charge (or Cost) Sumptus, i, m. Impensa, æ, f.

Chargeable (or costly) Sumptuosus, a, um.

A Charger (or great Platter) Lanx, cis, f. Patina, æ, f. Catinus, i, m.

Charing-cross, Crux Chariniana.

A Chariot, Curus, us, m. *Ra. Ent.* 588. *Co. Ent.* 526. *Lex.* 19.

The Axle-tree (or chief Tree of a Chariot) Longale, is, n.

To charm (or inchant) Incanto, are.

A Charm (or Inchantment) Incantamentum, i, n.

A Charmer, Incantator, oris, m.

A Charter, Deed, or Writing of Privilege, Charta, æ, f. Charter or Deed is so called from the Latin *Charta*, quia scribi solebant. It is called *Magna Charta*, not for the length or largeness of it, (for it is but short in respect of the Charters granted of private things to private Persons) but it is called the great Charter in respect of the great Weightiness, and weighty greatness of the matter contained in it, in few words, being the fountain of all the fundamental Laws of this Realm, and therefore it may be said of it, that it is *magnum in parvo*. The Nobles and Great Officers were to be sworn to the Observation of it. *Coke on Lit. l. 2. c. 4. Sect.* 108. and *Epist. 8. Rep.* and *Proeme to his 2. part of Institut.* It is called *Magna Charta*, in respect to the *Charta de Foresta*. It is the quintessence of the whole bulk of the Politicks of our Nation, the Charter of the People's Right, the Hedge of their Property, and the strength of their security.

It hath been confirmed above 30 times, and commanded to be put in Execution, and was bought with the Blood of our Nobility, and *English* Ancestors, in those troublesome times of King *John*, and *Henry* his Son. It is in our Books called, *charta libertatum, & communis libertas Angliæ*, or *Libertates Angliæ, charta de libertatibus.* Magna Charta. Judge *Doderidge. Coke on Lit. ubi Supra.*

Charters

Charters of Lands are Writings, Deeds, Evidences and Instruments made from one Man to another, upon some Estate conveyed or passed between them of Lands or Tenements, shewing the Names, Place, and Quantity of the Land, and the Estate, Time and Manner of the doing thereof, the Parties to the Estate delivered and taken, the Witnesses present at the same, with other Circumstances. *Terms of Law.*

Charters are called Muniments, *à muniendo, quia muniunt, & defendunt hæreditatem.*

The Purchaser of Land shall have all the Charters, Deeds and Evidences, as incident to the Lands, & *ratione terræ*, that he may the better defend the Land himself, having no Warranty to recover in Value; for the Evidences of it are as it were the Sinews of the Land, the Feoffor being not bound to Warranty, hath no use of them: Also he shall have all Deeds and Evidences, which are Materials for the Maintenance of the Title of the Land. *Coke 9 Rep. Anna Bedingfield's* Case. *Coke on Lit l. 1. c. 1. f. 1.* Lord *Buckhurst's* Case, *1 Rep. 1.*

A Charter-Party, Chartapartita, æ, f.

A Charter-Party of affreightment, Chartapartita de affrectamento.

Iron Chases, Margines ferrei. *Townsend.*

Chattels, Catalla, orum, n. Chattels is a *French* Word, and signifieth Goods, which by a word of art we call *Catalla*; it signifieth all Goods moveable, and unmoveable, except such as be of the nature of Freehold, or parcel thereof. *Cowell's Interp.* verb. cattels. *Kitchin fol.* 32. verb. *catalla.* Some hold that ready Money is neither Goods nor Chattels, nor Hawks nor Hounds, because they be *feræ naturæ.* Dr. *Cowell* (in his Interpreter) gives this witty reason why Money is not to be accounted Goods or Chattels, because, saith he, Money of it self is not a thing of worth, but by the Consent of Men, and so for their easier Traffick or Permutation of things necessary for their Life. *Coke on Lit. lib. 2. c 11. Sect.* 177. but our Law accounts Money to be Chattels. Goods or Chattels are either,

1. Personal, as Horses and other Beasts, Household-Stuff, Bows, Weapons, *&c.* called Personal, because for the most part they belong to the person of a Man, or because they are to be recovered by personal Actions.

2. Real, because they concern the Reality, as terms for Years of Lands and Tenements, Wardships.

The word Goods in the Common Law comprehends such things, as be either with, or without Life, as a Horse or Bed. *Kitchin. Bona dividuntur in mobilia & immobilia; mobilia rursum dividuntur in ea quæ se movent, & quæ ab aliis moventur.* Coke on

Lit. *ubi supra*: But by the Common Law no Estate of Inheritance or Freehold is comprehended under these words, *Bona & Catalla*, *Leigh Phil. Com. fol.* 42. The Civil Law sometimes puts a difference between *moventia* and *mobilia*, understanding by *moventia* such Goods as actively and by their own accord do move themselves, as Horses, Oxen, Sheep and Cattle, and by *mobilia* such Goods as passively are moveable, or removeable, from one place to another, as Apparel, Pots and Pans; yet regularly and for the most part, by Moveables are indifferently understood Goods both actively and passively moveable. Immoveables are those Goods which otherwise be termed Chattels real; for that they do not immediately belong to the Person, but to some other thing by way of Dependancy, as Trees growing on the Ground, or Fruit growing on the Trees, or a Lease or Rent for Term of Years, but not Lands, Tenements, or Frank-Tenement

A Chauntry, Cantaria, æ, f.

Chaumont or Chaumond (the Family) De calvo monte.

Chaworth (the Family) De Cadurcis.

CHE

To cheapen (or ask the price of any thing) Commercor, aris. Licitor, ari. Rogare pretium.

A cheapner of Wares, Licitator, oris, m.

A cheapning, Licitatio, onis, f.

Cheapness, Vilitas, atis, f.

Cheap, Vilis, le, adj.

To cheat, cozen or deceive, Defraudo, are.

A Cheater (or Cozener) Fraudator, oris, m. Deceptor, oris, m. Æruscator, oris, m.

To make Chequer-work, or other little work with small pieces coloured, as in Tables, Boards and Pavements. Vermiculor, aris.

A small piece that Men make Chequer work with, Tessellarium, ii, n. Opus Tessellarium.

Made Chequerwise, or in Chequer-work, Tessellatus, a, um.

A Cheek, Gena, æ, f. Mala, æ, f.

Chelmsford (in Essex) Cononium. Cæsaromagus.

Chelsey, Schelfega.

Cheney (the Family) De Casineto. De Caneto.

Chensford or Chernford (in Essex) Canonium.

Cheese, Caseus, i, m.

Soft Cheese, Caseus recens. Metæ lactentes.

Cheese-Rennet (or the running which turneth Milk into Curds) Coagulum, i, n.

A Cheese-Press, Caseale, is, n.

A Cheese-Fat, (or Cheese-Vat) Fiscella, æ, f. Forma casearia.

A Cheese-Rack, Cremathra, æ, f.

Old Salt Cheese, Tyrotatichus, i, m.

A Cheese-

A Cheese-Cake, Placenta galacticea. Quadra placentæ. Epityrum, i, n.

A Cheesemonger, Casearius, ii, m.

Pertaining to Cheese, Casearius, a, um

Chepstow (*in Monmouthshire*) Strigulla.

To chern (*or make Butter*) Butyrum agitare.

Chertsey (*in Surry*) Ceroti insula. Certesia. Cervi insula.

A Cherry, Cerasum, i, n.

A Cherry-tree, Cerasus, i, f.

A Chest (*or Coffer*) Cista, æ, f. Arca, æ, f. Capsa, æ, f.

A little Chest, Cistula, æ, f. Cistella, æ, f.

A Chest-maker, Arcarius, ii, m. Scriniarius, ii, m.

Chester City, or West-Chester (*in Cheshire*) Chestria. Chestrum. Deva & Devana urbs. Deunana. Duinana. Legio. x. x. Victrix.

Bishop of Chester, Episcopus Chestriensis vel Cestriensis.

Chester (*the Family*) De Cestria.

Chester on the Street (*in the Bishoprick of Durham.*) Condercum.

Cheverill, (Aluta hædina. (*i. e.*) *Leather made from the Skin of a wild Goat.*

Chevage or Chiefage, Chevagium, ii, n. It is a Sum of Money paid by Villeins to their Lords in acknowledgment of their Bondage, for their several Heads; Chevage of the *French* word *Chief*, as if it were the service of the Head, of which *Bracton* saith, *Chevagium dicitur recognitio in signum subjectionis & Domini de Capite suo. Lambard* writeth it Chivage, but it it more properly written Chiefage.

A Cheveron, Tignum, i, n. Cheverons, are the strong Rafters and Chiefs that meet at the Top of the House to hold up the Tiles and Covering of the House.

Chevisance, Chevisantia, æ, f. (*i. e.*) a Bargain or Contract, *Anno* 37 *H.* 8. *cap.* 9. *&* *Anno* 13 *Eliz. cap.* 5. *&* 8. *Anno* 10 *R.* 2. *cap.* 1 *Anno* 3 *H.* 7. *cap.* 5.

CHI.

A Chibbol (*or little Onion*) Cepula, æ, f.

Chichester (*in Sussex*) Ciceastria. Cicestria.

Bishop of Chichester, Episcopus Cicestrensis.

A Chick (*or Chicken*) Gallinaceus, i, m. Pullus gallinaceus. Gallinæ Pullus.

A Chicken newly hatched, Pullicenus, i, um.

Breed of Chickens or other Fowl, Pullities, ei, f.

A Child, Infans, antis, c. g.

A little Child, Infantulus, i, m.

Great with Child, Prægnans, tis, adj Gavida, æ, f.

A Woman lying in Child bed, Puerpera, æ, f.

The time of a Woman's lying in Child-bed, Puerperium, ii, n.

Child-birth or Child-bed, Partus, ûs, m.

Childhood

Childhood (or Infancy) Infantia, æ, f. Pueritia, æ, f.

Children, Liberi, orum, m. Sing. caret.

A Chimney, Caminus, i, m.

The shank or tunnel of a Chimney, Infumibulum, i, n. Fumarium, ii, n.

A Chimney-sweeper, Mundator, sive Purgator caminorum.

To stop Chinks, Obstipo, are.

A Chink (or cleft) Rima, æ, f. Fissura, æ, f.

He that stoppeth Chinks, Obstipator, oris, m.

Having the Chinks stopped, Obstipatus, a, um.

The Chin, Mentum, i, n.

To chip Bread, Distringere crustas Panis. Summas crustas panis distringere.

To chip with an Ax, Ascio, is, ivi. Dedolo, are.

To chip round about with a Ax, Circumdolo, are.

A Chip (or Chippings, such as Carpenters hew off) Segmen, inis, n. Segmentum, i, n. Assula, æ, f. Secamentum, i, n. Ramentum, i, n.

Chips to kindle Fire, Fomes, itis, m.

The chipping of Bread, Resegmina Panis. Quisquiliæ crustarum.

A Chirographer, Chirographarius, ii, m. Chirographus Finium. Chirographator, oris, m. *Ry.* 19. (*i. e.*) An Officer of the Court of Common Pleas that ingrosseth the Fines. Chirographarius Finium & Concordiarum, signifieth in our Common Law him *in Communi Banco*, the Common Bench Office, that ingrosseth Fines in that Court acknowledged, into a perpetual Record, after they be acknowledged and fully passed by those Officers, by whom they are formerly examined, and that writeth and delivereth the Indentures of them unto the Parties, *Anno* 2 *H.* 3. *c.* 8. *West*'s Symbol. *part* 2. Titulo Fines, Sect. 114. and 129. *Fitz-Herb. Nat. Brev. fol.* 147. This Officer maketh two Indentures, one for the Buyer, another for the Seller, and maketh one other Indented Piece, containing also the effect of the Fine, which he delivereth to the *Custos Brevium*, which indented piece is called the Foot of the Fine. The Chirographer also or his Deputy, doth proclaim all the Fines in the Court, every Term, according to the Statute; and then repairing to the Office of the *Custos Brevium*, there endorseth the Proclamations on the backside of the Foot thereof, and always keepeth the Writ of Covenant, as also the Note of the Fine.

The Chirograph of a Fine, Chirographum Finis. 5 *Co.* 39.

A Chirurgeon (or Surgeon) Chirurgus, i, m.

Chirurgerie, Chirurgia, æ, f.

A Chisel, Scalper, ri, m. Scalprum, pri, n. Celtis, is, f.

A little Chisel, Scalpellum, i, n. Scalpulum, i, n.

A Chitterling, Omasum, si, n. Faliscus venter.

A small Gut or Chitterling salted, Hilla, æ, f. & Hilla, orum, n.

CHY.

A Chymist (or Alchymist) Alchymista, æ, m.

CHO

To choak (or strangle) Strangulo, are. Suffoco, are.

Choaked (or strangled) Strangulatus, a, um.

A choaker (or strangler) Suffocator, oris, m.

A choaking, Suffocatio, onis, f.

To choose (or elect) Eligo, is, egi, ctum, ere.

Chosen, Electus, a, um.

Choice (or Election) Electio, onis, f.

To chop (or cut off) Trunco, are.

Chopped off, Truncatus, a, um.

A chopper off, Truncator, oris, m.

A chopping off, Truncatio, onis, f.

A Chopping knife, Culter herbarius.

A Chop, Divisura, æ, f.

A Choirister (or Querister) Choristarius, ii, m.

CHR

A Chrysolite, Chrysolithus, i, m. It is a kind of Jasper Stone, shining with a Golden Colour quite through.

Chrystal, Crystallum, i, n.

Christ (our only anointed Lord and Saviour) Christus, i, m.

Christendom, Christianismus, i, m. Christianum dominium, seu Imperium. Orbis Christianus.

To Christen (or Baptize) Baptizo, are.

A christening (or baptizing) Baptismus, i, m.

A Christian, Christianus, i, m.

Christianity (or Christianism) Christianitas, atis, f.

Christmas-day, Festum natalis Domini.

Christ-church (in Hampshire) Interamna. Fanum Christi.

A Chronicle (or Cronicle) Chronicum, ci, n. Sed potius Chronica, orum, n. Annales, ium, m.

A Chronicler (or Writer of Chronicles) Chronicus, i, m. Chronographus, i, m.

Chronography, (or description of time) Chronographia, æ, f.

Chronology, Chronologia, æ, f.

Chrysocolla (or Gold solder wherewith Golasmith's solder Gold and other Metals) Borax, acis, f.

CHU

A Church (or Temple) Ecclesia, æ, f.

A Parish Church with the Appurtenances, Rectoria, æ, f.

A Collegiate Church, Ecclesia Collegiata.

A Church-Robber, Sacrilegus, i, m.

A Churchwarden, Gardianus Ecclesiæ. Churchwardens are Officers yearly chosen by the consent

consent of the Minister and Parishioners, according to the Custom of every several place, to look to the Church, Churchyard, and such things as belong to both, and to observe the Behaviour of their Parishioners, for such Faults as appertain to the Jurisdiction or Censure of the Court Ecclesiastical. These are a kind of Corporation enabled by Law to sue for any thing belonging to their Church, or poor of their Parish. Vid. *Lambard* in his Pamphlet of the Duty of Churchwardens.

A Church-yard, Cœmeterium, ii, n. Sepulcretum, i, n.

Of or belonging to Men of the Church, Sacerdotalis, le, adj.

Womens Churchings, Puerperarum gratitudines.

CIC

Cicely (or Cecilia) A Woman's Name, Cecilia, æ, f.

CID

Cider, Sicera, Pomacea. Pomatium, ii, n. Vinum pomaceum.

CIL

Cilerie, Silerium, ii, n. Voluta, æ, f. Or Drapery wrought on the heads of Pillars or Posts, and made like Cloth or Leaves turning divers ways.

A Cylinder (or round Roller) Cylindrus, i, m.

A Cylinder (or Geometrical round Body) Cylindrus, i, m.

CIM

A Cymbal (or Instrument of Musick) Cymbalum, i, n. Crotalum, i, n.

To play on the Cymbals, Cymbalisso, are.

He that playeth on Cymbals, Cymbalista, æ, m.

CIN

Cinnamon, Cinnamomum, i, n.

Cinque Ports, Quinque Portus, *i. e.* Sea-port Towns to which divers Courts and Privileges belong, of which Places and Ports to this Day there is an especial Governour or Keeper, called by his Office Lord Warden of the Cinque-Ports, having the Authority, and all that Jurisdiction that the Lord Admiral of *England* hath in places not exempt, and sending out Writs in his own Name: And further I find on Record in the Rolls, that *Henry* the Seventh respecting the dignity of this Office, thought it not unworthy the Person of a Prince, but bestowed it upon his

his second Son, *Henry* the Eighth, who succeeded him in Name and Kingdom. The words of the Record are these expressly, *Hen. 7. Rex Angliæ, &c. quinto die Aprilis, Anno regni sui octavo, secundo-genito filio suo Henrico, dedit officium Constabular. Castri Dover, ac custodiam quinque Portunm,* which Ports at this day are known by the names of *Hastings, Dover, Hyth, Rumney, Sandwich.* The Inhabitants of these Ports, and of their Limbs or Members, enjoy divers and great Privileges above the rest of the Commons of that Country: They pay no Subsidies; besides, Suits at Law are commenced and answered within their own Towns and Liberties: Their Mayors have the credit of carrying the Canopy over the King or Queen at their Coronation, and for their greater Dignity they are placed then at a Table on the right hnad of the King. *Crompton* in his Jurisdict. fol. 28. nameth the Cinque-Ports to be seven, adding *Rye* and *Winchelsey,* to the five before recited. *Rye* and *Winchelsey* are indeed Limbs or Members belonging to the Port of *Hastings,* as likewise *Lid* and old *Rumney,* are Limbs of the Port of new *Rumney* and not distinct Ports by themselves, *Quære statutum, Hen 8. anno 32. cap. 48. in hunc finem.*

Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, Guardianus, sive custos quinque Portuum.

CIP

Cipress (or Cypress, a fine curled linen) Bissus crispata. Carbasus, i, m.

Cipress, or Cypress the Tree, also the Wood thereof, Cyparissus, i, f. Cupressus, i, f.

Cyprian (a Man's name) Cyprianus, i, m.

CIR

Circester or *Cirencester* (in *Gloucestershire*) Cirencestria, Corinium. Durocornovium. Passerum urbs.

A Circle (or round compass) Circulus, li, m. Orbis, is, m.

A little, or narrow Circle, Sphærula, æ, f.

A half Circle, Hemyciclus, i, m.

A Circle (or Ring) of a Cart, Orbile, is, n.

Round, or belonging to a Circle, Circularis, re, adj.

Round like a Circle, Orbiculatus, a, um.

Circle-wise, Circulatim, adv.

By Circles, or like a Circle, Zonatim. adv.

A Circuit, Circuitus, us, m.

Circuit of Action, Circuitus actionis, *i. e.* A longer course of Proceeding, to recover the thing sued for, than is needful.

Circular

Circular or round, Circularis, re, adj.

A Circulation, Diſtillatio, onis, f. (*i. e.*) A ſubliming or extraction of Waters or Oil by an Alembick, ſo termed becauſe the Vapour, before it is reſolved, ſeemeth to go round or circlewiſe.

A Circumference (or round compaſs about a Center) Circumferentia, æ, f.

Circumlocution, Circumloquutio, onis, f.

Circumſpect (heedful or wary) Circumſpectus, a, um.

Circumſtance (or quality that accompanieth a thing, as Time, Place, Perſon, &c.) Circumſtantia, æ, f.

A Circumſtance (or Circuit of words) Ambages, is, f.

Circumſtantibus, Signifies thoſe that ſtand about (a Law Term) for a Supply or making up the number of Jurors (if any Impanelled appear not, or appearing be challenged by either Party) by adding to them ſo many other of thoſe that are preſent or ſtanding by, as will ſerve the turn, *Anno* 35 *H.* 8. and *Anno* 5 *Eliz. cap.* 25.

To circumvent, Circumvenio, ire.

CIS

Ciſſors (or little Sheers) Forpex, icis, pl. Forpices. Forfex, icis, f. pl. Forfices.

A pair of Ciſſors, Par forficum.

A little pair of Ciſſors, Forficulus, li, m. Forpicula, æ, f.

CIT

To cite (or ſummon) Cito, are.

A Citation, Monitio, onis, f.

A City, Civitas, atis, f. Urbs, is, f.

A Citizen, Civis, is, c, g.

A Citadel (or Cittadel) Arx urbis. (*i.e.*) A Caſtle or Fortreſs of a City.

A Citern (or Harp) Cithara, æ, f.

A Citron (or Pome-Citern) Citrus. i, f. Malum Heſperium, malum medicum.

Civet, Zibethum, i, n.

CLA

To clack wool, Picis Impreſſionem exſecare. To bard or beard Wool, is to cut the Head and Neck from the reſt of the Fleece, *Anno* 8 *H.* 6. *cap.* 22. To clack Wool is to cut off the Sheeps Mark, which maketh it to weigh leſs, and ſo yield the leſs Cuſtom to the King. To force Wool is to clip off the upper and hairy part of it.

A Clack, or Clapper of a Mill, Crepitaculum molare.

Clad (or clothed in Cloth) Vestitus, a, um. Indutus, a, um.

To claim (or challenge) Clamo, are. *Spel.* 160. *Co. Lit.* 107. 291.

A Claim (or Challenge) Clameum, ei, n. Claim is a Challenge of Interest in any thing that is in the Possession of another, or at the least out of his own, as Claim by Charter, Claim by Descent. *Old. nat. brev. fol.* 11. Si Dominus infra annum Clameum qualitercunque apposuerit. *Bract. l.* 1. *c.* 10. See the definition and divers sorts of Claim in *Plowden, Casu Stowel* f. 359. a.

A Clapper of a Bell, Campanæ malleus. Malleus Tintinnabuli.

A Clapper of a Door, Marculus ostii.

A Clapper of a Mill, Vid. clack.

A Clapper wherein Conies are kept, Vivarium, ii, n. Loculamentum, i, n.

Clare *County* (in *Ireland*) Clara, Claria.

Clare (the Family) De Claris vallibus, Claranus.

Clare (a Woman's name) Clara, æ, f.

Claret Wine, Vinum Rubellum.

To clarifie Liquor, Despumo, are.

Clarified, Despumatus, a, um. Clarificatus, a, um.

A clarifying, Clarificatio, onis, f.

To clasp or buckle together, Fibulo, are.

To clasp beneath, Subfibulo, are.

A Clasp (or Buckle) Fibula, æ, f. Retinaculum, li, n.

A Clasp or Catch, Clavus uncinatus.

A little Clasp, Spintherulum, li, n.

A Clause, Article, or Conclusion, Clausula, æ, f.

A Claw, Unguis aduncus.

To clay, cover or foul with clay, Deluto, are.

Clay, Lutum, i, n.

Potters Clay, Argilla, æ, f.

Fullers Clay (or Earth) Creta vel Terra Cimolia. Argilla Fullonis.

Claying of Walls, or other Places, Delutamentum, i, n.

Clay Ground, Figularis terra.

A Clay-pit, Argilletum, i, n.

Made of Clay, Luteus, a, um.

CLE

Clean or pure, Limpidus, a, um. Mundus, a, um.

A maker clean of Privies, Foricarius, ii, m.

To cleanse or make clean, Purifico, are.

A cleansing, Mundatio, onis, f.

Clear (or manifest) Clarus, a, um.

To cleave, cut or divide, Findo, idi, ssum, ere.

A cleaving (or cleft) Fissus, us, m. Fissura, æ, f.

A cleaving to, Adhæsio, onis, f.

Cleaving to, Glutinosus, a, um

Cleft (*or cloven*) Fissus, a, um.

Cleft (*or cut in two*) Bifidus, a, um.

The Cleft of a Pen, Fissura calami.

Clemence (*a Woman's name*) Clementia, æ, f.

Clement (*a Man's name*) Clemens, tis, m.

A Clepsydre (*or Water-Dial*) Clepsydra, æ, f.

The Clergy; Clerus, i, m.

Privilege of Clergy, Clerimonia, æ, f. 2 *Inst.* 63.

Clergy, Sometimes used for the whole number of those that are *de clero domini,* of the Lord's lot or share, as the Tribe of *Levi* was in *Judæa*; sometime for a Plea to an Indictment, an Appeal, an ancient Liberty confirmed in divers Parliaments. *Staundf. lib.* 2. *cap.* 41. It is when a Man is arraigned of Felony, and such like, before a Temporal Judge, and the Prisoner prayeth his Clergy, that is, to have his Book; then the Judge shall command the Ordinary to try if he can read as a Clerk in such a Book and Place, as the Judge shall appoint; and if the Ordinary certify the Judge that he can, then the Prisoner shall not have Judgment for his Life. *Co. on Lit. lib.* 2. *cap.* 11. *sect.* 209. The Book was allowed to the Clergy for the scarcity of them, to be disposed of in Religious Houses. It was allowable in ancient times for all Offences whatsoever they were, except Treason and robbing of Churches of their Goods and Ornaments. But by many Statutes made since, the Clergy is taken away, for Murder, Burglary, Robbery, Purse-cutting, Horse-stealing. Horse or Mare-stealers, shall not have their Clergy, because Horses are for Publick Service and Commerce. 2. The Thief by them is armed to do mischief. *Staundford. Pl. of Cr. l.* 2. *c.* 43. *Bacon's* Use of the Law, *p.* 22. *Anno* 18 *Eliz. cap.* 7. If the Indictment be only *Murdravit,* without adding *ex malitia præcogitata,* the Offender shall have his Clergy; if he will read as a Clerk he ought to read all the Verse: But although he do not read at the beginning, but first spell, and after read, yet he shall have Allowance as a Clerk, *in favorem vitæ. Fortescue* saith, That if a Felon fail to read, for which he is judged to be hanged, yet in *favorem vitæ,* if he demand a Book afterward under the Gallows, and read, he shall have the Benefit of his Clergy. And yet it is to be supposed he had no Ordinary at that time to demand whether he could read, but this case ought to be specially taken, *viz.* where the Felon is judg'd before the Justices of the King's Bench, for if he be judged before the Justices of Gaol-Delivery, it is otherwise, because their Commission ends with their Session. *Staundford Pl of Cr. lib.* 2. *cap.* 45.

Clergy

Clergy was allowed to an Acceſſory to the ſtealing of Horſes and Mares, becauſe the Statute ſhall be taken moſt ſtrictly, which ſpeaks expreſly but of the Principal. *Dyer Term. Paſch. ann. Mariæ*, p. 99. Although he hath been inſtructed and taught in the Gaol to know his Letters, and to read, this ſhall ſerve him for his Life, but the Gaoler ſhall be puniſhed for this. *Dyer Term. Mich. annis* 3 *&* 4 *Reg. Eliz.* Clergy is grantable but once to one Perſon, except he be within Holy Orders, for ſuch a Man may have it often. 4 *H.* 7. *c.* 13. and 1 *Ed.* 6. 12. *Lord Staundford.*

Articles of the Clergy, Articuli Cleri, are certain Statutes made touching Perſons and Cauſes Eceleſiaſtical, *Anno* 9 *Edw.* 2. *&* *Anno* 14 *Edw.* 3. *Stat.* 3.

A Clerk, Clericus, i, m. (*i. e.*) one that is in Holy Orders of the Church; alſo thoſe Perſons that belong to the Courts of Judicature that uſe the Pen.

Belonging to ſuch Clerk, Clericalis, le, adj.

A Pariſh Clerk, Clericus Parochialis.

Clerkſhip (the Office of a Clergyman) Clericitas, atis, f.

Clerk of the Parliament-Rolls, Clericus Rotulorum Parlamenti, is he that recordeth all things done in the High Court of Parliament, and engroſſeth them fair into Parchment-Rolls, for their better keeping to all Poſterity. Of theſe there be two, one of the Higher, another of the Lower Houſe. *Crompt. Juriſdict. fol.* 4. *and* 8. *Sir Tho. Smith de Repub. Ang. pag.* 38. *Vid. alſo* Howel's *Book touching the Order of the Parliament.*

Clerk of the Crown in the Chancery, Clericus Coronæ in Cancellaria, is an Officer there, that by himſelf or his Deputy is continually to attend the Lord Chancellor, or Lord Keeper, for ſpecial Matters of Eſtate, by Commiſſion, or the like, either immediately from his Majeſty, or by order of his Privy Council, as well Ordinary as Extraordinary, *viz.* Commiſſions of Lieutenancies, of Juſtices Errant, *i. e.* Juſtices of Aſſizes, Juſtices of Oyer and Terminer, of Goal-Delivery, of the Peace, and ſuch like, with their Writs of Aſſociation and *Dedimus poteſtatem*, for taking of Oaths; alſo all general Pardons upon Grants of them at the King's Coronation, or at a Parliament, with the names of the Knights and Burgeſſes, which are to be returned into his Office. He hath alſo the making of all ſpecial Pardons, and Writs of Execution upon Bonds of Statute of the Staple forfeited: Which was annexed to his Office in the Reign of Queen *Mary*, in conſideration of his continual and chargeable Attendance; both theſe before being for every Curſitor and Clerk of the Court to make.

Clerk of the Crown, Clericus Coronæ, Is a Clerk or Officer in the King's Bench, whoſe Function is to frame, read and record all Indictments againſt

Traitors, Felons, and other Offenders there arraigned, upon any publick Crime. He is otherwise termed Clerk of the Crown-Office, and *Anno* 2 *H.* 4. *c.* 10. he is called Clerk of the Crown of the King's Bench. The reason of his Denomination is, because he reads and records Indictments against Traitors, Felons, *&c.* which are against the King's Crown and Dignity.

Clerk of the Extreats, Clericus Extractorum, is a Clerk belonging to the Exchequer, who termly receiveth the Extreats out of the Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer his Office, and writeth them out to be levied for the King. He also maketh Schedules for such Sums extreated, as are to be discharged.

Clerk of Assizes, Clericus Assisæ, is he that writeth all things judicially done by the Justices of Assises in their Circuits. *Crompt. Jurisdiction fo.* 227.

Clerk of the Pell, Clericus Pellis, is a Clerk belonging to the Exchequer, whose Office is to enter every Teller's Bill into a Parchment-Roll called *Pellis receptorum*, i. e. the Skin or Roll of Receipts; as also to make another Roll of Payments, which is called *Pellis exituum*, wherein he sets down by what Warrant the Money was paid, and therefore called *Pel*, or *Pell*, of the Latin *Pellis*, a Skin.

Clerk of the Warrants, Clericus Warrantorum & Extract. Cur. is an Officer belonging to the Court of Common Pleas, which entreth all Warrants of Attorney for Plaintiffs and Defendants, and enrolleth all Deeds of Indenture of Bargain and Sale, which are acknowledged in the Court, or before any Judges out of the Court. And he doth extreat into the Exchequer, all Issues, Fines and Amercements, which grow due to the King any way in that Court, and hath a standing Fee of 10 *l.* of the King for making the same Extreats. *Vid. Fitz. Nat. brev. fo.* 76.

Clerk of the Petit Bag, Clericus parvæ Bagiæ, is an Officer in the Chancery, of which sort there are 3, and the Master of the Rolls is their chief. Their Office is to record the Return of all Inquisitions out of every Shire, all Liveries granted in the Court of Wards, all *Ouster les mains*, to make all Patents of Customers, Gaugers, Controllers and Aulnegers, all *Conge d' Estires* for Bishops, all *Liberates* upon Extent of Statute-Staples, the Recovery of Recognizances forfeited, and all *Elegits* upon them. The Summons of the Nobility, Clergy, and Burgesses of the Parliament. Commissions directed to Knights and others of every Shire, for cessing of the Subsidies, Writs for the nomination of Collectors, and all Traverses upon any Office, Bill, or otherwise, and to receive the Money due to the King for the same. This Officer is mention'd *Anno* 33 *H.* 8.

H. 8. cap 22. and it is like had first this Denomination and Style of Petit Bag, because having to do with so many Records of divers kinds, as above-mentioned, they were put in sundry Leather Bags, which were not so great as the Clerk of the Hamper now useth, and therefore might be called Petit Bags, small or little Bags.

Clerk of the King's great Wardrobe, Clericus Magnæ Garderobæ Regis, is an Officer of the King's House, that keepeth an Account or Inventory in Writing, of all things belonging to the King's Wardrobe. This Officer is mention'd *An.* 1 *Ed.* 4. *ca.* 1.

Clerk or Controller of a Market, Clericus Mercatus sive Fori, is an Officer in the King's House, mentioned *Anno* 1 *Ed.* 4. *cap.* 1. and *Anno* 13 *R.* 2. *cap* 4. whose Duty is to take charge of the King's Measures, and to keep the Standards of them (that is) the Examples or Patterns of all the Measures that ought to be through the Land, as of Elns, Ells, Yards, Lagens, as Quarts, Pottles, Gallons, *&c.* of Weights, Bushels, and such like, and to see that all Measures in every Place be answerable to the same Standard or Pattern, *Fleta, lib.* 2. *cap.* 8, 9, 10, 11, 11. Of which Office, as also of our diversity of Weights and Measures, you may there find a Treatise worth the reading. *Briton* also in his 30 Chapter, saith in the King's Person to this Effect, We will that none have Measures in the Realm, but we our selves, but that every Man take his Measures and Weights from our Standards, and so goeth on with a Tractate of this Matter, that well sheweth the Ancient Law and Practice in this Point. Touching this Officer's Duty you have also a good Statute *An.* 13 *R.* 2. *cap.* 4.

Clerk of the King's Silver, Clericus Argenti Regis Cur. *&c.* is an Officer belonging to the Court of Common Pleas, unto whom every Fine is brought, after it hath been with the *Custos Brevium*, and by whom the effect of the Writ of Covenant is entred into a Paper Book, and according to that Note, all the Fines of that Term are also recorded in the Rolls of the Court; and his Entry is in this form, he putteth the Shire over the Margin, and then saith, *B. C. Dat Domino Regi dimidiam merkam* (or more, according to the value) *pro licentia concordandi D. cum. D. E. pro talibus terris, in tali villa, & habet Chirographum per pacem admissum*, &c.

Clerk of the Peace, Clericus Pacis, is an Officer belonging to the Sessions of the Peace; his duty is in the Sessions to read the Indictments, to enroll the Acts, and draw the Process, to record the Proclamations of Rates for Servant's Wages, to enroll the Discharge of Apprentices, to keep the Counterpart of the Indenture of Armour, to keep the Register Book of Licences

cences given to Badgers and Laders of Corn, and of those that are licens'd to shoot in Guns, and to certifie into the King's Bench, Transcripts of Indictments, Outlawries, Attainders and Convictions, had before the Justices of Peace within the time limited by Statute. *Lambard Eirenarch. lib. 4. cap. 3. fol.* 379.

Clerk of the Signet, Clericus Signetti, is an Officer who is continually attendant on his Majesty's Secretary, who always hath the Custody of the Privy Signet, as well for sealing his Majesty's private Letters, as also such Grants as pass his Majesty's Hands by Bill assigned. Of these there are four that attend in their Course, and were used to have their Diet at the Secretary's Table. You may read more largely of their Office in the Statute made *An.* 27 *H.* 8. *cap.* 11.

Clerk of the Privy Seal, Clericus Privati Sigilli, is an Officer (whereof there are 4 in number) that attend the Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal, or if there be none such, upon the Principal Secretary, writing and making out all Things that are sent by Warrant from the Signet to the Privy Seal, and are to be passed to the Great Seal; as also to make out (as they are termed) Privy Seals, upon any special occasion of his Majesty's Affairs, for loan or lending of Money, or such like. Of this Officer, and his Function, you may read the Statute *Anno* 27 *H.* 8. *cap.* 11.

Clerk of the Juries, or Jurata Writs, Clericus Juratorum, is an Officer belonging to the Court of Common Pleas, which maketh out the Writs called *Habeas corpora*, and *Distringas*, for appearance of the Jury, either in Court, or at the Assizes, after that the Jury or Pannel is returned upon the *Venire facias*. He entreth also into the Rolls the awarding of these Writs, and maketh all the Continuances from the going out of the *Habeas corpora*, until the Verdict be given.

Clerk of the Pipe, Clericus Pipæ vel Ingrossator magni Rotuli, is an Officer in the King's Exchequer, who having all Accounts and Debts due unto the King delivered and drawn down out of the Remembrancer's Office, chargeth them down into the Great Roll; who also writeth Summons to the Sheriffs to levy the said Debts upon the Goods and Chattels of the said Debtors; and if they have no Goods then he doth draw them down to the Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer, to write Extreats against their Land. The ancient Revenue of the Crown remaineth in Charge before him, and he seeth the same answered by the Farmers and Sheriffs to the King. He maketh a Charge to all Sheriffs of their Summons of the Pipe and Green Wax, and seeth it answered upon their Accompts. He hath the Ingrossing of all Leases of the King's Lands, and it is likely that it was at the first

first called, and still hath Denomination of Pipe, and Clerk of the Pipe, and Pipe-Office, because their Records that are registred in their smallest Rolls, are altogether like Organ Pipes; but their great, called the great Rolls, *Anno* 37. *Ed.* 3. *cap.* 4. is of another Form.

Clerk of the Hamper, or Hanaper, Clericus Hanaperii, is an Officer in Chancery, *Anno* 2. *Ed.* 4. *cap.* 1. otherwise called Warden of the Hamper, in the same Statute, whose Function is to receive all the Money due to the King for the Seals of Charters, Patents, Commissions and Writs, as also Fees due to the Officers for enrolling and examining the same; with such like. He is tied to attendance on the Lord Chancellor, or Lord Keeper, daily in the Term-time, and at all times of Sealing, having with him Leather Bags wherein are put all Charters, *&c.* After they are sealed by the Lord Chancellor, and those Bags being sealed up with the Lord Chancellor's Private Seal, are delivered to the Controller of the Hamper, or Hanaper. Whereas now the Clerk hath with him Leather Bags to put in the Charters. It is likely in old times they were Hampers or Baskets, and thereof called Clerk of the Hamper, or Hanaper. This Hanaper representeth a shadow of that which the *Romans* termed *Fiscum*, that contained the Emperor's Treasure.

Clerk of the Pleas, Clericus Placitorum, is an Officer in the Exchequer, in whose Office all the Officers of that Court (upon especial Privilege belonging unto them) ought to sue, or to be sued upon any Action, and thereof called Pleas, and Common Pleas, because Places whereupon Actions in Law are impleaded and sued.

Clerk of the Treasury, Clericus Thesaurariæ, is an Officer belonging to the Common Pleas, who hath the Charge of keeping the Records of that Court, and maketh out all Records of *Nisi prius*, hath the Fees due for all Searches, and hath the certifying of all Records in the King's Bench, when a Writ of Error is brought, and maketh out all Writs of *Supersedeas de non molestando*, which are granted for the Defendants, while the Writ of Error hangeth. Also he maketh all Exemplifications of Records being in the Treasury. He is taken to be Servant to the Chief Justice, but removeable at his Pleasure, whereas all other Officers are for Term of Life. There is also a Secondary or Under-Clerk of the Treasury, for Assistance, which hath some Allowances. There is likewise an under Keeper, who always keepeth one Key of the Treasury Door, and the chief Clerk of the Secondary another, so the one cannot come in without the other.

Clerk of the Essoins, Clericus Essoniorum, is an Officer belonging to the Court of Common Pleas, who only keepeth

the

the Essoin-Rolls, and hath for entring every Essoin 6 *d.* and for every Exception to bar the Essoin 6 *d.* He hath also the providing of Parchment, and cutting it into Rolls, and making the Numbers upon them, and the Delivery out of all the Rolls to every Officer, and the receiving of them again when they are written, and the binding and making up of the whole Bundles of every Term; and this he doth as Servant to the Chief Justice, for the Chief Justice is at charge for all the Parchment of all the Rolls The word *Essoins* cometh of the *French Essoin, Exoine,* m.s *i. e.* An Essoin or Excuse, or Toleration for Absence upon a lawful Cause alledged upon Oath, *fortè à Lat. Exoneratus*, exempted.

Clerk of the Outlawries, Clericus Utlagariarum, is an Officer belonging to the Court of Common Pleas, being only the Servant or Deputy to the King's Attorney-General, for making out the Writs of *Capias Utlagatum*, after Outlawry. And the King's Attorney's Name is to every one of these Writs; and whereas 7 *d.* is paid for the Seal of every other Writ, there is but a Penny paid for the Seal of this Writ, because it goeth out at the King's Suit.

Clerk of the Sewers, Clericus Suerarum, is an Officer pertaining to the Commissioners of Sewers, writing all things they do by vertue of their Commission, for which see the Statute, *Anno* 13 *Eliz. cap.* 9.

Clerk Controller of the King's House, (whereof there are two) is an Officer in Court that hath Place and Seat in the Compting House, and Authority to allow or disallow the Charges and Demands of Pursuivants and Messengers of the Green-cloth, Purveyors, or other like. He hath also the oversight and controlling of all Defaults, Defects and Miscarriages of any inferiour Officers, and to sit in the Compting-House with the Superiour Officers, *viz.* the Lord Steward, the Treasurer, Controller, and Cofferer, Masters of the Houshold, and Clerks of the Green-cloth, either for correcting or bettering things out of Order, and also for bringing in Country Provision requisite for the King's Houshold, and the censure for failing of Carriages and Carts, warned and charged for that purpose. This Office you have mentioned, *An.* 33 *H.* 8. *cap.* 12.

Clerk of the Nihils, Clericus Nihilorum, is an Officer in the Exchequer that maketh a Roll of all such Sums as are Nihiled by the Sheriffs upon their Extreats of Green Wax, and delivereth the same into the Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer his Office, to have Execution done upon it for the King

Clerk of the Check, is an Officer in Court, so called because he hath the Check and Controllment of the Yeomen of the Guard, and all other ordinary

ordinary Yeomen Huissiers, belonging either to his Majesty, the Queen or the Prince, either giving leave or allowing their absences or defects in attendance, or diminishing their Wages for the same. He also nightly by himself or Deputy taketh the view of those that are to watch in the Court, and hath the setting of the Watch. This Officer is mentioned *Anno* 33 *H.* 8. *cap.* 12.

Clerk Marshal of the King's House, seemeth to be an Officer that attendeth the Marshal in his Court, and recordeth all his Proceedings, mentioned *Anno* 33 *H.* 8. *cap.* 12.

A Clew (or Bottom) of Thread, Glomus, i, m.

Cleybrook, or near to it, (in Leicestershire) Bennones, Vennones.

CLI

A Client, Cliens, entis, c. g.

Clientship, Clientela, æ, f.

A Woman Client, Clienta, æ, f.

A Cliff, Rupes, is, f. Petra præruptа.

A Cliff (or pitch) of a Hill, Clivus, i, m.

A Clift, vid. *Cleft*.

A Climate (or portion of the World) Clima, atis, n.

Climacterical, Climactericus, a, um. The Climacterical Year is every seventh or ninth, the fourteenth or eighteenth, the twenty one, twenty seven, till you come to sixty three, which is most dangerous of all, being seven times nine, or nine times seven, at which age divers worthy Men have died.

To clinch (or draw together) as one doth the Fist, or the Smith a Nail, or the Carter his Whip, Restringo, ere. Contraho, ere. Inflecto, ere.

A climbing, Scansio, onis, f.

Of or for climbing, Scansorius, a, um.

Clinton (the Family) De Clintona.

To clip (or shear) Tondeo, ere.

To clip with Cissors, Attondere Forfice.

A Clipper, (he or she) Tonsor, oris, m. Tonstrix, icis, f.

Clipped (or sheared) Tonsus, a, um

That which is clipped off, Resegmen, inis, n.

A clipping, Tonsura, æ, f.

A Clister (or washing Purgation) Clyster, eris, m. Enema, atis, n.

A Cliver (or Butchers Chopping-knife) Clunabulum, li, n. Clunaculum, li, n.

CLO

To cloath and attire, Vestio, is, ivi, ire, itum.

A maker (or seller) of Cloaths, Vestiarius, ii, m.

A place where Cloaths are kept (or set out to be sold) Vestiarium, ii, n.

Embroidered Cloaths, Vestes Barbaricæ.

Old Cloaths, Veteramenta, orum, n.

A Suit of Cloaths, Series apparatus. Habitus Vestium

An upper Cloathing, Vestitus superior.

Woollen Cloaths, Drappi, orum, m.

Cloathed (*or Clad*) Vestitus, a, um.

Cloathed with a long Robe, Palliatus, a, um.

Cloathed with a Petticoat, Shirt, or Wastcoat, Indusiatus, a, um.

Cloathed with a Robe of State, Prætextatus, a, um.

Cloathed with a Russet or Gray, Leucophæatus, a, um.

Cloathed with Silk, Sericatus, a, um

Cloathed with Wool, Lanatus, a, um.

Cloathed with Gold (*or Garments finely wrought*) Segmentatus, a, um.

Cloathed with black Mourning, Pullatus, a, um.

Cloathed with Purple, Purpuratus, a, um.

Cloathed in White, Candidatus, a, um.

Cloathed with a Linen Vesture, Linteatus, a, um.

Clothed with a Coat of Mail, Loricatus, a, um.

A Clock, Cloca, æ, f.

A Clock house, Coclarium, ii, n. *Spel.* 160. 2 *Mon.* 210.

A Clock-maker, Horologicus, i, m.

A Clock keeper, Nolæ curator.

A Clod (*or Turf*) *of Earth*, Gleba, æ, f. Grumus, i, m.

Cloddy, Glebosus, a, um.

A Clog (*or Wooden Shoe*) Calo, onis, m.

A Clog for the Neck of Dogs or other Beasts, Numella, æ, f.

A Clog (*or little Log*) Trunculus, i, m.

A Cloister, Claustrum, i, n.

A little Cloister, Claustellum, i, n.

A Cloak, Pallium, ii, n. Penula, æ, f.

A Shepherd's Cloak, Glomerum, i, n.

A Cloak to keep from Rain, Lacerna, æ, f.

A thread-bare Cloak, Tribon, onis, m.

A Beggar's patched Cloak, Pannucia, æ, f.

A Cloak-bag, Pera, æ, f. Penularium, ii, n.

Cloaked (*or Clad in a Cloak*) Palliatus, a, um.

A Riding Cloak, Casula, æ, f.

Clonmel (*in Ireland*) *a Bishoprick*, Cluanania. Episc. Clonensis.

To close (*or shut up*) Claudo, ere.

A Close (*or Field enclosed*) Clausum, i, n.

A Close-stool, Lasanum, i, n. Sessibulum, i, n. Sella pertusa. Sella familiaris.

A Closet, Conclave, is, n. Cellula, æ, f.

A little Closet, Armariolum, i, n.

Cloth, Pannus, i, m.

Fine Cloth, Panniculus, i, m.

London Cloth, Pannus Londinensis.

Cloth of Gold, Pannus auro intertextus.

Cloth of Arras (or Tapestry) Tapes, etis, m. Tapetum, i, n. Tapetia, orum. Aulæum, i, n.

Frize Cloth, Pannus Villosus.

Woollen Cloth, Pannus laneus.

Broad-cloth, Pannus laneus latus, de quodam Panno laneo lato vocat. *A fine broad Cloth with a narrow red List*, Hil. 2 & 3. *Ed.* 6. rotulo 140. inter Web & Parker in C. B.

Thrums of Cloth, Textivilitium, ii, n.

To full Cloth, Fullo, are.

A Linen Cloth, Linteum, ei, n.

Cloth wrought or frized on both sides, Amphimallus, i, m.

Cloth of Needle-work, Acupicta vestis.

Coarse Cloth of a low Price, Levidensa, æ, f. Pannus pinguis.

Cloth with an high Nap, as Bays and Cotton, Panus villosus.

The nap or hair of Cloth, Tumentum, i, n. Villus, i, m.

Searge Cloth, Virga de Sargio. 1 *Mon.* 419. *Pry.* 185.

A Cloth (or Garment) made of Hair, or a Hair-cloth, Cilicium, ii, n. Pannum Cilicium.

A Table-cloth, Mappa, æ, f. Mantile, is, n.

A Horse-cloth, Stratum, i, n. Dorsuale, lis, n. Sudaria, æ, f.

A Forehead-cloth, Frontale, is, n.

A Neck-cloth, Amictorium, ii, n.

A Wisp or Rubbing cloth, Xystra, æ, f.

The Art of making Linen Cloth, Linificium, ii, n.

The Art of making Woollen Cloth, Lanificium, ii, n.

Fine Linen Clothes, Carbasa lina.

Coarse woollen Cloths for package, Coactilia, um, n.

Cloths to cover Booths or Tents, Velaria, orum, n.

Clothes of a Bed, Strata, æ, f. Stragula, æ, f.

Clothing (or making of Cloth) Lanicium, ii, n.

A Clothier (or maker of Cloath) Lanarius, ii, m. Pannifex, icis, m. Pannorum Opifex.

A Clothier or Linen Weaver, Linteo, onis, m.

A Cloth-worker, Rasor Pannorum.

Of or belonging to Cloth, Panneus, a, um.

Cloven (or cleft) Fissus, a, um.

Cloves (a Spice so called) Caryophylli, orum, m.

To clout (or amend Garments) Sarcio, is, si, tum, ire.

A Clout (or Rag) Panniculus, li, m. Linteolum, li, n.

A Shoe-clout or Dish-clout, Peniculum, li, n. Penicillum, li, n.

Childrens Clouts, Panica, orum, n.

Clouts (or Binders) Canthi ferrei.

CLU

A Club, Clava, æ, f. Fustis, is, m.

A little Club, Clavicula, æ, f.

Bearing a Club, Claviger, a, um.

Cluid River (in Denbighshire) Cluida.

COA

A Coach, Carrus, i, m. *Rag. Ent.* 538. *Co. Ent.* 526. *Lex.* 19.

A Coal, Carbo, onis, m.

Sea Coal (or Mineral Coal) Carbo mineralis, Lapideus vel Fossilis.

A Coal mine, Pit or Coal house, Carbonaria, æ, f. Domus Carbonaria.

Pertaining to Coals, Carbonarius, a, um.

A Coast (or Shore) Costera, æ, f. *Ry.* 38. 184. Costera Maris. *Magna Chart.* 320. 10 *Co.* 138. 2 *Inst.* 38. *Spel.* 180.

The top of a Coast, Summitas Costeræ. 1 *Mon.* 886.

A Mountain near the Sea-Coast, Costera Montis. 1 *Mon.* 835.

A Coat, Tunica, æ, f.

A little Coat, Sagulum, li, n.

An over (or upper) Coat, Supertunica, æ, f. *Reg.* 93.

A Riding Coat, Penula, æ, f. Lacerna, æ, f.

A Coat of Mail, Lorica, æ, f.

A little Coat of Mail, Loricula, æ, f.

A Coat-Armour, Paludamentum, i, n.

Clad in a Coat-Armour, Paludatus, a, um.

That weareth a Coat, Tunicatus, a, um.

A Child's Coat with long Sleeves, Chlamys, mydis, f. Tunica manicata.

To put on a Coat of Mail, Loricco, are.

A tatter'd Coat, Cento, onis, m.

A Postillion, or Post-boy's leathern Riding Coat, Scortea, æ, f.

COB

Coberley (in Gloucestershire) Covi Berchilega.

A Cob-iron (whereon the Spit doth turn) Cratenterium, ii, n. Cratenta, æ, f.

To cobble Shoes, Resarcire Calceamenta.

A Cobbler of Shoes, Calcearius, ii, m. Crepidarius, ii, m. Veteramentarius; Sutor. Sarcinator, oris, m.

A Cobbler's Shop, Sutrina, æ, f. Cerdo, onis, m. Veterum Calceorum consarcinator.

COC.

Cocar or Cork (a River in Lancashire and Yorkshire) Cocarus, Cokarus.

A Cock, Gallus, i, m.

A Cock-pit, Gallipugnatorium, ii, n.

Of or belonging to a Cock, Gallinaceus, a, um.

Cockermouth (in Cumberland) Novantum Novantum Prom. Novantum Chersonesus.

The Cock or Gun of a Piece, Serpentina, æ, f.

A Cock (or Heap) Tassum, i, n *Lex.* 122.

To make into a Cock (or Heap) Tasso, are, *Fle.* 162.

A Cock of Hay, Fœnum in Tassis, *Reg* 94. Meta Fœni.

A cock or spout of a Conduit, Epitomium, ii, n. Saliens, entis, m.

A little Cock in a Conduit, Papilla, æ, f.

A Weather cock, Triton, onis, m.

A Cock-boat, Scapha, æ, f.

A Cocket, Cokettum, i, n. Is a Seal pertaining to the King's Custom-house. *Regist. Orig. fol.* 192.

192. *a.* and also a scrowl of Parchment, sealed and delivered by the Officers of the Custom-house to Merchants as a Warrant that their Merchandizes are customed, *Anno* 11. *H.* 6. *cap* 16. which Parchment is otherwise called *Literæ de coketto*, or *Literæ testimoniales de coketto*, *Regist* 179. *b. ut Supra.* So is the word used, *Anno* 5 & 6 *Ed.* 6. *c.* 14. & *Anno* 14 *Ed.* 3. *Stat. cap* 21. This word is also used for a distinction of Bread, in the Statutes of Bread and Ale, made *Anno* 51 *Hen.* 3. where there is mention of Cocket-bread, Wastel-bread, Bread of Trete, and Bread of Common Wheat.

COD

The Cod or Husk of any thing, or properly of Pease, Siliqua, æ, f.

The Cod of a Man or Beast, Scrotum, i, n.

A Cod-piece, Perizoma, atis, n.

A Codicil, Codicillus, i, m. A Codicil is a just Sentence of our Will, touching that which we would have done after our Death, without the appointing of an Executor, which definition doth agree with the definition of a Testament, *F. de Test lib.* 1. Saving that some words are here expressed, which are there omitted, *viz. absque executoris institutione.* The Writers conferring a Testament and a Codicil together, call a Testament a Great Will, and a Codicil a Little Will, and do compare a Testament to a Ship, and the Codicil to a Boat tied to the Ship. *D. D. de Codicil in prim.* and indeed when Codicils were first invented, they were used instead of a Testament, when the Testator had no opportunity to make a Testament; or else as additions to the Testament, when any thing was omitted, which the Testator would add or put in, which the Testator upon better Advice would direct, which Emendation was always done by way of Codicil, *Cujac. Cod de Codicil l. conficiuntur.* vid. *Swinburne in his Treatise of Testaments and Wills*, *Part* 1. *Sect.* 5. *num.* 2, 3 *& Sequent.*

COF

A Coffer, Cofera, æ, f. *Ry.* 177. Cofris, is, f. 2 *Mon.* 473. Arca, æ, f. Capsa, æ, f.

A little Coffer, Capsula, æ, f. Scrinium, ii, n.

Cofferer of the King's Household, Coferarius Domini Regis Hospitii, is a principal Officer in the King's Court next under the Controller, that in the Compting-house, and elsewhere, at other times, hath a special charge and oversight of other Officers of the Houshold, for their good demeanour and carriage in their Offices. To all which one and other, whether they are Serjeants, Yeomen, Grooms, Pages, or Children

dren of the Kitchin, Bake-house, Buttery, or Cellar, or any other in any other room of his Majesty's Houshold, he payeth their Wages. This Officer is mentioned, *Anno* 39 *Elizab. cap.* 7.

A Coffer (or Chest) maker, Arcarius, ii, m. Capsarius, ii, m.

A Coffin for the Dead, Loculus, i, m. Sandapila, æ, f.

COG

A Cog in a Mill-wheel, Scarioballum, i, n.

Cog's Hall (in Essex) Ad Ansam.

Cognisance (or Badge in Arms) Insignia, orum, n.

Cognisance, Cognizance, Conisance, Conusance, Cognitio, onis, f. *Spel.* 273. is in the Common Law sometimes taken for an Acknowledgment of a Fine or Confession of a thing done, as *Cognoscens latro. Bract. Lib.* 3. *Tract.* 2, *cap.* 3, 20, 32. *Cognoscere se ad villanum, Id. lib.* 4. *Tract.* 5. *cap.* 16. As also to make Cognizance of taking a Distress; sometimes as an Audience or hearing of a matter judicially, as to take Cognizance; sometimes Power or Jurisdiction, as Cognizance of a Plea, is an Ability to call a Cause or a Plea out of another Court, which no Man can do but the King, except he can shew a Charter for it, *Manwood Part* 1. *of his Forest Laws, p.* 68. The *New Terms of Law* hath these Words: Conusance of a Plea is a Privilege that a City or Town hath of the King's Grant, to hold Plea of all Contracts, and of Lands within the Precinct of the Franchises, and that when any Man is impleaded for any such thing, in the Court of the King at *Westminster*, the Mayors and Bailiffs of such Franchises, or their Attorney, may ask Conusance of the Plea, that is to say, that the Plea and the Matter shall be pleaded and determined before them. But if the Court at *Westminster* be lawfully seized of the Plea, before Conusance be demanded, then they shall not have Conusance for that Suit, because they have negligently surceased their time of Demand thereof. But this shall be no Bar to them to have Conusance in another Action; for they may demand Conusance in one Action, and omit it in another Action, at their Pleasure; and that Conusance lieth not by Prescription, but it behoveth to shew the King's Letters Patents for it, *vid. etiam* the new Book of *Entries* in the word Conusance.

Cognisee, Cognisatus, i, m. or Conisee of a Fine, is he to whom the Fine is acknowledged.

A Cognizor, or Conisour, Cognitor, oris, m. Cognizarius, ii, m. One that passeth or acknowledgeth a Fine in Lands or Tenements, *vid. West part* 2 *Symbol. Tit. Fines, Sect.* 2.

Cogni-

Cognitionibus admittendis, is a Writ to a Justice or other that hath power to take a Fine, who having taken Acknowledgment of a Fine, deferreth to certifie it into the Court of Common Pleas, commanding him to certifie it, *Regist. Orig.* 68. *b.*

COH

A Coheir, Cohæres, edis, c. g.

Coherence or Agreement, Cohærentia, æ, f.

COI

A Serjeant's Coif, Coifo, onis, f. *Spel.* 99. 162. *Lex* 31. Coifa, æ, f.

A Baron of the Degree of the Coif, Baro de gradu de la Coif.

A Coif for a Woman's Head, Capillare, is, n. Crinale, is, n.

To coin (to make) Money, Cuno, are. *Crompt. Just. Peace*, f. 220.

Coin, Cuneus, ei, m. *Cav.* 62.

Coinage, Cunagium, ii. n. 8 *Co.* 21. Coinagium, ii, n. *Plo.* 328.

Coined, Cunearus, a, um.

A Coiner, Cuneator, oris, m.

A Coin (or Corner) of a Wall, Angulus, li, m.

COK

Cokers, Carbatinæ, arum. f. *i. e.* Hedgers or Plowmens Boots, or great thick Leather Mittins, to keep out Thorns and Briers.

COL

A Collar, Collare, is, n. Capestrum, tri, n. Lorum, i, n.

A Dog's Collar, Mellium, ii, n.

A Mastiff's Collar made with Leather and Nails, Millum, i, n.

The Studs or Prickles in a Dog's Collar to keep off the biting of other Dogs, Murices, milli.

A Horse-Collar whereby he draweth in the Cart, Helcium, ii, n.

A Collar put on Horses Necks stuffed with Wool or Hair to prevent hurting them, Tomex, icis, f.

A Collar of Iron that Men are bound with, Collaria, æ, f.

A Collar of SS. Collare humerorum, *i e* Such as great Counsellors of State, Judges of the Land, *&c.* do wear on their shoulders on high and festival days, called SS. because they are made into the form of the Letter *S*, round about their shoulders.

Collateral, Collateralis, le, adj. It is used in the Common Law for that which is not lineally or

or directly, but adheriug of the side; as Collateral Assurance, is that which is made over and beside the Deed itself, for example: If a Man covenant with another, and enter into a Bond for the performance of his Covenant, the Bond is termed Collateral Assurance, because it is without the Nature and Essence of the Covenant. And *Crompton* in his *Jurisdict. fo.* 185. saith, that to be subject to the feeding of the King's Deer is Collateral to the soil within the Forest. In like manner to pitch Booths or Standings for a Fair in another Man's Ground, is Collateral to the Ground.

Collateral warranty, vid. Warranty.

Collation of Benefice, Collatio Beneficii. It signifieth properly the bestowing of a Benefice by the Bishop, which he hath in his own Right or Patronage, and differeth from Institution in this, for that Institution into a Benefice is performed by the Bishop, at the Motion or Presentation of another, who is Patron of the same, or hath the Patron's Right for the time, *Extra de Institutionibus, & de concessione præbendarum*, &c. And yet *anno* 25 *Edwardi* 3 *Stat.* 6. is Collation used for Presentation.

[illegible] *brook* (in *Buckinghamshire*) Colunum Pontes.

[illegible] *ster* (in *Essex*) Coleceastria, Colonia.

[illegible] *ft* (*or gather together*) Colligo, gi, ere.

A Collection, Collectio, onis, f.

A College, Collegium, ii, n.

Collerford, or *Collerton* (in *Northumberland*) Calurinum, Cilurnum.

The Collet (*or Beazil*) *of a Ring*, Pala annuli.

The Collick, Colica, æ, f. Colicus dolor. Colica passio (*i. e*) A Disease caused through Wind in the Belly.

He that is troubled with the Collick, Collicus, a, um.

Coln River (in *Midalesex*) *another in* Shropshire) Colnius.

A Collier, Carbonarius, ii, m. Anthracius, ii, m.

A Colonel, Colonellus, i, m. *Spel.* 219.

A Collop of Bacon, Carbonella, æ, f.

A Colony of Men, Colonia, æ, f. *i. e* The People that are sent to dwell in a Country uninhabited.

Colour, Color, oris, m. Colour signifieth in the Common Law, a probable Plea, but in truth false, and hath his end to draw the Trial of the Cause from the Jury to the Judges. *Vid new Terms of Law, in title colour*: Who also referreth you to *D and Student, fol.* 158. *Vid. Brook. Tit. Colour in Assise, Trepass*, &c. *fol.* 190.

Coloured, Coloratus, a, um.

The tempering of Colours, Harmoge, es, f.

A Colt (*or little Horse or Nag*) Equulus, li, m. Equuleus, ei, m. Pullus Equinus.

A Mare Colt, Equula, æ, f.

A Co-

A Column or Pillar, or Column in a Book, Columna, æ, f.

Colunbrook, Vid. *Colebrook.*

COM

A Combat, Pugna, æ, f.

To combat (*or fight*) Pugno, are.

A single Combat, Duellum, li, n, *i. e.* When one Man fighteth against another single, hand to hand, or a fight between two Men only singled out by themselves. Combat in our Common Law is taken for a formal Trial of a doubtful Cause or Quarrel, by the Sword or Bastons, of two Champions. Of this you may read at large, *Paris de Puteo, de re militari & duello. Alciat. de duello. Hotoman disput. feudalium, cap.* 42. As also in our Common Lawyers of *England,* namely, *Glanvile lib.* 14. *c.* 1. *Bract. lib.* 3. *tract.* 2. *cap.* 3. *Britton cap.* 22. Horn's *Mirrour of Justices, lib.* 3. *cap. des exceptions in fine proxime ante C. Juramentum Duelli, apud Dyer fol.* 301. *num.* 41, 42. *Staundford's* Pleas of the Crown, *lib.* 2. *fol.* 176. *B. and* 177. *A.* saith, that it is an ancient Trial in our Law, and much used in times past, as appeareth by divers Precedents in the times of *Edward* III. and *Henry* IV. which is not yet out of use, but may be by the Law in use at this day, if the Defendant will, and nothing can be drawn on Counter-plea thereto. And it is said *M.* 37 *H.* 6. *fol.* 3. That to wage Battel, or to combat, is by the Civil Law: But *Moil* saith it is by our Common Law, and as *Staundford, Pleas of the Crown, fol.* 177. *a.* saith, that they shall come armed into the Court, and join issue. The Plaintiff begins his Appeal, *&c.* and the Defendant pleads Not guilty, and (as *Britton* setteth it down, *fol.* 41.) undertakes to defend it with his Body, *&c.* and after, one taketh the other by the hand, and first, the Defendant saith in this manner, Hear you this, you Man whom I hold by the Hand, which are called *John* by your Christian Name, that I *Pierce,* such a Year, such a Day, in such a place, the aforesaid Murder of *N.* neither did do, nor go about, neither purpose, nor assented to such a Felony, as you have alledged. So God help me, and his Saints. And after the Accuser saith, Hear you this, you Man, whom I hold by the Hand, which are called *P.* by your Christian Name, your are perjured: For on such a Day, such a Year, in such a Place, you did such Treason, or such a Murder, which I have alledged against you, or whereof I challenge you. So God me help, and his Saints. Then they are both led into a certain place, where both further say, Hear you this Justices, that we *I.* and *P.* have neither eat nor drank, nor done any other deed whereby the Law of God should be abased, or the Law of the

Devil advanced. And forthwith there shall be an Oyez or Proclamation made, That none shall be so bold but the Combatants, to speak or do any thing that shall disturb the Combat or Battel; and whosoever shall do against this Proclamation, shall suffer Imprisonment for a Year and a day. Then they shall fight with Weapons, but not with any Iron, but with two Staves or Bastons tipt with Horn of an Ell long, both of equal length, and each of them a Target, and with no other Weapon may they enter the Lists; and if the Defendant can defend himself till after Sunset, and as my Author saith, till you may see the Stars in the Firmament, and demand Judgment if he ought to fight any longer, then must there be Judgment given on the Defendant's side. And *Bracton* agreeth herewith in these words, *Quod si appellatus se defenderit contra appellantem, tota die, usque ad horam qua stellæ incipiunt apparere, tunc recedat appellatus, quietus de Appello, ex quo appellatus se obligavit ad convincendum eum, una hora diei, quod quidem non fecit.* When the Defendant doth plead to the Appeal Not guilty, aud undertakes to defend it with his Body, he must throw down his Gauntlet or Glove into the Court; and if the Plaintiff doth not enter Rejoinder to the Battel, then he must take up the Glove or Gauntlet; but if the Plaintiff doth Counterplead unto it, then must he suffer the Glove or Gauntlet to lie, and the other shall demurr in Law, or void him of the Appeal, because he refused his Glove or Gauntlet. When they are sworn, they must produce Mainprisers or Pledges to perform the Combat or Battel, and then the Court shall appoint them a day and place to fight; and as *Fitz. p.* 385. saith, that the Challenger shall be at liberty, but the Defendant in the Custody of the Marshal, and the Marshal shall array them both at their own Charge, and that must be the Night before the Battel, that they may be ready in the Field or Lists by Sunrising. The Forms of Battel described 17 *Edw.* 3. & 9 *H.* 4. differ from that described by *Bracton* and *Briton*, and that described by *Dyer Termino Trinitatis anno* 13 *Eliz.* As he sets it down between one *Chevin*, and another *Paramour*, a *Kentish* Gentleman, about the Trial of Land, and levying a Fine thereof; and on the issue *Paramour* chose the Trial by Combat or Battel, and had a Champion one *George Thorn*, a Gentleman of *Kent*, and no doubt his dearest Friend, that would enter the Lists to such a hazard of life, *&c.* And the other had one *Henry Nailer*, a Master of Fence, and the Court awarded the Battel, and the Champions were mainprised and

and sworn (*Quære formam juramenti*) to perform the Combat or Battel, *apud Totehill in Westm. 18. Junii, prox. post Craft. Trinitat.* which was the first day of the Utas of the Term, and on the day appointed there was a List made foursquare on even ground, every square 60 foot, and East, West, North and South, and the place and seat of the Judges was made without, yet close upon the Lists, and a Bar made for the Serjeants at Law, *& circa horam decimam ejusdem diei*, 3 Justices or Judges of the Common Pleas, *viz. Dyer, Weston, Harper*, (the fourth, namely, *Welch*, was not there by reason he was sick) did repair to the place in their Robes of Scarlet, with their other Habits and Coifs, and the Serjeans at Law also. And there a Proclamation being made with 3 Oyez, the Demanddants were first called for, and they came not: After that the Mainpernours of the Champions were called to bring forth first the Champion of the Demandant or Challenger, which came into the place in rugged Sandals, bare legged from the Knees downward, and bare headed, and bare Arms to the Elbow, being brought in by the Hand of a Knight, Sir *Jerom Bowes* by name, who carried a red Baston, of an Ell long, tipped with Horn, and a Yeoman carrying the Target made of double Leather, and they were brought in at the North side of the Lists, and went about the side of the Lists, until the middle of the Lists, and then came towards the Bar before the Judges with three solemn Congies, and there he was made to stand at the North side of the place, being the right side of the Court, and after that the other Champion was brought in, in like manner, at the South, or contrary side of the Lists, with like Congies, *&c.* by the hands of Sir *Henry Cheney*, Knight, *&c.* and was set on the North side of the Bar (quite opposite to the other Champion) and two Serjeants being of Counsel of each Party, in the midst between them: This done, the Demandant was solemnly called again, and appeared not, but made default; upon which default, *Barham* Serjeant for the Tenant, prayed the Court to record the Nonsuit; which was done: Then *Dyer*, Chief Justice reciting the brief, the matter, and issue of the Battel or Combat, and the Oath of the Champions to perform it, and the prefixed day and place, gives final Judgment against the Demandant, and that the Tenant shall hold the Land, to him and to his Heirs for ever quietly, from the said Demandant or Challenger, and their Heirs for ever, and the Demandants and their Pledges, *de prosequendo*, to be at the mercy of the Queen, *&c.* And then there was solemn Procla-

mation made, that the Champions, and all others there present (which by Estimation were about 4000 Persons) should depart in God's Peace, and the Queen's; and so they departed with a shout, *God save the Queen.* Vid. more at large in *Verstegan* in his Book entituled. A Restitution of decayed Intelligence, *Pag.* 64, *&c.*

A Comb, Pecten, inis, m.

A Horse-Comb (*or Curry-Comb*) Strigilis, is, f.

A little Curry-Comb (*or Scraper*) Strigilecula, æ, f.

Combs of Horn, Pectines cornei.

Combs of Ivory, Pectines Eburnei.

Combs of Wood, Pectines Lignei.

A Comb case, Pectinarium, ii, m.

A Comb-maker, Pectinarius, ii, m.

To Comb, Pecto, xi, xui, xum, ere.

To curry-comb a Horse, Strigilo, are. Equum stringere.

Combed, Pexus, a, um.

To comfort (*or strengthen*) Comforto, are. *Ra. Ent.* 486. Conforto, are. 1. *Mon.* 526.

Comitatu Commisso, is a Writ or Commission whereby the Sheriff is authorised to take upon him the sway of the County, *Regist. Orig. fo.* 295. *a & b. Coke's Rep. lib.* 3. *fol.* 72. *a.*

Comitatu & Castro Commisso, is a Writ whereby both the charge of the County, and the keeping of a Castle is committed to the Sheriff. *Regist. Orig. fol.* 295. *a.*

A Command or Commandment, Mandatum, i, n. Præceptum, i, n. Commandment in the Common Law is taken either for the Commandment of the King, when upon his meer motion he commandeth any thing to be done, *Staundf. Pleas of the Cr. fol.* 72. or of the Justices, and that either ordinary, or absolute, as when upon their own Authority, in their Wisdom and Discretion, they commit a Man to Prison for Punishment: Ordinary, when they commit one rather for safe Custody than Imprisonment, and it is Replevizable, *Idem Pl. Cr. f.* 73.

Commandment, is again used for the offence of him that willeth another to transgress the Law, or to do any such thing as is contrary to the Law, as Murder, Theft, or such like, and he is accessary, *Bract. Lib.* 3. *Tract.* 2. *cap.* 19. And this the *Civilians* call *Mandatum*, Vid. *Angelus de Maleficiis.*

To commemorate (*or rehearse*) Commemoro, are.

To commence (*or begin*) Commenso, are.

Commenda, æ, f. i. e. A Benefice which being void, is committed to the care of another Clerk, to supply the Cure, till it is full.

Commerce (*or common traffick*) Commercium, ii, n.

A Commissary, Commissarius, ii, m. Commissary is a Title of Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction, appertaining

taining to such a one as exercifeth spiritual Jurisdiction (at the least so far as his Commission permitteth him) in Places of the Diocess so far distant from the chief City, as the Chancellor cannot call the Subjects to the Bishop's principal Consistory, without their great molestation. This Commissary is by the Canonists termed *Commissarius* or *Officialis foraneus*, *Vid. Lynd. Provin. cap. de accus.* in the word *Mandat*, *Archiepiscopi*, in *Gloss.*

A Commission, Commissio, onis, f.

A Commissioner, Commissionarius, ii, m. *Lex.* 32.

To commit, Committo, ere.

A Committee, Commissus, is he to whom the Consideration or ordering of any matter is referred, either by some Court, or consent of Parties, to whom it belongeth: as in Parliament, a Bill being read, is either consented unto, and passed or denied, or neither of both, but referred to the consideration of some certain Men appointed by the House further to examine it, who thereupon are called Commitees by *West. part.* 2. *Symb. Tit. Chancery Sect.* 144.

Committee of the King. This word seemeth to be somewhat strangely used in *Kitchin*, *fol.* 160. where the Widow of the King's Tenant being dead, is called the Committee of the King, that is, one committed by the ancient Law of the Land, to the King's Care and Protection.

Committee of a Lunatick, is he to whom the Care of the Lunatick and his Estate are committed.

Commodities, Commoditates. Bona res. mercimonia.

A Common, Commune, is, n. Communia, æ, f. *Lex.* 32.

Common signifieth in our Common Law that Soil or Water whereof the use is Common to this or that Town or Lordship, as Common of Pasture, *Communia pasturæ*, *Bract. lib.* 4. *cap.* 19 & 20. Common of Fishing, *Communia piscariæ*, *Idem. lib.* 2. *cap.* 34. Common of Turbary (or digging of Turves) *Communia Turbariæ*, Common of Estovers, *Communia Estoveriorum*, *Lex* 32.

To common, Communio, are. *Re. Ent.* 539.

A commoner, Communiarius, ii, m.

Common Bench (*or Court of Common Pleas*) Bancus communis vel Communia Placita, *An.* 2 *Ed.* 3. *cap.* 11. It is the King's Court now held in *Westminster-Hall*, but in ancient time moveable as appeareth by the Statute called *Mag. Chart. cap.* 11. As also *Anno* 2 *Ed.* 3. *cap.* 11. and *Pupilla oculi*, *part* 5. *cap.* 22. but Mr. *Gwin* in the Preface to his Readings saith, that untill the time that *Henry* III. granted the Charter, there were but two Courts of Justice in all, whereof one was the Exchequer, and the other the King's Bench, which was then called *Curia Domini Regis*,

gis; and *Aula Regia*, because it followed the Court or King, and that upon the Grant of that Charter, the Court of Common Pleas was erected and settled in one Place certain, *viz.* at *Westminster*, wherefoever the King lay. Thereupon Mr. *Gwin*, *ut supra*, saith, that after all the Writs ran, *Quod sit coram Justiciariis meis, apud Westmonasterium*, whereas before, the Party was commanded by them to appear, *coram me, vel Justiciariis meis*, simply without addition of place, as he well observeth out of *Glanvil* and *Bracton*, the one Writing in *Henry* the Second's time, before this Court was erected, the other in the latter end of *Henry* the Third's time, who erected this Court. All civil Causes, both real and Personal, are or were in former times tried in this Court, according to the strict Law of this Realm. And by *Fortescue*, *cap.* 50. it seemeth to have been the only Court for real Causes.

Common Law, Communis Lex. Hath three divers Significations, which see in the Author of the new Terms of Law.

Commons, Demensum, i, n. So called because it is meat in Common, among Societies, as Universities, Inns of Court, Doctors Commons, *&c.*

A Company (*or Fellowship*) Societas, atis, f.

A Company of Soldiers, Turma, æ, f.

To lead a Company, Ordine deducere.

A Compass, Circinus, i, m. An Instrument so called, because it serves to make a round Circle or Compass about.

A Pilot, or Mariner's Compass, Index nauticus. Pyxis nautica. Index viatorius.

To compass, or bring about, Compasso, are. *Co. Ent.* 351.

Competent (*or sufficient*) Competens, entis, n.

To complain, Queror, eris, vel ere, questus sum, queri.

A Complaint, Questus, us, m. Querela, æ, f.

To compose, Compono, ere.

A Compositor, or Composer, Compositor,, oris, m. Typothea, æ, f,

Comprised, Comprisatus, a, um.

A Compound Bolus, Compositus bolus.

De computo reddendo, is a Writ so called of the effect, because it compelleth a Bailiff, Chamberlain, or Receiver, to yield his account, *Old. nat. brev. fol.* 58. It is founded upon the Statute of *Westm.* 2 *Ca.* 2. *Anno* 13 *Edw.* 1. It lies also against Executors of Executors, *Anno* 5 *Ed.* 3. *Stat. de Provis. Victual. ca.* 5. and against the Guardian in Soccage for waste made in the Minority of the Heir, *Marbl. ca.* 17. and see further in what case it lyeth, *Regist. Orig. fol.* 135. *Old nat. brev. ubi supra, & Fitz-Herb. nat. brev. f.* 126.

CON

To conceal (*or keep close*) Concelo, are.

A Concealment, Concelamentum, i, n. *Fle.* 22, 23.

Concealers, Concelatores, m. pl. In the Common Law are such as find out concealed Lands, that is, such Lands as privily are kept from the King by Common Persons, having nothing to shew for them, *An.* 39. *Eliz. cap.* 22. They are so called, *à Concelando*, of Concealing, by an Antiphrasis or contrary speaking, because indeed they do not conceal such Lands but reveal them, *Ut mons à movendo per Antiphrasim*; or rather they are so called because they enquire after concealed Land.

To concern, Concerno, are.

Concerning, Concernens, tis, f.

Concerned, Concernatus, a, um.

To conclude, Concludo, ere.

Concord (*or Agreement*) Concordia, æ, f. is in the Common Law by a peculiar Signification defined to be the very Agreement between Parties that intend the Levying of a Fine of Lands one to the other, how and in what manner the Land shall pass; for in the form thereof many things are to be considered. *West part* 2. *Symb. Titul. Finis ad Concord. Sect.* 30. whom read at large. Concord is also an Agreement made upon any Trespass committed between two or more, and it is divided into a Concord Executory, and a Concord executed, see *Plowden Casu Reniger & Fogasse*, *Fol.* 5, 6. where it appeareth by some Opinion, that the one bindeth not, as being imperfect, and the other absolute, and tieth the Parties, and yet by some other Opinion in the same case it is affirmed, that Agreements Executory are perfect, and do no less bind than Agreements executed, *Fol.* 8. *b.*

Concubinage, Concubinatus, ûs, m. In our Common Law it is an exception against her that sueth for her Dowry, whereby she is alledged that she was not a Wife lawfully married to the Party in whose Lands she seeks to be endowed, but his Concubine. *Britton cap.* 107. *Bract. lib.* 4. *Tract.* 6. *cap* 6.

Condition, Conditio, onis, f. Condition is a Restraint or Bridle annexed to a thing, so that by the not performance thereof the Party to the Condition shall receive Prejudice and Loss, and by doing of the same, Commodity and Advantage. *Terms of Law.*

A Conduit for Water, Aquæductus, ûs, m. Aquagium, ii, n.

A Conduit Pipe, Colimbus, i, m.

To confederate, Confœdero, are.

A Confectioner, Dulciarius Pistor. Opustorius, ii, m.

Confects, Confecta.

A Confession

A Confession, Confessio, onis, f.

Confidence (or Trust) Confidentia, æ, f.

To have Confidence (or Trust) Confido, ere.

To confirm, Confirmo, are.

Confirmation, Confirmatio, onis, f. Confirmation cometh of the verb *Confirmare, quod est firmum facere*, and therefore it is said that *Confirmatio omnes supplet defectus, licet id quod actum est, ab initio non valuit.* It is a conveyance of an Estate or Right *in Esse*, whereby a voidable Estate is made sure and unavoidable, or whereby a particular Estate is increased. It is a strengthening of an Estate formerly had, and yet voidable though not presently void. *Coke on Lit. lib.* 3. *c.* 9. *Sect.* 5. 15. *Quælibet confirmatio aut est perficiens, crescens, aut diminuens, Fitz. nat. brev. fol.* 169. 1. *Perficiens*, As if Feoffee upon Condition make a Feoffment over, and the Feoffor confirm the Estate of the Disseisor, or his Feoffee. 2. *Crescens* doth enlarge the state of a Tenant, as Tenant at Will to hold for Years, or Tenant for Years to hold for Life. 3. *Diminuens*, as where the Lord of whom the Land is holden, confirms the Estate of his Tenant to hold by a less Rent, *Coke lib.* 9. *Rep. Beaumont's Case*, 3. 142.

To confute (or disprove) Confuto, are.

Congleton (in Cheshire) Condate.

To conglutinate (or join together) Conglutino, are.

To congratulate, Congratulo, are.

A Congregation (or Assembly) Congregatio, onis, f.

A Cony, Cuniculus, i, m.

A little Cony, Cuniculina, æ, f.

A conjuration or conjuring (an exorcising) Conjuratio, onis, f.

Conjuration in the Common Law is used for such as have personal Conference with the Devil, or Evil Spirit, to know any Secret, or effect any purpose, *Anno* 5. *Eliz. cap.* 16. And the difference between Conjuration and Witchcraft, is, that the Conjurer seemeth by Prayers and Invocation of God's powerful Names to compel the Devil, to say or do what he commandeth him. The Witch dealeth rather by a friendly and voluntary Conference or Agreement between him or her and the Devil or Familiar, to have his or her turn served in lieu or stead of Blood, or other gift offered unto him, especially of his or her Soul: So that a Conjurer compacts for Curiosity to know Secrets, and work Miracles; and the Witch of meer Malice to do Mischief; and both these differ from Inchanters or Sorcerers, because the two former have personal Conference with the Devil, and the other meddles but with Medicines and Ceremonial Forms of words called Charms, without Apparition.

To conjure (or exorcise a Spirit) Conjuro, are.

A Conjurer, Conjurator, oris, m.

A Coni-

A Conigree, Cunicularium, ii, n. *Fle* 160.

Connaught Province (in Ireland) Conacta, Connatchtia.

Connor (in Ireland) Connaria, Conneria.

Conway River (in Wales) Conovius, Novius, Tœsobius, Toisobius, Toisovius.

To conquer, Conquestor, ari. *Pry*. 413.

A Conqueror, Expugnator, oris, m. Superator, oris, m.

A Conquest, Conquestus, i, m.

Consanguinity (or Kindred by Blood or Birth) Consanguinitas, atis, f.

To Consecrate (or make Holy) Consecro, are. Sacro, are.

A consecrating, Consecratio, onis, f.

Consecrated, Consecratus, a, um.

Conservator (or conserver of the Peace) Conservator vel Custos pacis, is he that hath an especial charge by vertue of his Office, to see the King's Peace kept; which Peace Learned Mr. *Lambard* defineth in Effect, to be a with-holding or abstinence from that injurious Force and Violence, which boisterous and unruly Persons are in their natures prone to use towards others, were they not restrained by Laws and fear of Punishment. Of the Conservators he further saith thus, That before the time of King *Edward* III who first erected Justices of Peace, there were sundry persons that by the Common Law had Interest in keeping of the Peace. Of these some had that Charge, as incident to their Offices, which they did bear, and so included within the same, that they were nevertheless called by the Name of their Office only. Some others had it simply, as of it self, and were thereof named *custodes pacis*, Wardens or Conservators of the Peace. The former and latter sort he again subdivideth, which read in his *Eirenarcha*, *lib.* 1. *cap.* 3.

To conserve (or keep) Conservo, are.

Conserves, Condita, Salgama, orum, *i. e.* Things conserved or condited to serve one's turn at time of Need, as Grapes, Cherries, Plums, *&c.*

A Consistory, Consistorium, ii, n. (*i. e*) A Counsel-house of Ecclesiastical Persons.

Consolidation, Consolidatio, onis, f. In our Common Law it is used for the combining and uniting of two Benefices in one, *Vid. Brook Tit. Union.* The word is taken from the Civil Law, where it signifieth properly an uniting of the Possession, Occupation or Profit with the Property, for Example, if a Man have by Legacy, *Usufructum fundi*, and afterward I buy the Property or Fee-simple (as we call it) of the Heir, *Hoc casu consolidatio fieri dicitur. Sect.* 3. *de usufructu in Instit.*

Conspiracy, Conspiratio, onis, f. Though in *Latin* and *French* it is used for an Agreement of Men to do any thing, either good or bad, yet in our Law Books it is always taken in the evil part: It is defined, *Anno* 34 *Ed. prim.*

Statute 2. To be an Agreement of ſuch as do confederate or bind themſelves, by Oath, Covenant or other Alliance, that every of them ſhall bear and aid the other falſly and maliciouſly to indict, or falſly to move or maintain Pleas; and alſo ſuch as cauſe Children within age to appeal Men of Felony, whereby they are impriſoned and much grieved, and ſuch as receive Men in the Countries with Liveries, or Fees to maintain their malicious Enterpriſe; and this extendeth it ſelf as well to the Takers as the Givers, and Stewards and Bailiffs of great Lords, which by their Seignory, Office or Power, undertake to bear or maintain Quarrels, Pleas or Debates, that concern other Parties, than ſuch as touch the Eſtate of their Lords, or themſelves, *Anno* 4 *Ed.* 3. *cap.* 11. *Anno* 3 *H.* 7. *cap.* 13. Of this ſee more, *Anno* 1 *H.* 5. *c.* 3. and *Anno* 18 *H.* 6. *cap.* 12. As alſo in the new Book of *Entries*, *Vid.* Conſpiracy. And being thus taken as aforementioned, it is confounded with Maintenance and Champerty, but in a more ſpecial Signification, it is taken for a Confederacy of two at the leaſt, falſly to indict one, or to procure one to be indicted of Felony. And the puniſhment of Conſpiracy upon an Indictment of Felony at the King's Suit, is that the Party attainted Leeſe his Frank Law, to the intent that he be not impannelled upon Juries or Aſſiſes, or ſuch like Employments for the teſtifying of Truth, and if he have to do in the King's Court, that he make his Attorney, and that his Lands, Goods and Chattels, be ſeiſed into the King's Hands, his Lands Eſtreaped (if he find no better Favour) his Trees razed, his Body committed to Priſon, 27. *lib. Aſſiſ.* 59. *Crompt. Juſt. of Peace*, f. 156. b. This is called Villanous Judgment, or Puniſhment. But if the Party grieved ſue upon the Writ of Conſpiracy, then ſee *Fitz. nat. brev. Fol.* 114. *D.* 115 *l.* Conſpiracy may be alſo in caſes of leſs Weight, *Idem Fol.* 116. a. And ſee Frank Law.

Conſpiratione, is a Writ that lieth againſt Conſpirators, *Fitz. nat. brev. Fol.* 114. *D. Crompt. Juriſd. Fol.* 209. See alſo the *Regiſt. Fol.* 34.

To conſpire, Conſpiro, are.

A Conſpirator, Conſpirator, oris, m.

A Conſtable, Conſtabularius, ii, m. *Spel.* 170. *Lex.* 35. Conſtable comes of two old *Saxon* words, *Kinning*, which ſignifieth King, and *Stable*, Stability; as the Stability of the King and Kingdom. The Common Law requireth that every Conſtable be *Idoneus homo*, *i. e.* apt and fit for exerciſe of the ſaid Office; and he is ſaid in Law to be *Idoneus*, which hath three things, Honeſty, Science and Ability. 1. Honeſty, to execute his Office truly without Malice, Affection or Partiality. 2. Science, to know what he ought to do duly. 3. Ability, as well in Subſtance

Substance or Estate as in Body, to execute his Office, when need is, diligently, and not through Impotency or Indigence to neglect it; for if poor Men, which live by the labour of their Hands, be elected to this Office, they will rather permit Felons and other Malefactors to escape, and neglect the Execution of their Office in other Points, than intermit their Labour, by which their Wife and Children live. The Office and Authority of High and Petty Constables remaineth, notwithstanding the Death of the King, for their Authority is by the Common Law, and not by Commission: So also of Mayors, Bailiffs in Towns corporate, *&c. Coke 8 Rep. Griestie's Case. Dalt. Just. of P. Leigh Philol. Com.* f. 47, 48.

Constable of Windsor *Castle*, Constabularius Castri Domini Regis Regalis de Windsor, *Staundf. Pl. Cr. Fol.* 152. and *Anno* 1 *H.* 4. *cap.* 13. Stow's *Annals*, 812.

Constableship, Constabularia, æ, f. *Pry.* 71.

Of or belonging to a Constable, Constabulariatus, a, um. *Pry.* 71.

A Vice-constable, Vice-constabularius, ii, m.

Constance (*a Woman's Name*) Constancia, æ, f.

Constantine (*a Man's Name*) Constantinus, i, m.

To constitute (*or appoint*) Constituo, ere.

Consuetudinibus & Servitiis, is a Writ of Right close, which lieth against the Tenant that deforceth his Lord of the Rent, or service due unto him: Of this see more at large in *Old nat. brev. Fol.* 77. *Fitz. eod. Fol.* 151. and the *Regist. Orig. Fol.* 159.

To consult, Consulto, are.

A Consultation, Consultatio, onis, f.

Consultation, is a Writ whereby a Cause being formerly removed by Prohibition from the Ecclesiastical Court (or Court Christian) to the King's Court, is returned thither again: For the Judges of the King's Court, if upon comparing the Libel with the Suggestion of the Party, they do find the Suggestion false, or not proved, and therefore the Cause to be wrongfully called from the Court Christian; then upon this Consultation or Deliberation, they decree it to be returned again: Whereupon the Writ in this case obtained, is called a Consultation. Of this read the *Register, Fol.* 44, 45, &c. *Usque Fol.* 58. *Old nat. brev. Fol.* 32. and *Fitz. eodem Fol.* 50.

A Consulter, Consultor, oris, m.

To consume (*or spend*) Consumo, ere.

To consummate (*or fully accomplish*) Consummo, are.

A Consummation, Consummatio, onis, f.

To contain, Contineo, ere.

Contenement, Contenementum, i, n. Seemeth to be the Freehold Land which lieth to a Man's Tenement, or Dwelling-house that is in his own Occupation;

cupation; for in *Magna Charta cap.* 14. you have these words. A Freeman shall not be amerced for a small Fault, but after the quantity of the Fault, and for a great Fault, after the manner thereof, saving to him his Contenement, or Freehold. And a Merchant likewise shall be amerced, saving to him his Merchandize: And any other Villain than ours shall be amerced, saving his Wainage, if he take him to our Mercy. *Vid.* also *Bracton*, *lib.* 3. *tract.* 2. *cap.* 1. *numb.* 3. *Johan Eimericus in Processu judiciario*, *cap. de executione senten.* 79. *num.* 11.

The continent or firm main Land, that is no Isle, nor separated by Sea, Continens, entis, f.

To continue (*or persist*) Continuo, are.

Continual, Continuus, a, um.

Continual Claim, Continuum Clameum, is a claim made from time to time, within every Year and Day, to Land or other thing, which in some respect we cannot attain without Danger. For Example, if I be disseised of Land, into which, though I have Right unto it, I dare not enter for fear of beating, it behoveth me to hold on my Right of Entry to the best Opportunity of me and mine Heirs, by approaching as near it as I can once every Year, as long as I live, and so I save the Right of Entry to mine Heirs, *vid. Terms of Law.* See more in *Littleton*, *verbo* Continual Claim, and the new Book of *Entries*, *ibid.* and *Fleta*, *lib.* 6. *cap.* 53.

Continuance, Continuatio, onis, f. Continuance seemeth to be used in the Common Law, as *Prorogatio*, in the Civil Law. For Example, Continuance until the next Assise, *Fitz. nat. brev. fol.* 154. f. and 244. d. in both which places it is said, that if a Record in the Treasury be alledged by the one Party, and denied by the other, a *Certiorari* shall be sued to the Treasurer, and the Chamberlain of the Exchequer: And if they certifie not in the Chancery, that such a Record is there, or that it is likely to be in the Tower, the King shall send to the Justices repeating the *Certiorari*, and command them to continue the Assise. In this signification it is likewise used by *Kitchin*, *Fol.* 202 and 199. and also *Anno* 11 *H.* 6. *cap.* 4.

Contract, Contractus, ûs, m. It is a Covenant or Agreement with a lawful Consideration or Cause, *West. part. prim. Symbol. lib.* 1. *sect.* 10. Contract (called by the Civilians *Acceptilatio*) is an Agreement between Parties concerning Goods or Lands for Money or other Recompence. It is called a Contract because by Covenanting *diversæ voluntates in unum contrahuntur.* It is a Bargain or Covenant between two Parties, where one thing is given for another, which is called *Quid pro quo*, as if you sell a Horse for 20 Shillings, you

you may keep the Horse till the other have paid the Money. The want of Recompence causeth it to be but *nudum pactum*, *unde non oritur actio*, for if a Man make Promise to me that I shall have 20 Shillings, and after I ask it, and he will not deliver it, yet you shall never have any Action to recover it, because this Promise was no Contract, but a bare Promise; but if any thing were given for the 20 Shillings, though it were but to the value of a Penny, then it had been a good Contract. If he to whom the Promise is made have a Charge by reason of the Promise, which he hath also performed, then in that case he shall have an Action for the thing that was promised, though he that made the Promise have no worldly Profit by it. As if a Man say to another, heal such a poor Man of his Disease, or make an Highway, and I shall give thee thus much; and if he do it, I think an Action lieth at the Common Law, *D. and Student, cap.* 4. This word *Pro* makes a Contract conditional, as if I covenant to make an Estate *pro maritagio habendo*; if the Marriage take not Effect, I shall be discharged of this Covenant. So if an Annuity be granted *pro consilio impendendo*, stop the Counsel giving, and stop the Annuity; also if a Man grant a Way over his Land, and *pro chimino illo habendo*, he granteth to him a Rent-charge: If one be stopped, the other is stopped; so it is in Contracts. As for a Hawk to be delivered me at such a Day, you shall have my Horse at *Christmas*; if the Hawk be not delivered at the Day, you shall not have an Action for the Horse. The Infant's Contract for his Meat, Apparel, and Necessaries is good, if he be of the age of fourteen Years.

A Contract of Marriage, Sponsio, onis, f.

Contrary, Contrarius, a, um.

To do contrary, Contrario, are. *Ra. Ent.* 531. *Co. Lit.* 107.

A Contribution, Contributio.

To contrive, Contrivo, are. *Ra. Ent.* 207.

Contrivances, Machinationes.

Controller of the houshold, Contrarotulator Hospitii Domini Regis, *Vid. Pl. Cor. fol.* 52. and *Anno* 6 *H.* 4. *cap.* 3.

Controller of the Hamper, Contrarotulator Hamperii. He is an Officer in the Chancery, attending on the Lord Chancellor or Keeper daily in Term-time, and days appointed for sealing. His Office is to take all things sealed from the Clerk of the Hanaper, inclosed in Bags of Leather, as it is mentioned in the said Clerk's Office, and opening the Bags to note the just Number, and especial effects of all things so received, and to enter the same into a special Book, with all the Duties appertaining to his Majesty, and other Officers for the same, and so chargeth the Clerk

Clerk of the Hanaper or Hamper with the same.

Controller of the Pipe, Contrarotulator Pipæ. He is an Officer of the Exchequer that writeth out Summons twice every Year to the Sheriffs to levy the Farms and Debts of the Pipe, and also keepeth a Controlment of the Pipe.

Controller of the Pell, Contrarotulator Pellis. Is also an Officer of the Exchequer, of which sort there be two, *viz.* the two Chamberlains Clerks, that do or should keep a Controlment of the Pell of Receipts and goings out, and in one word this Officer was originally one that took Notes of any other Officer's Accounts, or Receipts, to the intent to discover him if he dealt amiss, and was ordained for the Prince's better Security: Howsoever the Name since may be in some things otherwise applyed, *Vid. Fleta. lib. 1. cap. 18. in prin. Anno 12 Ed. 3. c. 3. Gregorii Syntag. lib. 3. cap. 6. num. 6*

Controlment, Controllamentum, i, n.

Controversie, Controversia, æ, f.

Convenient, Conveniens, entis, Part.

Conveniency, Convenientia, æ, f.

A Conventicle, Conventiculum, i, n.

To convey, Conveio, are.

A Conveyance, Conveiancia, æ, f. *Co. Ent.* 23. (*i. e*) A Deed which transfers an Estate.

A Conviction, Convictio, onis, f.

Conviction is either when a Man is outlawed, and appeareth and confesseth, or else is found guilty by the Inquest. *Crompton* out of Judge *Dyer's Commentaries*, 275. Conviction and Attainder are often confounded. *Crompt. Just. of Peace, fol. 9. 2. lib. 4. fol. 46.* But *Staundford. Pl. Cor. fol. 108.* maketh a difference between Attainder and Conviction in these words, and note the diversity between Attainder and Conviction, *&c.* For Attainder is larger than Conviction. A Man by our ancient Laws was said to be convicted presently upon the Verdict (Guilty) but not to be attainted upon Conviction, until it appeared that he was no Clerk, or being a Clerk, and demanded of his Ordinary, could not purge himself. So that a Man was not attainted upon Conviction, except he were no Clerk.

A Convocation (*or Calling together*) Convocatio, onis, f.

A Convocation House, Domus Convocationis, it is the House wherein the whole Clergy is assembled for Consultation upon Matters Ecclesiastical in time of Parliament, it consisteth of two distinct Houses, one called the higher Convocation House, where the Archbishops and Bishops sit severally by themselves, the other the lower Convocation House, where all the rest of the Clergy are bestowed; See *Prolocut.*

A Con-

A Convoy. Commeatus, us, m.

A Convoy (or Pass) Salvigardia, æ, f. Salvus conductus.

COO

A Cook, Coquus, i, m.

A Woman Cook, Fuma, æ, f.

A Ship Cook, Focarius, ii, m.

A Cook's Shop, Popina, æ, f.

A Coop where Poultry are kept, Gallinarium, ii, n. Saginarium, ii, n,

A Cooper, Vietor, oris, m. Doliarius, ii, m.

COP

Coparcenary, Coparcenaria, æ, f.

A Coparcener, Coparticeps, ipis, adj. *Co. Ent.* 477. 711. Otherwise called Parceners, and in Common Law, are such, as have equal Portion in the Inheritance of their Ancestor; and, as *Littleton* in the beginning of his third Book saith, Parceners be either by Law, or by Custom. Parceners by Law are the Issue Female, which (when there is no Heir Male) come in equality to the Lands of their Ancestors, *Bract. lib.* 2. *cap.* 30. Parceners by custom, are those that by custom of the Country challenge equal part in such Lands, as in *Kent*, the custom called *Gavelkind*. This is called *adæquatio*, amongst the *Feudists*, *Hot. in verbis feudal*, *verbo adæquatio*, and amongst the *Civilians*, it is termed *Familiæ judicium, quod inter cohæredes ideo redditur, ut & hereditas dividatur, & quod alterum alteri dare facere oportebit, præstetur. Hotoman.* Of these two you may see *Littleton* at large in the first and second Chapters of his third Book. And *Britton*, *cap.* 27. intituled *De heritage devisable.* The Crown of *England* is not Subject to Coparcenary, *Anno* 25 *H.* 8. *cap.* 22.

A Cope, Capa, æ, f. *Spel.* 137. *Cow.* 95.

A Copy of a Writing, Copia, æ, f.

To Copy, Ad Copiandum. *Co. Lit.* 57. 1 *Mon.* 597. Trascribo, ere.

A Printer's first Copy, Primum Exemplar.

A Copy of an Author's own Hand, Autographum, i, n.

Copy-hold, Tenura per copiam rotulorum curiæ, It is a Tenure, for which the Tenant hath nothing to shew, but the Copies of the Rolls, made by the Steward of his Lord's Court. For the Steward, as he enrolleth and maketh Remembrances of all other things done in the Lord's Court, so he doth also of such Tenants as are admitted in the Court, to any parcel of Land or Tenement, belonging to the Manor, and the Transcript of this is called the Court-Roll, the Copy whereof the Tenant taketh from him, and keepeth as his only Evidence. *Co. lib.* 4. *fol.* 25. *b.*

This

This Tenure is called a base Tenure, because it holdeth at the will of the Lord; it was wont to be called *Tenure in Villenage*, *Kitchen fol.* 80. *cap.* Copy-holds. *Fitz-Herb. nat. brev. fol.* 12. *B. C.* The doing of Fealty by a Copy-holder, proveth, that a Copy-holder, so long as he observes the Custom of the Manor, and payeth his Services, hath a fixed Estate, *Co. on Lit. p.* 63. Although in the Judgment of the Law, he hath but an Estate for Will, yet Custom hath so established and fixed his Estate, that by the Custom of the Manor it is discendible to him and his Heirs; and therefore his Estate is not meerly *ad Voluntatem Domini*, but *secundum consuetudinem manerii*, and by keeping the Custom he shall inherit the Land, as well as he that hath Frank Tenement at Common Law, for *Consuetudo est altera Lex.* The Stile of a Copy-holder imports three things.

1. *Nomen*, his name.
2. *Originem*, his beginning.
3. *Titulum*, his assurance.

1. His name is Tenant by Copy of Court-Roll.

2. His beginning is, *Ad Voluntatem Domini*, for at the beginning he was but Tenant at the Will of the Lord.

3. His Title or Assurance, *secundum consuetudinem manerii*, for the Custom of the Manor hath fixed his Estate, and assured the Land to him as long as he doth his Service and Duties, and performs the Custom of the Manor, *Coke* 4. *Rep. Copy-hold Case.* *Coke* 9. *Rep.* Combe's *Case.* If a Copy-holder be a Popish Recusant, his Copy-hold is forfeit for his life, to the Lord of the Manor, if the Lord be not Recusant, and if the Lord be, then to the King. 35 *Eliz. c.* 1. *Kitchin, fol.* 81. *cap.* Tenants *per verge.*

Copy-holds, Custumatia Tenementa.

Copy-holders, Tenentes Custumarii, *R. Ent.* 131. *Co. Ent.* 645. 657.

Copy-holder, or Tenant by Copy of Court-Roll, is he which is admitted Tenant of any Lands, or Tenements within a Manor, that time out of mind by Use and Custom of the said Manor, have been demiseable and demised to such as will take the same in Fee, in Fee-tail, for Life, Years, or at Will, according to the Custom of the said Manor, by Copy of Court-Roll of the same Manor. *West. part* 1. *Symb. lib.* 2. *Sect.* 646.

A Copice (or little wood) Copicia, æ, f.

A Coping, Summitas, atis, f.

Copper, Cuprum, i, n. Orichalcum, ci, n.

Of Copper, Cupreus, a, um.

Pliant Copper, Cuprum Ductitium.

Copper Wire, Filum Orichalci.

Any copper or brass thing, Æramentum, i, n.

Copperas,

Copperas, Vitriolum, i, n. Chalcanthum, i, n.

COQ

Coquet *Isle*, *on the Coast of* Northumberland, Coqueda Insula.

Coquet *River* (in *Northumberland*) Coqueda, Coquedus.

COR

Coral, Corallium, ii, n.

A Corbell, Corbet, or Corbill, Mutulus; li. m. In Masonry it is a jutting out like a Bragget (as Carpenters call it) or shouldering piece in Timber-work.

Cordage or Tackle of a Ship, Armamenta & Instrumenta navis.

A Cord (or String) Corda, æ, f. 1 *Mon.* 850 *bis*, 2 *Mon.* 349.

The Cord wherewith the foot of the Sail is tied, Propes, is, m.

A Cord at which any thing hangeth, Pendiculus, li, m.

The Cord wherewith a Sail is spread, Podea, æ, f.

A Cord of wood, Corda ligni. *Co. Ent.* 36. Arcus sive Corda. Lex. 20.

Corebridge (in *Northumberland*) Coria, Corstopilti, Corstopistum, Curia Ottadinorum.

Cork *City* (in *Ireland*) Corcagia, Corragia.

Of Cork, Corcagiensis, Corcensis.

Cork, Suber, eris, n.

Corn on the Ground in the blade, Bladum, i, n.

Land where Corn grows, Terra bladata, *Ra. Ent.* 561.

Standing Corn, Blada crescentia. Seges, etis, f.

An ear of Corn, Spica, æ, f.

The beard of Corn, Arista, æ, f.

Corn without beard, Spicæ muticæ.

Seed-Corn, Frumentum sementicum.

Corn in swaths or straw, Blada in Garbis.

A sheaf of Corn, Garba, æ, f. Fascis spicarum.

A gavel, or handful of Corn, Palmata vel manipulus Bladi.

A thrave of Corn, Trava Bladi, 2 *Mon.* 391. 1 *Mon.* 985.

A Rick of Corn, Strues Nubilarum.

A Corn-Field, Arvum. i, n.

An heap of Corn, Collecta Bladi, 1 *Mon.* 782.

Corn of all sorts, Frumentum, i, n.

A blasting of Corn, Ustrigo, inis, f.

To mow or reap Corn, Blada metere.

The knot in the bottom of an eat of Corn, Uruncus, ci, m.

A Corn-Chandler, Frumentarius, ii, m.

A Corner, Cornerium, ii, n. Angulus, i, m. 1 *Mon.* 408. 658. 817. 2 *Mon.* 1038.

Corners standing out. Anguli prostantes.

A Corner jutting, Projectura Angularis.

Cornered, Angulatilis, le, adj.

Full of Corners or Nooks, Angulosus, a, um.

Crooked, having corners (or set in a corner) Angularis, re, adj.

A Triangle or Figure with three corners, Triangulum, li, n.

Having three corners, Triangulus, a, um.

Six cornered, Sexangulatus, a, um.

Of six corners, Hexagonus, a, um.

A Cornet, Buccina, æ, f.

A Cornet of Horsemen, and the Ensign of the Company of Horse, Vexillatio, onis, f.

A Cornet or Coffin of Paper, such as Grocers bind up small Wares in, Cornus, us & i, f.

A Cornice, Summitas fenestræ.

Cornwall, Corinea, Cornubia, Cornwallia, Occidua, Wallia.

A Coroner, Coronator, oris, m. Coroner is an ancient Officer of Trust, and of great Authority, ordained to be a principal Conservator or keeper of the Peace, to bear Record of the Pleas of the Crown. Although by the Law the Coroner cannot enquire of any Felony, but the death of a Man, yet it hath been said, that in *Northumberland* they enquire of all Felonies, but this Authority they maintain by Prescription. If a Man be killed or drowned in the Arms or Creeks of the Sea, where a Man may see Land from the one part to the other, the Coroner shall enquire thereof, and not the Admiral, because the Country thereof may well have knowledge. His name is derived a *Corona*, because he is an Officer of the Crown, and hath Conusance of some Pleas, which are called *Placita Coronæ, Cokes 2 part of instit. cap.* 17. See more there. He is so called, because he deals principally with Pleas of the Matters concerning the Crown, *Coke's 4. part of Instit. cap.* 59. *Terms of Law.* The Empannelling of the Inquest, and the view of the Body, and the giving of the Verdict, is commonly in the street, in an open place, and *in Corona populi*, but this name rather cometh because the death of every Subject by violence is accounted to touch the Crown of the Prince, and to be a detriment unto it, the Prince accounting that his Strength, Power and Crown doth consist in the force of his People, and in the maintenance of them in Security and Peace, *Smith's Commonwealth of* England, *cap.* 24. Coroners remain Conservators of the Peace within the County where they are Coroners, notwithstanding the King's death, for they are made by the King's Writ, and not by Commission, as Justices are, whose Authority is determined by the death of the King, for by the Commission he maketh them, *Justiciarios suos*, so that he being once dead, they are no more his Justices. *Dalton's Just. of P.* The Statute giveth the Coroner thirteen Shillings and four

four pence for taking Inquisition, *Super visum corporis.*

A Corporal in an Army, Armorum Doctor.

Corpus cum causa, Is a Writ issuing out of the Chancery, to remove both the Body and the Record, touching the Cause of any Man lying in Execution upon a Judgment for Debt, into the King's Bench, &c. there to lie until he hath satisfied the Judgment, *Fitz. nat. brev. fol.* 251. *E.*

To correct (or punish) Corrigo, ere.

To correct (or amend) Emendo, are.

A Corrector, Corrector, oris, m.

To corroborate (or strengthen) Corroboro, are.

Corroboratives, Roborantia.

Corroded (gnawn or bitten about) Corrosus, a, um.

Corrosive, Corrodens, sive Corrodendi vim habens.

A Corslet, Lorica, æ, f. Thorax, acis, m.

Corslets or Pikemen, Milites hastati.

COS

A Cosmographer, Cosmographus, i, m.

Costs, Custagium, ii. n. Custus, i, m. *Spel.* 118. *Reg.* 112. *Pry.* 49, 50.

Costs and Charges of Suit, Misæ & custagia sectæ.

Other Cost and Charges, Alia onera & custagia.

A Costardmonger (or Fruiterer) Pomarius, ii, m.

COT

A Cot or Cottage, Chota, æ, f. Cotagium, ii, n. *Spel.* 180.

A Cottage (or Farm with some Land belonging to it) Cothlanda & Cothsethlanda, æ, f.

A Cottager, Cotarius, ii, m. Coterellus, i, m. *Spel.* 180. A Cottager is such a one as dwelleth in a Cottage, that is, a House without Land belonging to it, *Anno* 4 *Ed.* 1. *Stat.* 1. but by a later Statute no Man may hold a Cottage, but he must lay 4 Acres of Ground unto it. 31 *Eliz. cap.* 7.

Cottagers that hold bord lands, Bordarii, m. pl. Bores & Boreduanni, m. pl.

Cottages of sods, Tiguria cespitum.

Cotton or Bombast, Xylum, i, n. Gossipium, ii, n.

COU

A Covenant or Bargain, Conventio. Covenant is an Agreement made by Deed in Writing, and sealed between two Parties. A Covenant in Law is that which the Law intendeth to be made, though in words it be

not expressed. As if the Lessor do devise and grant, *&c.* to the Lessee for a certain time or term of Years. The Law intendeth a Covenant on the Lessor's part, that the Lessee shall, during his whole term, quietly enjoy his Lease against all lawfull Incumbrance. Covenant in Fact is that which is expresly agreed between the Parties. There is also a Covenant meerly personal, and a Covenant real. *Fitz. nat. brev. fol.* 145. And he seems to say, that a Covenant real is whereby a Man tieth himself to pass a thing real, as Land or Tenements, as a Covenant to levy a Fine of Land, *&c.* A Covenant meerly Personal, of the other side, is where a Man covenanteth with another by Deed, to build him an house, or any other thing, or to serve him, or to infeoff him, *&c.* Instruments of Covenants you may see many in *West. part* 1, *Symb. lib.* 2. *Sect.* 100. See also the new Book of Entries *verbo* Covenant.

Covenant is the name of a Writ that lieth for the breach of any Covenant in Writing, *Fitz. Herb. nat. brev fol.* 145.

A Cover, Adopertorium, ii, n.

A Cover (or covering) Obstragulum, li, n. Operimentum, i, n.

A covering of a house, Tectum, i, n. Imbricium, ii, n.

To cover, Tego, xi, ctum, *&c.*

A Coverlet, Toral, sive Torale, is, n. Stragulum, li, n. Teges, etis, f.

A Covert for Deer or other Beasts, Umbraculum, li, n. Latibulum, li, n. Dumetum, ti, n.

Coverture, Coopertura, æ, f. Coverture is a *French* word, and signifieth any thing that covereth, as Apparel, a Coverlet, *&c.* And cometh likewise from the French *Couvrir*, i. e. to cover. In the Common Law it is properly applied to the Estate and Condition of a married Woman, who by the Laws of the Realm is *in potestate viri*, under Covert Baron, and therefore disabled to make any Bargain or Contract without her Husband's consent or privity, or without his allowance or confirmation. *Brooke, hoc Tit per totum.* And *Bracton* saith, that *Omnia quæ sunt uxoris, sunt ipsius viri, nec habet uxor potestatem sui, sed vir lib.* 2. *cap* 15. and that *Vir est caput mulieris, lib.* 4. *cap.* 24. And again, in any Law matter, *Sine viro illa respondere non potest. lib.* 5. *tract.* 2. *cap.* 3. And *Tract.* 5. *cap.* 25. *Ejusdem libri.* And if the Husband alienate the Wife's Land, she cannot gainsay, during his life *Vid. Cui ante divortium, & cui in vita.*

The Cough, Tussis, is, f. pl. carent.

A covey, as a covey of Patridges, Pullities, ei, f.

Covin, Covina, æ, f. It is a deceitful assent or agreement between

between two, or more, to the prejudice or hurt of another. *Vid. new Terms of Law, Co. on Lit. lib.* 3. *cap.* 12.

Covinous, Covinosus, a, um. *Co. Lit.* 357. *Ra. Ent.* 207.

The coulter of a plough, or plough-share, Dentale, is, n. Culter, tri, m. Vomer & Vomis, eris.

One (not a Lord) of the Council, Unus de privato Consilio, *&c.*

A Lord of the Privy Council, Dominus de privato concilio Domini Regis.

A Council or Council, or Assembly of Counsellors, Concilium, ii, n.

A Council-house, Conciliabulum, li, n. Comitium, ii, m.

A Counsellor, Consiliarius, ii, m.

A Counseller at Law, Barrasterius, ii, m. Apprenticius legis.

Counsel or Advice, Consilium, ii, n.

To count or reckon, Computo, are.

Count, Narratio, onis, f. Chiefly in real Actions. Count cometh of the *French* word *Conte*, which in *Latin* is *Narratio*, and is vulgarly called a Declaration. The Original Writ is according to its name *Breve*, Brief and Short, but the Count which the Plaintiff or Demandant makes is more narrative and spacious, and certain both in Matter and Circumstance of time and place, that the Defendant may be compelled to make a more direct answer, so as the Writ may be compared to Logick, and the Count to Rhetorick. *Coke on Lit. lib.* 1. *cap.* 1. *sect.* 19. *Libellus* with the *Civilians*, comprehendeth both, and yet Count and Declaration is confounded sometimes, as *Count in debt*, *Kitchin*, *fol.* 281. Count or Declaration in Appeal, *Pl. cor. fol.* 78. Count in Trespass, *Britton*, *cap.* 26. Count in an Action of Trespass upon the Case for a slander, *Kitch. fol.* 252.

The countenance or credit and reputation of a Man. Contenementum, i, n. So it is used in *Old nat. brev, fol.* 111. in these words; Also the Attaint shall be granted to poor Men that will swear that they have nothing whereof they may fine, saving their Countenance, or to other by a reasonable Fine, So it is used *Anno* 1 *Ed.* 3. *Stat.* 2. *cap.* 4. in these words, Sheriffs shall charge the King's Debtors with as much as they may levy with their Oaths, without abating the Debtor's Countenance.

A Counter-bond, Obligatio reciproca.

To Counterfeit, Contrafacio, ere.

A Counterfeiting, Contrafactura, æ, f. *Ry.* 542. *West. offences, fol.* 115. Ter. Contrafactio, onis, f.

To counterfeit the Sheriff's Warrant upon a Writ, Contrafacere Warrantum vicecomitis super aliquod breve.

A Counter-plea, Contraplacitum, i, n.

A coun-

A Counter-Roll, Contrarotulus, i, m. *Fle.* 173.

A Countess, Comitissa, æ, f.

A Countess Dowager, Comitissa Dotissa.

A Country, Regio, onis, f.

Our country (or native soil) Patria, æ, f.

The Country, Rus, ruris, n.

A country man (or a man of the Country) Rusticus, ci, m.

Of the Country, Ruralis, le. Rusticus, a, um.

A County (or Shire) Comitatus, ûs, m.

County signifieth as much as Shire, the one descending from the *French*, the other from the *Saxons*, both containing a compass or portion of the Realm, into the which all the Land is divided for the better Government thereof, and the more easie Administration of Justice, so that there is no Land but it is within some County, and every County is governed by a yearly Officer whom we call a Sheriff, *Coke on Lit. lib.* 2. *cap.* 10. *sect.* 124. Of these Counties there be four of especial note, which therefore are termed *County-Palatines*, as the County-Palatine of *Lancaster*, of *Chester*, of *Durham*, and of *Ely*, but *Ely* has been denied to be a County-Palatine. And this County-Palatine is a Jurisdiction of so high a Nature, that whereas all Pleas touching the Life or Maim of Man, called Pleas of the Crown, are ordinarily held and sped in the King's name, and cannot pass in the name of any other; the chief Governours of these, by special Charter from the King, did heretofore send out all Writs in their own name, and did all things touching Justice, as absolutely as the Prince himself in other Counties, only acknowledging him their Superiour and Soveraign. But by the Statute *Anno* 27 *H.* 8. *cap.* 25. this Power is much abridged. There are likewise Counties-Corporate, as appeareth by the Statute *Anno* 3 *Ed.* 4. *cap.* 5. and these are certain Cities or ancient Boroughs of the Land, upon which the Princes of our Nation have thought good to bestow such extraordinary Liberties. Of these the famous City of *London* is one, and the principal. *York* another, *Anno* 32 *H.* 8. *cap.* 13. the City of *Chester* a third, *Anno* 42 *Eliz. cap.* 15. *Canterbury* a fourth. *Lambard Eiren. lib.* 1. *cap.* 9. *Coventry*, and to these may be added many more, but I have only observed out of the Statutes and other Writers, the County of the Town of *Kingston* upon *Hull*, *Anno* 32 *H.* 8. *cap.* 26. and the County of *Litchfield*, *Comp. Just. of P. fol.* 59. *a* The County of the Town of *Haverford-West. Ann.* 35 *H.* 8. *cap* 26. Of these Counties or Shires, one with another, there are reckon'd in *England* 41, besides 12 in *Wales*.

The chief leading Men in a County, Busones, m, pl.

County

County-Court, Curia Comitatus, by Mr. *Lambard* it is called *Curia Conventus*, in his Explication of *Saxon* words, and divided into two sorts, one retaining the general Name, as the County-Court held every Month by the Sheriff or his Deputy, the Under-Sheriff, whereof you may read in *Crompt. Jurisd. fol.* 231. The other called the *Turn* held twice every Year, once after *Michaelmas*, and again once after *Easter*. *Magna Charta cap.* 35. and that within one Month after each Feast. This County-Court had in old times the Cognition of great Matters, as appears by *Glanvile, lib.* 1. *cap.* 2, 3, 4. From this Court are exempted only Archbishops, Bishops, Abbots, Priors, Earls, Barons, all Religious Men and Women, and all such as have Hundreds of their own to be kept.

Couplings, Jugamenta, orum, n. Copulæ, arum, f.

To couple or join together, Copulo, are.

A couple (or pair) Par, is, n.

A Course, a running away or means, Cursus, ûs, m.

A Water course, Aquæductus, ûs, m.

A Course, Race or Carreer, Curriculum, li, n.

A Course or Order, Series, ei, f

A Course in serving at the Table (or a Mess or Service of Meat) Missus, ûs, m.

A course of Fruit, Bellarium, ii, n.

By course (or turn) Alternè, alternatim.

Course or Gross, not Fine, Crassus, a, um.

The Court of a Prince, Aula, æ, f.

A Courtier (one that follows the Court) Aulicus, ci, m.

Court-like, Aulicus, a, um.

A Court of Judges, a Court-hall, Guild-hall, or Session-house, Curia, æ, f. Court cometh of the *Latin Curia*, which also is fetched from *Cura (as Valla* writeth) whereby it is notified that heed and care ought to be taken in the deciding of Controversies. Court is diversly taken, sometimes for the House where the King remaineth with his ordinary Retinue, and also the place where Justice is judicially administred, of which you may find 32 several sorts in *Crompt. Jurisdict.* well described, and of them most are Courts of Record, some are not, and therefore are accounted base Courts in comparison of the rest. In times past the Courts and Benches followed the King and his Court, wheresover he went, which thing especially shortly after the Conquest being found very cumbersome, painful and chargeable to the People, it was agreed by Parliament, that there should be a standing place where Judgment should be given, and it hath been long time used in *Westminster-hall*, which K. *William Rufus* builded for the Hall of his own House. In that Hall are ordinarily seen three Tribunals or Judges Seats: At the entry on the right Hand the Common Pleas, where Civil matters are to be pleaded, specially

cially such as touch Lands or Contracts. At the upper end of the Hall, on the right hand, the King's Bench, where Pleas of the Crown have their place, and where Kings in former times have often personally sate. And on the left hand sitteth the Chancellor, accompanied with the Master of the Rolls, who in Latin may be called *Custos Archivorum Regis*, and certain Men Learned in the Civil Law, called Masters of the Chancery, in Latin they may be called *Assessores*. There is also another Court of special Note, called the Star-chamber, *Camera Stellata*, or of the Latin word *Stellio*, a starry Beast, whence Cotenage is called by the Civilians *Crimen Stellionatus*, because that sin is punished in this Court, *Lamb. Jur. of Cour.* Or it is called Star-chamber, either because it is full of Windows, or because at the first, all the Roof thereof was decked and garnished with gilded Stars. But this Court is abolished by Act of Parliament. And many other Courts there are, of which some may fine and not imprison, as the Court-Leet, some cannot fine or imprison but amerce, as the County-Court, Hundred, Baron, for no Court may fine or imprison, which is not a Court of Record: Some may imprison and not fine, as the Constables at the Petty Sessions for any Affray made in disturbance of the Court may imprison but not fine: Some Courts can neither imprison, fine nor amerce, as Ecclesiastical Courts held before the Ordinary, Archdeacon, or other Commissaries, all which proceed according to Canon or Civil Law; and some may imprison, fine and amerce, as the Case shall require, as the Courts of Record at *Westminster*, and elsewhere. Courts of Record are the King's Courts, as he is King, those have that Credit, that no Amercement can be taken against any thing there entred or done.

There are also Courts Christian, *Curiæ Christianitatis*, *Smith de Repub. Angl. lib.* 3. *cap.* 9. Which are so called because they handle matters especially concerning Christianity, and such as without good knowledge in Divinity, cannot be well judged of, being held heretofore by Archbishops, and Bishops, as from the Pope of *Rome*, because he challenged the Superiority in all Causes Spiritual, but since they hold them by the King's Authority (*Virtute magistratus sui*) as the Admiral of *England* doth his Court, whereupon it proceedeth that they send out their Precepts in their own Names, and not in the King's, as the Justices of the King's Courts do. And therefore as the Appeal from these Courts did lie to *Rome*, now by the Statute, *Anno* 25 *H.* 8. *cap.* 19. it lieth to the King in his Chancery. *Leigh. Phil. Com. fol.* 54, 55. *Coke* 11 *Rep. Godfrey's Case.*

A Court

A Court consisting of three Hundreds, Trithingum, i, n.

The Sheriff's Court, kept twice a Year, Turnum, i, n.

The Bishop's Consistory-Court, Consistorium, ii, n.

Court Baron, Curia Baronis, is a Court that every Lord of a Manor (which in ancient times were called Barons) hath within his own Precincts, *Vid. Kitchin, Sir Edward Coke in his 4th Book of Rep.* amongst his Copyhold Cases, *Fol* 26. b. saith, That this Court is of two sorts; and therefore if a Man have a Manor in a Town, and do grant the Inheritance of the Copyholders thereunto belonging, unto another, this Grantee may keep a Court for the Customary Tenants, and accept Surrenders to the use of others, and make both Admittances and Grants. The other Court is of Free-holders, which is properly called the Court Baron, wherein the Suitors, that is, the Freeholders, be Judges, whereas of the other, the Lord or his Steward is Judge.

Court of Pie-powder, Vid. *Pie-powder*

A Court (or Yard) Atrium, ii, n.

Cousenage (or Deceit) Deceptio, onis, f. Fallacia, æ, f.

A Cousener (or Deceiver) Deceptor, oris, m.

A Cousin, Affinis, is, c g.

A Cousin by Father, Patruelis, is, c. g.

A Cousin by Mother, Consobrinus, ni, m.

COW

A Cow, Vacca, æ, f.

A barren Cow, bearing no Calf, Taura, æ, f.

A Cow great with Calf, Vacca prægnans. Vacca fæta. Forda, æ, f.

A Milch-cow, Vacca lactaria.

A Cow-stall (or Feeding-place) Saginarium, ii, n. Bubile, is, n.

A Cow herd) Bubulcus, ci, m. Armentarius, ii, m.

A Cow-house, Vaccaria, æ, f. *Cow* 267. *Ry.* 341. 1 *Mon:* 527.

Cowbridge (in Glamorganshire) Bonnium. Bovium.

CRA

A Cradle, Cunæ, arum, f. Cunabula, orum, n.

Cradle-cloaths, Stragula cunalia.

A Craft's-man, Artifex, icis, m.

Craft, Astutia, æ, f.

Crafty, or subtil, Astutus, a, um.

A Crag, or Rock, Rupes, is, f. Petra, æ, f.

Craggy (or rough) Petrosus, a, um.

A craggy or stony place, Rupina, æ, f.

To cram (or make fat) Sagino, are.

The Cramp, Spasmus, i, m.

A Crampern (or Cramp-iron) Subscus Ferrea.

Cranage, Cranagium, ii, n. *Ra. Ent.* 3. *Lex.* 39. *i. e.* A Liberty to use a Crane for the drawing up of Wares from the Vessels, at any Creek of the Sea or Wharf, unto the Land, and to make profit of it. It signifieth also the Money paid and taken for the same

same. *New Books of Entries, fol.* 3 *col.* 3.

To Crane, Crano, are.

Craneburn (in Dorsetshire) Cranburna.

A Crane (an Instrument to lift up heavy Burdens) Grus, ûis, f. Ergata, æ, f.

The Rope of a Crane, Funis subductarius.

Hooks in the end of a Crane's Cable, Ansæ, arum, f.

A Crayer, Craiera, æ, f. *Pry.* 402.

Craven (in Yorkshire) Cravena.

C R E

The Cream or best part of any Juice, Cremor, oris, m.

A Creditor, Creditor, oris, m.

Crediton or Kirton, (in Devonshire) Cridia.

A Creek of the Sea, Crepido, inis, f. Vorago incurva, Fossa verticosa. A Creek seemeth to be a part of a Haven, where any thing is landed or disburdened out of the Sea; so that when you are out of the main Sea within the Haven, look how many Landing-places you have, so many Creeks may be said to belong to that Haven. See *Crompt. Jurisdict. fol.* 110. a. This word is mentioned in the Statute *Anno* 5. *Eliz. cap.* 5. and divers others. Creca, æ, f. Crecum, ci, n. *Ra. Ent.* 3. *Plow.* 1. *Lex.* 39.

Creeklade or Creeklode (in Wiltshire) Crecolada, Græcolada.

The Crest of a Helmet, Crista vel Conus Galeæ.

A Crewet or Cruet, a narrow mouthed Pot to keep Oyl, or such like, Guttus, i, m.

A Crevate (or Band) Collare, is, n.

Crevecure or Crevco (the Family) De Crepito Corde. De Curceo. De Curci. De Cusancia.

C R I

To crisp (or curl) Crispo, are.

Crisped (or curled) Crispus, a, um.

A Crisping or Curling-iron, Calamistrum, i, n.

To crisp Locks with a Curling-iron, Crispare cincinnos calamistro.

Crystals, a Chymical Preparation, Crystalli.

C R O

Crooked, Curvus, a, um.

A Croft, Croftum, i, n. *Spel.* 182. Crofta, æ, f. A little Close joining to a House, that sometimes is used for a Hemp-plot, sometimes for Corn, and sometimes for Pasture, as the Owner pleaseth. It seemeth to come of the old *English* word *Creaft*, signifying Handy-craft, because such Grounds are for the most part extraordinarily dressed and trimmed by the labour and skill of the Owner.

A Crop, Proventus, ûs, m. Messis, is, f.

A Cross-bow, Balista, æ, f. Arcus crucialis, 1 *Fol.* 106.

A cro-

A Crosslet or Egontlet, or cross Cloth of Linen, that Women wear across upon the forepart of their Head, Frontale, is, n.

Cross a River or Way, Ex transverso rivuli, vel viæ.

Crowland (in Lincolnshire) Crowlandia, Croylandia, Crulandia.

Of Crowland, Crulandensis.

Croydon (in Surry) Neomagus, Noviomagus.

CRU

A Crum, Mica, æ, f.

A Crupper for a Horse, Postilena, æ, f. Postula, æ, f. Postella, æ, f.

A Cruse (an earthen or stone Pot or Pitcher) Pocillum, i, n. Urceus, ei, m.

A Crust (or hard piece of any thing, as Bread, or the like) Crustum, i, n.

A Crust or Shell (rough casting) Crusta, æ, f.

A Cryer or Bellman (one that cryeth things publickly in the market-place) Præco, onis, m.

A thing which is cryed, Præconium, ii, n.

CUC

A Cucumber, Cucumer, eris, m. Cucumis, is, m.

A Cudgel, Baculum, i, n. Fustis, is, m.

Cudgelled, Fustigatus, a, um.

A Cudgelling, Fustigatio, onis, f.

To cudgel, Fustigo, are.

CUF

A Cuff, or Forestreve, Manicula lintearia.

CUI

Cui ante Divortium, is a Writ that a Woman divorced from her Husband, hath to recover Lands or Tenements from him, to whom her Husband did alienate them during the Marriage, because during the Marriage she could not gainsay it. *Reg. Orig. fol.* 233. *Fitz-herb. nat. brev. fol.* 204.

Cui in vita, is a Writ of Entry that a Widow hath against him to whom her Husband alienated her Lands or Tenements in his Life-time; which must contain in it, that during his Life-time she could not withstand it, *Reg. Orig. fol.* 232. *Fitz-herb. nat. brev. fol.* 193. See the new Book of *Entries, Verbo Cui in vita.*

CUL

A Cullender (or Strainer) Colum, i, n. Fiscella, æ, f.

Cullers, Sheep culled, chosen and separated from those Sheep that are good for Meat, Oves rejiculæ.

Culverin (a piece of Ordnance so called) Colleurina, æ, f.

Cumberland, Cumberlandia, Cumbria.

CUP

A Cup to drink in, Cupa vel Cuppa, æ, f. Poterium, ii, n. Cotina, æ, f. Poculum, li, n. Calix, icis, m. Crater, eris, m.

A small earthen Cup, Pocillum fictile.

A wine Cup, Pocillum, i, n.

The ear or handle of a Cup, Ansa, æ, f.

A Cup-bearer, Pocillator, oris, m.

A Cup bearer (or Taster for a Prince) Prægustator, oris, m. Pincerna, æ, c. g.

A Cup-board, Abacus, ci, m. Repositorium, ii, n. Vasarium, ii, n.

A Cup-board, or place to put Cups and Glasses in, Poteriotheca, æ, f.

The carved work of a Cup-board, Abaci cymacium.

A Cup-board-keeper, Vasarii structor.

A Cupping-glass, Ventosa, æ, f. Cucurbitula, æ, f.

CUR

A Curate (or Priest) Curatus, i, m. Curio, onis, m.

Curdled, Densatus, a, um.

Curds and Cream, Coagula liquefacta lacte.

A Cure (or Parish) Curionatus, us, m.

Curebridge, Vid. *Corebridge.*

Curia advisare vult, is a Deliberation that the Court purposeth to take, upon any point or points of a Cause, before Judgment be resolved on; for this see the New Book of *Entries*, *Verbo Curia advisare vult.*

Curia Claudenda, is a Writ that lieth against him who should fence and close up his Ground, if he refuse or defer to do it. *Reg. Orig. fol.* 155. *Fitz. herb. nat. brev. fol.* 127. See also the New Book of *Entries*, *Verbo Curia Claudenda.*

To Curl (or Frizzle) Crispo, are.

To be curled, Crispor, ari.

Curled (or Frizzled) Crispus, a, um.

Somewhat curled, or curled into small Rings, Crispulus, a, um.

A Curling-iron, Calamistrum, i, n.

Currance, Uvæ passulæ. Uvulæ Corinthiacæ.

A Currier, Coriarius, ii, m. Alutarius, ii, m. Coriorum concinnator.

To curry Leather, Coria concinnare. Tergora depsere.

A Cursitor, Clericus de cursu, vel Curcista curiæ Cancellariæ. Cursitor, oris, m. They are called Cursitors, because they make *brevia de cursu*, Writs of course, so called, because they have a settled Form prescribed in

in an Ancient Book, therefore called the Register of Writs. Judge *Doderidge.* He is an Officer or Clerk belonging to the Chancery that maketh out Original Writs, *Anno* 14 *&* 15 *H.* 8. *cap.* 8. They are called Clerks of Course in the Oath of the Clerks of the Chancery, appointed *Anno* 18 *Ed.* 3. *Stat.* 5. *cap. unico.* There are of these 24 in Number, which have allotted unto every one of them certain Shires, into the which they make out such Original Writs as are by the Subject required, and are a Corporation among themselves. *Cowel, lib. de signif. verborum.*

A Curtain (or hanging for Beds or Windows) Cortina, æ, f. *Ra. Ent.* 152. *Fle.* 71. Curtinus, i, m. *Co. Ent.* 162. Velum, i, n. Velarium, ii, n.

A Curtain-rod, Virga Ferrea.

A Curtilage, Curtilagium, ii, n. *Spel.* 187.

CUS

A Cushion, Pulvinus, i, m. Pulvinar, aris, n. Pulvinarium, ii, n.

A Cushion to lean upon, Cubital, & tale, is, n.

A little Cushion, Pulvinulus, li, m.

A Custard, Artogala, æ, f. Artologanus, ni, m.

Custode admittendo and *Custode amovendo,* are Writs for the admitting or removing of Guardians. *Regist. Orig. in indice.*

Custody (or keeping) Custodia, æ, f.

Customary Tenants, Tenentes per Consuetudinem, are such Tenants as hold by the Custom of their Manor as their especial Evidence *Vide* Copyhold.

A Custom, Consuetudo, inis, f. This word *Consuetudo* hath in Law divers Significations. 1. It is taken for the Common Law; as *Consuetudo Angliæ.* 2. For Statute Law, as *contra Consuetudinem, communi concilio regni edit.* 3. For particular Customs, as Gavelkind, Borough-*English,* and the like. 4. For Rents, Services due to the Lord, as *Consuetudines & Servitia.* 5. For Customs, Tributes or Impositions, as *de novis consuetudinibus levatis in regno, sive in terra, sive in aqua.* 6. Subsidies, or Customs granted by Common Consent, that is by Authority of Parliament, *pro bono publico,* these be *Antiquæ & rectæ consuetudines. Coke* 2. *part of the Instit. cap.* 30.

Custom is one of the main Triangles of the Laws of *England,* these Laws being divided into 1. Common Law. 2. Statute Law. 3. Custom. *Coke on Lit. lib.* 2. *c.* 10. *Sect.* 165. Custom is a reasonable act iterated, multiplied and continued by the People time out of Mind. Of every Custom there are two Essential Parts, *Time* and *Usage,* Time out of mind,

mind, and continual and peaceable Usage without interruption. Sir *John Davis's Rep.* Some say there are three Essential Qualities of a good Custom; 1. Certainty. 2. Reasonableness, 3. Use or Continuance. Others say, a good Custom ought to have four inseparable Properties, 1. A reasonable Commencement (for every Custom hath a Commencement, although that the Memory of Man extend not to this, as the River *Nilus* hath a Fountain, although the Geographers cannot find it whence these Maxims in Law, *Obtemperandum est consuetudini rationabili tanquam legi. In consuetudinibus non diuturnitas temporis, sed soliditas rationis est consideranda.* For if the Custom be unreasonable in the Original, no Use or Continuance can make this good. *Quod ab initio non valuit, tractu temporis non convalescit.* A thing that is void *ab initio*, no Prescription of time can make this good. Every Custom is not unreasonable which is against the particular Rule or Maxim of the positive Law, as the Custom of Gavel-kind and Borough-*English* are against the Maxim of Descent or Inheritance, and the Custom of *Kent*, the Father to the Bough, the Son to the Plough, is against the Maxim of *Escheats*; for *consuetudo ex certa causa rationabili usitata privat communem legem.* Besides, a Custom may be prejudicial to the Interest of a particular Person; and yet reasonable where it is for the benefit of the Commonwealth in General, *Salus populi supremo lex esto.* As Custom to make Bulwarks upon the Land of another for defence of the Kingdom, 36 *H.* 8. *Dyer* 60. b. and to raze Houses, *in publico incendio*, 29 *H.* 8. *Dyer* 36. *B.* A Custom which is prejudicial and injurious to the Commonwealth, and begins only by Oppression and Extortion of Lords, hath no lawful Commencement, but is void: So by *Littleton*, *fol.* 46. Custom that the Lord shall have Fine of his Frank Tenant for Marriage of his Daughter is held void: And Custom that the Lord of the Manor shall detain Distress taken upon his Demeans until a Fine be made to him for Damage at his Will, is also void, 3. *Eliz.* *Dyer* 199. *B. Malus usus abolendus est.* 2. Custom ought to be certain, and not ambiguous, for *incerta pro malis habentur*: An uncertain thing may not be continued time out of mind without Interruption. 3. Custom ought to have Continuance without Interruption, time out of mind; for if it be discontinued within Memory, the Custom is gone, *Consuetudo semel reprobata non potest amplius induci*; for as Continuance makes a Custom, so Discontinuance destroys it, *Nil tam conveniens naturali æquitati, quam unumquodque dissolvi eo ligamine quo ligatum*

ligatum est. *Consuetudo* is nothing else, but *communis assuetudo.* 4. It ought to be submitted to the Prerogative of the King, and not exalt it self against it; for Prescription of Time makes a Custom, but *nullum tempus occurit Regi.* If a Man hath Toll or Wreck, or Stray by Prescription, this extends not to the Goods of the King: So Prescription to have Sanctuary for Treason, or to have *Catalla felonum*, is void against the King; because that such a Privilege, *exaltat se in Prærogativam Regis*, 1 *H* 7. 236. Custom is either, 1. General, which is currant through *England*, that which is used *per totam Angliam*, is Common Law, and *quod habetur consuetudo per totam Angliam*, is not a good manner to alledge a Custom. *Coke* 9. *Rep. Combe's Case.* If any general Custom were directly against the Law of God, or if any Statute were made directly against it, as if it were ordained, that no Alms should be given for no Necessity, the Custom and Statute were void. 2. Particular is that which belongeth to this or that County, as Borough-*English* in many places, *Gavelkind* to *Kent*, for all the Heirs Males to inherit alike; Countries have their Customs according to the Constitution of the place, as in *Kent*, *North-Wales*, because those Countries have been most subject to foreign Invasions, that every Man there may be of Power for Resistance; the Inheritances for the most part descend in Gavelkind, *viz.* to every Brother alike. There are particular Customs also to this or that Lordship, City, or Town. The Custom of the County of *Buckingham* is, and hath been time out of mind, that every Swan which hath her course in any Water that runs to the *Thames* within the said County, if the Swan come upon the Land of any Man, and make her Nest, and hath Cignets upon the same, he that hath the Property of the Swan, shall have two of the Cignets, and he whose Land it is, shall have the third Cignet, which shall be of least value: This was held a good Custom, because the Owner of the Land suffered them to breed there, whereas he might have chased them out. *Coke* 7 *Rep Case of Swans.* In *London*, 1. If the Debtor be a fugitive the Creditor before the day of Payment may arrest him to find better Surety. 2. They may there enter a Man's House with the Constable or Beadle upon suspicion of Bawdery. 3. They may remove an Action before the Mayor, depending the Plea before the Sheriffs. The Customs in *London*, though against the Rule of Common Law, are allowed *eo potius*, because they have not only the force of a Custom, but also are supported and fortified by Authority of Parliament. *Coke* 8 *Rep. Case of the City*

City of London, *Leigh Phil. Com. f.* 60. In some places within the County of *Gloucester*, the Goods and Lands of condemned Persons fall into the King's hands for a Year only, and a Day, and after that Term expired (contrary to the Custom of all *England* besides) return to the next Heirs, *Consuetudo loci est observanda, Camb. Brit* in *Gloucestershire. Baldwin le Pettour* held certain Lands in *Hemingston* in *Suffolk* by Serjeanty, for which on *Christmas* Day every Year before the King of *England*, he should perform one *Saltus* (that is, he should dance) one *Suffletus* (puff up his Cheeks making therewith a Sound) and one *Bumbulus* (let a crack downward) *Cambden* in *Suffolk*. In some Country, an Infant when he is of the Age of fifteen years may make a Feoffment, and the Feoffment is good; and in some Country when he can mete an Ell of Cloth. *D. and Student, c.* 10. In some Places the Widow shall have the whole or half, *Dum sola & casta vixerit*. Sir *George Farmour* claimed by Custom in his Manor of *Torcester* in *Northamptonshire*, to have a common Bake-House, and that none others should bake to sell there; and it was adjudged a good Custom, *Coke* 8 *Report*, Case of the City of *London*, see more there concerning particular Customs.

Custom for Wares and Merchandize, Custuma, æ, f. *Ry.* 327. 8 *Co.* 126. 11 *Co.* 98. *Spel.* 188. *Anno* 14 *Ed.* 3. *Stat.* 2. *cap.* 21. *Reg. Orig. fol.* 138. *a.* 139. *a.* This word *Custuma* is is also used for such Services as Tenants of a Manor owe unto their Lord, *Vid.* new Book of Entries, *verbo custom.*

Customarily, Custumabiliter, adv. *Ra. Ent.* 137.

Custos Brevium, is the Principal Clerk belonging to the Court of Common Pleas, whose Office is to receive and keep all the Writs, and put them upon Files, every Return by it self, and at the end of every Term, to receive of the Protonotaries, all the Records of *Nisi prius*, called the *Postea*, for they are first brought in by the Clerk of Assise of every Circuit to the Protonotary that entred the Issue in that matter, for the entring of the Judgment; and then the Protonotaries do get of the Court a peremptory day for every Party to speak what he hath to alledge in Arrest of Judgment: Which day being past, he entreth the Verdict, and Judgment thereupon into the Rolls of the Court: And that done, he doth in the end of the Term deliver over to the *Custos brevium*, all the Records of *Nisi Prius*, which came to his hands that Term: which received, he bindeth into a Bundle, and bestoweth them. The *Custos brevium* also maketh Entry of the Writs of Covenant, and the Concord upon every Fine, and maketh forth

forth Exemplifications and Copies of all Writs and Records in his Office and of all Fines levied. The Fines after they are ingrossed, the parts thereof are divided between the *Custos brevium*, and the Chirographer, whereof the Chirographer keeps always with him the Writ of Covenant and the Note; the *Custos brevium* keepeth the Concord, and the foot of the Fine, upon which foot the Chirographer doth cause the Proclamations to be endorsed, when they are all proclaimed. This Office is in the Prince's gift, and he is called *Custos brevium Domini Regis de banco.*

Custos Placitorum Coronæ, Master of the Crown Office, who is the chief Coroner of *England*

Custos Rotulorum, is he that hath the Custody of the Rolls or Records of the Sessions of Peace, and as some think, of the Commission of the Peace it self. *Lamb. Eiren. lib.* 4 *cap.* 3. 373. He is always Justice of Peace and *Quorum* in the County where he hath his Office; he is usually called *Custos Rotulorum*, and not Master of the Rolls, the which see in Chancery.

CUT

To cut, Seco, are.

A cut, Incisura, æ, f. Scissura, æ, f.

To cut or slice up, open, along or forward, Proseco, are.

A cutting up, Prosectus, us, m.

A cutting up or along, Proscissio, onis, f.

Cut up (or open) Prosectus, a, um.

A cutting (or lancing) Incisio, onis, f.

To cut the Margent of Books; Demargino, are.

A Cutler, Cultrarius, ii, m.

A Cut-purse (or cheat) Saccularius, ii, m. Marsupicida, æ, f. Crumenifeca, æ, f. Manticularius, ii, m. Zonarius sector.

Cuthbert (a Man's name) Cutbertus, i, m.

DAG

A *Dag (or rag of Cloath)* Fractura panni.

A Dagger (or Pistol) Sclopetum, i, n.

A Dagger, Sica, æ, f. Pugio, onis, m. Daggarius, ii, m.

A little Dagger (or pocket Dagger) Pugiunculus, li, m.

A stab or shrust with a dagger, Pugionis ictus.

To stab with a Dagger, Aliquem ictibus pugionis petere, vel Pugione confodere.

D A I

A Dairy (or Milk-house) Daieria, æ, f. *Fle.* 171. 172. Lactarium, ii, n.

A Dairy-Man, Lactarius, ii, m.

Dairy-Maid, Lactaria, æ, f. Lactatrix, icis, f.

D A L

Dalegrig (the Family) De Dalenrigiis.

De La-Mare (the Family) De La-Mara.

D A M

Damage, Damnum, i, n. Damage in the Common Law hath a special signification, for the recompence that is given by the Jury, to the Plaintiff or Defendant, for the wrong done unto him, *Coke on Lit. lib.* 3. *c.* 7. *sect.* 431. *Damnum dicitur à demendo, cum diminutione res deterior fit. Coke lib.* 10. *Rep.* So Costs of Suit are Damages to the Plaintiff, for by them his Substance is diminished.

Damage-Feasant, is when a stranger's Beasts are in another Man's Grounds, without lawful Authority or Licence of the Tenant of the Ground, and there do feed, tread and otherwise spoil the Corn, Grass, Woods, or such like, in which case the Tenant, whom they hurt, may therefore take, distrain, and impound them, as well in the Night as in the Day; But for Rent and Services none may distrain in the Night-season. He that hath the hurt may take the Beasts as a Distress, and put them in a Pound overt, so it be within the same Shire, and there let them remain till the Owner will make him amends for the hurt: But by the Statute of Queen *Mary*, the Beasts must not be driven above three Miles out of the Hundred.

Damageable, Damnosus, a, um.

Damask (a kind of Stuff) Damascenus pannus, Dalmaticum sericum.

A Damask Garment, Vestis Damascena.

A Dam, Damma, æ, f. *Spel.* 44. 424. *Lex.* 8. Agger, eris, m.

To dam (or pen up) Aggero, are.

To Damnifie, Damnifico, are.

D A N

Dan or *Davan* River (in *Cheshire*) Danus.

A Morris-Dancer, Salisubsulus, i, m.

The

The chief Morris-Dancer, Præsultor, oris, m.

A Rope Dancer, Funambulus, li, m. Schænobates, æ, um.

A dancer (or leaper) Saltator, oris, m.

Danger, Dangium, ii, n. 1 *Mon.* 723. 2 *Mon.* 1032. Daungium, ii, n. 1 *Mon.* 815. Periculum, li, n.

Dancaster (in *Yorkshire*) Doncaster, Danum.

Danes-end (in *Hertfordshire*) Dacorum Clades.

DAR

Darby *Town* (in *Darbyshire*) Darbia, Derbia.

Darbyshire, Darbiensis Comitatu-Dorventania.

Darent *or* Dart *River* (in *Kent*) Darentus fluvius, Dorventa.

Darwent *River* (in *Darbyshire*, *Yorkshire* and *Cumberland*) Derventio, Derwentio, Doroventio, Dorventa.

A Dart (*or Javelin*) Jaculum, li, n. Spicula, æ, f.

A darting, Jaculatio, onis, f.

To dart, Jaculor, ari,

DAS

A Dash, Nota, æ, f.

DAT

The Date of a Deed or Writing, Data, æ, f. *Bract* 188. ter.

A Date (*a kind of sweet fruit*) Dactylus, li, m.

DAU

To daub, Deluto, are.

A daubing, Cementum, i, n. 2 *Rol.* 816. Delutatio, onis, f.

Daven *River*: See *Dan*.

A Daughter, Filia, æ, f.

A Daughter-in-law, Nurus, ri, f. Filiastra, æ, f.

A Daughter in-law (*or Daughter by a former Bed*) Privigna, æ, f.

David (*a Man's name*) David, idis, m.

DAY

A Day, Dies, ei, m vel f.

Sunday, Dies Dominicus.

Monday, Dies Lunæ

Tuesday, Dies Martis.

Wednesday, Dies Mercurii.

Thursday, Dies Jovis.

Friday, Dies Veneris.

Saturday, Dies Saturni vel Sabbati.

To day, Hodie, adv.

The day before, Pridiè, adv.

Of the day before, Pridianus, a, um.

The day after (*or following*) Postridiè, adv.

In the day-time (*or by day*) Interdiu, adv.

Daily (*every day*) Quotidiè, adv.

Two days space, Bidium, i, n.

DEA

A Deacon, Diaconus, ni, m.

A Deaconship, Diaconatus, us, m.

A Deacon's Vest or Coat, Stica, æ, f.

Deaf, Surdus, a, um.

Deafness, Surditas, atis, f.

A false dealer (or double dealer) Prævaricator, oris, m.

False dealing, Prævaricatio, onis, f.

To use false dealing, Prævaricor, ari.

A Dean, Decanus, i, m. Dean is derived of the *Greek* word δέκα, that signifieth Ten, because he was anciently over Ten Prebends or Canons at the least in a Cathedral Church, and is Head of his Chapter. *Coke on Lit.*

A Deanery, or Deanship, Decanatus, us, m. *Spel.* 104.

Dean Forest (in Gloucestershire) Danubiæ vel Danica Sylva.

Deal (in Kent) Dela.

Dearness, Caristia, æ, f. *Pry.* 376. *Ry.* 527.

Dearth (or sea city of Corn and Victuals) Caristas, atis, f.

Death (decease or departure out of this Life) Mors, tis, f.

DEB

A Debate, Debatum, i, n. *Reg.* 111. *br. Judic* 173. *Spel.* 194.

Debet & Solet. These words are divers times used in the Writers of the Common Law, and may trouble the Mind of a young Student except he have some Advertisement of them; for Example: It is said in the *Old nat. brev. fol.* 98. This Writ (*de secta molendini*) being in the *debet & solet*, is a Writ of Right, &c. And again, *fol.* 69. A Writ of *Quod permittat* may be pleaded in the County before the Sheriff, and it may be in the *debet*, and in the *solet*, or in the *debet* without the *solet*, according as the Demandant claimeth. Wherefore Note, that those Writs that are in this sort brought, have these words in them, as formal words not to be omitted; and according to the diversity of the Case, both *debet* and *solet* are used, or *debet* alone, that is, if a Man sue to recover any Right by a Writ, whereof his Ancestor was disseised by the Tenant or his Ancestor, then he useth only the word *debet* in his Writ; because *solet* is not fit, by reason his Ancestor was disseised, and the Custom discontinued. But if he sue for any thing that is now first of all denied him, then he useth both these words (*Debet* and *Solet*) because his Ancestors before him, and he himself usually enjoyed the thing sued for, as *solet* to a Mill, or Common of Pasture, untill this present refusal of the Tenant. The like may be said of *Debet & Detinet*, as appeareth by the Register Original,

nal, in the Writ *de debito*, *fol.* 140. *a.*

Deborah (*a Woman's name*) Debora, æ, f.

Debts, Debita, orum, n. Debt is a Writ, and lieth where any Sum of Money is due to a Man, by reason of Accompt, Bargain, Contract, Obligation or other Speciality, to be paid at a certain day, at which day, if he payeth not, then he shall have this Writ. But if any Sum of Money be due to any Lord by his Tenant for any Rent-Service, the Lord shall never have Action of Debt, but he must always distrein. Also for Rent-charge or Rent-seck which any Man hath for Life, in Tail or in Fee, he shall not have any Action of Debt, as long as the Rent continueth, but his Executors may have an Action of Debt for the Arrearages of any of the said Rents due in the Life of their Testator, by the Statute 32 *H.* 8. *cap.* 37. But for the Arrearages of Rent reserved upon a Lease for term of years, the Lessor is at his Election to have an Action of Debt, or for to distrein. But if the Lease be determined, then he shall not distrein after for that Rent, but he must have an Action of Debt for the Arrearages, *New Terms of Law*. Debts due by Obligation shall be paid by Executors before Debts by simple Contract, and Debts by simple Contract before Legacies, *Coke* 9. *Rep. Pinchen's Case*. If a Man take a Woman which is indebted to other Persons, the Husband and Wife shall be sued for this Debt, the Wife living. But if she die, the Husband shall not be charged for this Debt after her death, unless the Creditor of the Husband and Wife recover the Debt during the Coverture; then, although the Wife die, yet the Husband shall be charged for to pay this Debt, after the death of the Wife by this Recovery, *Fitz. nat. brev. Tit. Debt.* If a Man lease Land for Term of Life to a Woman rendring Rent, and she taketh a Husband, and after the Rent is behind, and the Woman die, the Husband shall be charged by a Writ of Debt for this Rent behind, because that he takes the profit of the Land by reason of his Wife. By the Law of this Realm Debt only riseth upon some Contract or Penalty imposed, upon some Statute, and not by other Offences, as in the Civil Law, *debitum ex delicto*. If a Tailor make a Garment for me, if we be not agreed before what I shall pay for the making, he cannot have an Action of Debt; otherwise it is for Victuals and Wine. But the Taylor may detain the Garment until he be paid, as an Inn-keeper may his Guest's Horse for Meat, or he may have an Action upon the Case, upon an *Assumpsit* to pay him so much as he deserves, *Coke lib.* 8. *Rep. p.* 147. *Leigh Phil. Com. fol.* 63.

A Debtor, Debitor, oris, m.

DEC

To decay (or fall down) Decido, ere. Declino, are.

A decaying (or falling down) Lapsus, ûs, m. Casus, ûs, m.

December, December, ris, m.

Decies Tantum, is a Writ that lieth against a Juror, which hath taken Money for giving of his Verdict; called so of the effect, because it is to recover ten times so much as he took. It lieth also against Embracers that procure such an Inquest, *Anno* 38 *Ed.* 3. *cap.* 13. *Reg. Orig. fol.* 188. *Fitz-Herb. nat. brev. fol.* 171. New Book of Entries *verbo Decies Tantum.*

To declare, Declaro, are.

A declaration, Declaratio, onis, f. 1. *Fo.* 236. 208. It is a shewing in Writing of the Grief and Complaint of the Demandant or Plaintiff, against the Tenant or Defendant, wherein he supposeth to have received Wrong; and this Declaration ought to be plain and certain, both because it impeacheth the Defendant or Tenant, and also compelleth him to make Answer thereto. But note that such Declaration made by the Demandant against the Defendant in any Action real, is properly called a Count, and the Declaration or Count ought to contain Demonstration, Declaration and Conclusion; and in Demonstration are contain'd three things, *viz.* who complaineth, and against whom, and for what Matter: And in the Declaration there ought to be comprised, how, and in what manner the Action rose between the Parties, and when, and what Day, Year and Place, and to whom the Action shall be given, and in conclusion, he ought to aver and proffer to prove his Suit, and shew the Damage which he hath sustained by the Wrong done unto him.

A Decoction (or boyling of Herbs or other things) Decoctum, i, n. Decoctio, onis, f. Apozema, tis, n.

A Decoy, Illex, icis, c. g.

A Decree, Decretum, i, n.

DED

Dedimus potestatem, is a Writ whereby Commission is given to a private Man for the speeding of some Act appertaining to a Judge. The Civilians call it *Delegationem*, and it is granted most commonly upon suggestion that the Party, which is to do something before a Judge, or in Court, is so feeble that he cannot travel. It is used in divers Cases, as to make a personal Answer to a Bill of Complaint in the Chancery; to make an Attorney for the following of a Suit in the County, Hundred, Wapentake, &c. *Old nat. brev. fol.*

fol. 20. To levy a Fine, *West. part.* 1. *Symb. Tit. Fines.* And divers other Effects, as you may see in *Fitz-herb. nat. brev.* in divers places noted in the Index of the Book. In what diversity of Cases this Writ or Commission is used: See the Table of the *Regist. Orig. verbo Dedimus potestatem.*

To deduce or deduct, Deduco, ere.

A Deduction, Deductio, onis, f.

Deducted, Deductus, a, um.

DEE

A Deed, Factum, i, n. This word in the Understanding of the Common Law, is an Instrument written in Parchment or Paper, whereunto ten things are necessarily incident, 1. Writing. 2. In Parchment or Paper. 3. A Person able to contract. 4. By a sufficient Name. 5. A Person able to be contracted with. 6. By a sufficient Name. 7. A thing to be contracted for. 8. Apt words required by Law. 9. Sealing. 10. Delivery. *Coke on Lit. lib.* 1. *c.* 9. *Sect.* 40. It is called of the Civilians *Literarum Obligatio.* In another place on *Lit.* (*viz. lib.* 3. *c.* 1. *Sect.* 299) Sir *Edward Coke* saith, a Deed is an Instrument consisting of three things, *viz.* Writing, Sealing and Delivery, comprehending a Bargain or Contract between Party and Party, Man or Woman. Also in *Goddard's* Case, 2. *Rep.* he saith, there are three things of the Essence and Substance of a Deed, *viz.* Writing in Paper or Parchment, Sealing and Delivery, and if it have these three, although it want *In cujus rei testimonium sigillum suum apposuit*, yet the Deed is sufficient, for (*Traditio loqui facit Chartam*) the Delivery is as necessary to the Essence of a Deed, as putting of the Seal to it; and yet it is not necessary to express it in the Deed that it was delivered. The Date of the Deed is not of the Substance of it, for if it want Date, or if it be a false or impossible Date, as the 30th Day of *Febr.* yet the Deed is good, for it takes effect by the Delivery and not the day of the Date. The order of making a Deed is, 1. To write it, then to seal it, and after to deliver it, and therefore it is not necessary, that the Sealing or Delivery be mentioned within the Writing, because they are to be done after, *Coke* 2 *Rep. Goddard's* Case. *Cook's* 5 *Rep. Windham's* Case.

Of Deeds some be, 1. Indented, so called because they are cut to the Fashion of the Teeth in the top or side, which are either *Bipartite*, when there are two Parts and Parties to the Deeds. *Tripartite*, when there are three Parts and Parties *Quadripartite*, when there are four Parts and Parties. *Quinquepartite*, when there are five Parts and Parties. Which division

growetb

groweth from the Form or Fashion of them, *West. part 1. Symb.* 2. Polls which are plain without any Indenting, so called, because they are cut even or polled. Every Deed that is pleaded, shall be intended to be a Deed-Poll, unless it be alledged indented, *Coke on Lit. lib.* 3. *c.* 5. *Sect.* 370.

If a Deed beginneth *Hæc Indentura*, and the Parchment or Paper is not indented, this is no Indenture, because words cannot make it indented; and although there are no words of Indenture in the Deed, yet if it be indented, it is an Indenture in Law, for it may be an Indenture without words, but not by words without Indenting, *Coke ubi supra*, and *Coke* 5 *Rep. Stiles's* Case.

Dee River (in Cheshire) Deva.

Dee River (in Scotland) Dea, Diva, Ocasa.

Deemed, Existimatus, a, um. Reputatus, a, um.

A Fallow Deer, Dama, æ, c. g.

A red Deer, (*Hart or Stag*) Cervus, i, m.

The Fawn of a fallow Deer, Hinnulus, li, m

The Fawn of a red Deer, Cervulus, li, m.

The Skin of a Deer, Nebris, idis, f.

DEF.

A Default, Defalta, æ, f. *Reg. Indic.* 1.

A Default of Issue, Defectus exitus.

Default of Payment, Defalta solutionis.

A Defeat or overthrow, Clades, is, f.

A Defect, Defectus, ûs, m.

Defective, Defectivus, a, um.

A Defeasance, Defesantia, æ, f. *Co. Ent.* 147. Defeisantia, æ, f. (*i. e.*) A Condition that is in one Deed, whereby another Deed, *&c.* is made void.

A Defence or Defending, Tutela, æ, f. Defensio, onis, f. Munimentum, i, n.

To defend, Defendo, ere.

Undefended, Indefensus, a, um. *Leu* 71.

A Defendant in Law, Impediens, tis, m. Defendens, tis, m. is he that is sued in an Action Personal, as Tenant is he which is sued in an Action Real, *Vid. New Terms of Law.*

A Defender, Defensor, oris, m. Protector, oris, m.

Defender or Defender of the Faith, Defensor Fidei. It is a peculiar Title given to the Kings of *England* by the Pope, as *Catholicus* to the Kings of *Spain*, and *Christianissimus* to the Kings of *France*. It was given by *Leo* the Xth to King *Henry* VIII. for writing against *Martin Luther*, in the behalf of the Church of *Rome*, *Stow's Annals*, *Pag.* 863.

Defensive, Defensorius, a, um.

Defiled (stained or polluted) Contaminatus, a, um.

To define, Definio, ire.

A Definition, Definitio, onis, f.

Definitive, Definitivus, a, um.

Se Defendendo, Is not matter of Justification, because the Law intends it hath a Commencement upon an unlawful Case, for Quarrels are not presumed to grow without some Wrongs, either in Words or Deeds; therefore the Law putteth him to sue out his Pardon of course, and punisheth him by Forfeiture of Goods. *Vid. Bacon's Collections of the Law.* If a Man kill another in his own Defence, he shall not lose his Life nor his Lands, but he must lose his Goods, except the Party slain did first assault him, to kill, rob or trouble him by the Highway-side, or in his own House, and then he shall lose nothing. *Id. Use of the Law.*

Defeasible (that may be undone) Defesibilis, le adj.

To bid defiance, Diffido, are.

To deform (or make deformed) Deformo, are.

Deformed, Deformatus, a, um.

To deforce (or keep one out of his own by force) Deforcio, are.

A Deforcer, Deforciator, oris, m. (*i. e.*) One that keepeth out the right Heir.

A Deforcement (or taking away an Estate by force from the right Owner) Deforciamentum, i, n. *Lex.* 42.

To defraud, Defraudo, are.

DEG

To degenerate (or grow out of kind) Degenero, are.

Degenerate (or grown out of kind) Degener, ris, adj.

A Degree, Gradus, us, m.

To prefer to a Degree, Ad honoris & dignitatis gradum promovere.

DEI

Deirhurst (in Gloucestershire) Deirosylva.

Deirwald or Beverly (in Yorkshire) Deirorum Sylva.

DEL

To delay (defer or prolong from day to day) Defero, ers, tuli, latum, ferre. Prolongo, are. Crastino, are.

A Delay (or Delaying) Dilatio, onis, f. Prolongatio, onis, f.

A delegate, Delegarus, i, m.

To deliver, Delibero, are.

A Delivery, Deliberatio, onis, f.

Delvin (in West-Meath in Ireland) Delvinia.

DEM

To demand, Demando, are. *Pry.* 278. *West.* 2. 9. *Co. Lit.* 281. *D. and Student* 57.

A Demand, Demanda, æ, f. Demandum, i, n. It signifieth calling upon a Man for any thing due. It hath likewise a proper Signification with the Common Lawyers opposite to Plaint: For the pursuit of all Civil A-

 ctions

ctions are either Demands or Plaints, and the Pursuer is called Demandant or Plaintiff, *viz.* Demandant in Actions Real, and Plaintiff in personal; and where the Party pursuing is called Demandant, there the Party pursued is called Tenant; where Plaintiff, there Defendant. *New Terms of Law*, *verbo* Demandant.

Demandant is he which is Actor in a Real Action, because he demandeth Lands; and Plaintiff, *Querens*, in personal and mixt, *Quia queritur de injuria*; Tenant, *Tenens*, in real Actions; and Defendant, *Defendens*, in Actions personal and mixt. *Leigh. Phil. Com. fol.* 67.

Demesn, Dominicum, ci, n. *Spel.* 214.

A Demise (*or letting of an Estate*) Dimissio, onis, f.

Demised, Dimissus, a, um.

Demorage, Demoragium, ii, n.

To demur, Demurro, are. 1 *H.* 7. 13. *Morari in lege.* It signifieth in our Common Law, a kind of Pause upon a point of difficulty in any Action, and is used substantively; for in every Action the Controversy consisteth, either in the Fact or in the Law: If in the Fact, that is tried by the Jury; if in Law then is the Case plain to the Judge, or so hard and rare, as it breedeth just Doubt. I call that plain to the Judge, wherein he is assured of the Law, though perhaps the Party and his Counsel yield not unto it, and in such Case the Judge with his Assessors proceeds to Judgment without further work. But when it is doubtful to him and his Associates, then there is stay made, and a time taken, either for the Court to think further upon it, and to agree if they can: Or else for all the Justices to meet together in the Exchequer-Chamber, and upon hearing of that which the Serjeants shall say of both Parts, to advise and set down what is Law. And whatsoever they conclude, standeth firm without further Remedy. *Smith de Repub. Angl. lib.* 2. *cap.* 13. *West* calleth it a Demurrer in Chancery likewise, when there is Question made whether a Party's Answer to a Bill of Complaint, *&c.* be defective or not, and thereof Reference made to any of the Bench for the Examination thereof, and Report to be made to the Court. 2. *Symb. Tit. Chancery, Sect.* 29.

A Demurrer (*or an abiding in the Judgment of the Court*) Moratio in Lege Demurrer cometh of the *French* word *Demeurer*, Lat: *Demorari*, to abide, and therefore he which demurreth in Law, abideth in Law, *moratur* or *demoratur in lege. Minshew. Coke on Lit. lib.* 2. *cap.* 3. *sect.* 96.

Demy (*or half*) Dimidium, ii, n.

A Demy-hake, Tormentum, i, n. 1 *Fol.* 106.

DEN

A Den (Cave or Cell) Antrum, i, n. Specus, ci, & us, d. g.

The Dens of wild Beasts, Lustra, orum, n. pl. Sing. caret.

A Denial (or Denying) Negatio, onis, f.

To deny, Nego, are.

Denied, Negatus, a, um.

A Denizen, Denizatus, us, m. *Lex.* 43.

A Dentrifrice, Dentifricium, ii, n.

Denshire: See *Devonshire*.

Denbigh (in Denbighshire) Denbighia.

DEO

A Deodand, Deodandum, i, n. Deodand is when any Man by Misfortune is slain by a Horse, or by a Cart, or by another thing that moveth to further the Death, then the thing that is the cause of his Death, and which at the time of his Misfortune did move, shall be forfeit to the King, and that is called Deodand, and pertains to the King's Almoner for to dispose in Alms and Deeds of Charity.

DEP

To depart, Departo, ire. *Co. Ent.* 295. *Ra. Ent.* 162.

A Departure, Departura, æ, f. *Departer* is a word properly used of him that first pleading one thing in Bar of an Action and being replied thereunto, doth in his Rejoinder shew another matter contrary to his first Plea, *Plowden in Reniger* and *Fogasse*, *Fol.* 7 & 8. and of this see divers Examples in *Brook Tit. departer de son plee.*

To depart in despight of the Court, in contemptum Curiæ discedere, is when the Tenant or Defendant appeareth to the Action brought against him, and hath a day over in the same Term, or is called after, though he had no day given him, so that it be in the same Term, if he do not appear but makes Default, it is a Departure in despight of the Court, and therefore he shall be condemned.

To depasture, Depasturo, are.

A depasturing, Depasturatio, onis, f.

To depend (or stay upon) Dependo, ere.

He that dependeth upon another, Accessarius. ii, m.

A Depilatory (or Medicine to take off Hair) Dropax, acis, m.

To deprive, Privo, are.

A Deprivation (or taking away of a Benefice) Deprivatio, onis, f.

Deptford (in Kent) Profundum vadum.

To depute, Deputo, are.

A Deputy (or substitute) Deputatus, i, m. Substitutus, i, m.

DER

Dereigne, Deraisnia, æ, f. It cometh of the *French* word *Deraiyer* or *Deraigner*, *i. e.* to displace, or to turn out of his order, and hereof cometh Deraignment, a displacing, or turning out of his Order. So when a Monk is deraigned, he is degraded and turned out of his Order of Religion, and become a Layman, *Coke on Lit. lib.* 2. *c* 11. *sect.* 202. *Rubigineus* in his grand Customary, *cap.* 122, & 123. maketh mention of *Lex probabilis* and *Lex deraisnia*: *Legem probabilem* or *probationem*, he defineth to be a Proof of a Man's own Fact, which he saith he hath done, and his Adversary denieth. His Example is this; *A.* sueth *R.* for a Hog, saying thou shouldst deliver me a Hog for two Shillings Six Pence, which Money *F.* paid thee, wherefore I demand my Hog, which I am ready to prove. *Deraisnian* he defineth to be a proof of a thing that one denieth to be done by himself, which his Adversary saith was done, defeating or confounding of his Adversary's Assertion (as you would say) and shewing it to be without and against reason or likelihood, which is avouched. In our Commom Law it is used diversly, first generally for to prove, as *Dirationabit Jus suum hæres propinquior.* *Glanvile lib.* 2. *cap.* 6. and *habeo probos homines, qui hoc viderunt & audierunt, & parati sunt hoc dirationare.* *Idem, lib.* 4. *c* 6. And (*Dirationavit terram illam in Curia mea*) *Idem, lib.* 2. *cap.* 20. *i. e.* He proved that Land to be his own.

A deraignment or Proof, Disratiocinatio, onis, f.

To deraign (*or prove and make good*) Diratione, are.

Dertford (*in Kent*) Dertiti vadum.

DES

To describe, Describo, ere.

A Description, Descriptio, onis, f.

A Desk to write upon, Desca, æ, f. 2 *Mon.* 370. Pluteus, ei, m.

Le Despenser or *Spencer* (the Family) De Despenser & Despensator.

To destroy, Destruo, ere.

A Destroyer, Destructor, oris, m. Devastator, oris, m. Perditor, oris, m.

A destroying (*or Destruction*) Destructio, onis, f.

Desmond (*in Ireland*) Desmonia.

DET

To detain (*or cause to tarry*) Detineo, ere. Retardo, are.

To detect (*accuse or bewray*) Detego, ere.

To determine, Determino, are.

Detinue, Dicitur à Detinendo, because *Detinet* is the principal

cipal word in the Writ. It is a Writ that lieth against him who having Goods and Chattels delivered to him to keep, refuseth to deliver them again, and so detaineth them, *Fitzherb. nat. brev. fol.* 138. To this is answerable in some sort (*actio depositi*) in the Civil Law. And he taketh his Action of *Detinue*, that intendeth to recover the thing delivered, and not the Damage sustained by the Detinue, *Kitchin fol.* 176. See the New Book of *Entries*, *Verbo Detinue*. Upon general Acceptance of Goods, to keep, or to keep safely, if the Goods be stolen, or otherwise perish, the Bailiff or he that accepts them shall answer for them. Otherwise it is if he take them upon special Acceptance, to keep them as his own Goods, *Coke 4 Rep. Southcote's Case.*

DEV

Devastaverunt bona Testatoris, is a Writ lying against Executors for paying Legacies and Debts without Specialties, before the Debt upon the said Specialties be due; for in this case the Executors are as liable to Action as if they had wasted the Goods of the Testator riotously, or without cause. *Vid. New Terms of Law*

Devises (*in Wiltshire*) Divisæ. Castrum de Vies.

To devise (*or bequeath by will*) Deviso, are.

A Devise (*or Bequest*) Devisum, i, n. Devisatio, onis, f. Devisamentum, i, n. *Ra. Ent.* 486. 1 *Co.* 80.

Devonshire, Danmoniorum Regio. Devonia. Dommonia Domnonia.

Of Devonshire, Dommucensis, Domnoniensis.

DIA.

A Diadem, Diadema, atis, n.

A Dial, Horarium, ii, n. Horoscopium, ii, n. Horologium, ii, n.

The Rod, the gnomon or staff of a Dial, Index, icis, m. Gnomon, onis, m.

A Sun-dial, Solarium, ii, n.

The point in a Dial (*that which with its shadow sheweth the Hours*) Sciatheras, æ, m.

A Diameter (*or line going thorough the middle point of any figure, dividing the same into equal parts*) Diameter, tri, m.

A Diamond (*or adamant*) Adamas, antis, m.

DIC

A Dice-box, Fritillus, li, m.

A die to play withal, plur. *Dice*, Taxillus, li, m. Talus, i, m. Alea, æ, f.

To play at Dice, Astragalizo, are. Talis ludere. Ludere Taxillis.

A cast at Dice, Bolus, i, m. Tesserarum jactus. Jactus Aleæ.

A player

A player at Dice, Aleator, oris, m.
A place where Dice are laid up, Alearium, ii, n.

DIE

To diet, Dieto, are.
Diet, Diæta, æ, f.
Diet-drink, Potus diæteticus.

DIF

Difficult, Difficilis, le, adj.
Difficulty, Difficultas, tis, f.

DIG

A digger of Mines, Metallicus fossor.
To dig or delve, Cavo, are. Fodio, ere. Ligonizo, are.
To dig about, Circumfodio, ere.
A digging, Fossio, onis, f. Cavatio, onis, f.
A plat of Ground digged, Bescata, æ, f.

DIL

To dilacerate (tear or rend in pieces) Dilacero, are.
To dilate (or make large) Dilato, are.
Dilatory (that causeth delay or stay) Dilatorius, a, um.

Diligent, Diligens, tis, adj.
Diligence, Diligentia, æ, f.

DIM

A Dimension (or measuring) Dimensio, onis, f.
To diminish, Diminuo, ere.
A Diminution, Diminutio, onis, f.

DIN

To dine, Prandeo, ere. Prandium edere.
A Dinner, Prandium, ii, n.
A Dining-Chamber, Pransorium, ii, n.

DIO

Dionysius (a Man's Name) Dionysius, ii, m.
Dionysia (a Woman's Name) Dionysia, æ, f.

DIR

Direct, Directus, a, um.
To direct (or make streight) Dirigo, ere.
A directing or direction, Directio, onis, f.
A Director, Director, oris, m.

DIS

To disagree, Discordo, are.

To disanchor (or weigh the Anchor) Exancoro, are.

To disannul, Annihilo, are. Abrogo, are.

To disarm (or unarm) Exarmo, are. Dearmo, are.

To disburse, Enumero, are. Expendo, ere.

To disable, Dishabilito, are.

Disability, Dishabilitas, atis, f.

Disabled, Dishabilitatus, a, um.

To disavow, Deadvoco, are. *Spel.* 194.

Discent, Discensus, ûs, m. It signifieth in the Common Law an order or means, whereby Lands or Tenements are derived unto any Man from his Ancestors, *Old. nat. brev. fol.* 201. And it is either Lineal or Collateral: Lineal Discent is when a Discent is conveyed in the same line of the whole Blood, as Grandfather, Father, Son, Son's Son, and so downward. Collateral Discent is out in another branch from above, of the whole Blood, as Grandfather's Brother, Father's Brother, and so downward: Note, that if one die seized in Fee, or in Fee tail, of Land in which another hath Right to enter, and that discenderh to his Heir, such Discent shall take away the Entry of him which hath Right to enter, for that the Heir hath them by Discent from his Father, and so came unto those Tenements by the Law; and he that had Right cannot put him out by entring upon him, but is put to sue his Writ to demand the Land according to the nature of the Title. *Littleton lib.* 1. *c.* 1. *& lib.* 3. *cap.* 6. and *Stat.* 32 *H.* 1. *cap.* 33.

To discern, Discerno, ere.

To discharge (or disburden) Exonero, are.

To discharge (or acquit) Quieto, are.

To discharge from being forest (or to free and exempt from forest Laws) Deaforesto, are.

To disclaim (or refuse an Interest) Disclamo, are.

A disclaim, Disclamium, ii, n. It is a Plea containing an express denial or refusal: As if the Tenant sue a Replevin upon a Distress taken by the Lord, and the Lord avow the taking of the Distress, saying that he holdeth of him, as of his Lord, and that he distreined for Rent not paid, or Service not performed: Then the Tenant denying himself to hold of such Lord; is said to disclaim: And the Lord proving the Tenant to hold of him, the Tenant loseth his Land. *Terms of Law.* Of this see *Skene de verborum significatione, verbo Disclamation.* Also if a Man deny himself to be of the Blood or Kindred of another in his Plea, he is said to disclaim his Blood, *Fitz-Herb. nat. brev. fol.* 197. G. See *Brook Titulo*

Titulo Disclaimer. If a Man arraigned of Felony do disclaim Goods, being cleared he loseth them, *Staundford pl. Cor. fol* 286. See the new Book of Entries, *Verbo Disclaimer.*

Discontinuance, Discontinuatio, onis, f.

To discover, Detego, ere.

A discovering, Detectio, onis, f.

To discourse, Discurro, ere.

A discourse, Discursus, ûs, m.

A disease, Morbus, i, m.

To disfranchise, Excivito, are. Exurbito, are.

Want of digestion, Indigestio, onis, f. Cruditas, atis, f.

A dish, Discus, ci, m. Scuta, æ, f. Catinus, i, m. Ferculum, li, n.

A little Dish (Saucer or Porringer, &c.) Scutella, æ, f. Disculus, li, m.

A dish bearer, Dispophorus, ri, m.

Dishonest, Inhonestus, a, um.

Dishonour, Dedecus, oris, n. Ignominia, æ, f.

To disinherit, Exhæredo, are.

A disinheriting, Exhæredatio, onis, f.

To dislodge (or put out of lodging) Demigro, are.

To dismember, Dismembro, are.

To dismiss, Dimitto, ere.

Disobedience, Inobedientia, æ, f.

Disobedient, Inobediens, ntis, adj.

To disobey, Inobedio, ire.

Disorder, Confusio, onis, f. Inordinatio, onis, f.

To disorder, Confundo, ere.

Disorderly, Confusè, adv.

Disparagement, Disparagatio, onis, f. *Spel* 105. It is by our Common Lawyers used especially for matching an Heir in Marriage, under his or her degree, or against decency: See *Cowel Instit. de Nuptiis, sect.* 6. It cometh, as I take it, from the two *Latin* words *Dispar (i. e.)* unfit, inconvenient, disagreeing, and *Ago* to do, which is as much as to say, to do that which is not fit to be done.

To disparage, Disparago, are.

To dispark (or break down the inclosure) Dissepio, ire. Disparco, are.

To dispatch, Expedio, ire.

A dispatching (or dispatch) Expeditio, f.

A Dispensation, Dispensatio, onis, f.

To dispense with, Dispenso, are. Legibus solvere.

To dispense, order, or set in order, Dispono, ere.

To dispossess, Dispossessiono, are.

Dispossessed, Dispossessionatus, a, um.

A disproof Diratiopnamentum, i, n.

To disprove, Dirationo, are. *Placit. Cor.* 28. 2 *Mon.* 26. *Sp.l.* 204. Refello, ere.

To dispute, Disputo, are.

Disputable (or which may be the Subject of Disputation) Disputabilis, le, adj.

To disquiet, Inquieto, are. Molesto, are.

Disquiet or disquieting, Inquietatio, onis, f.

A dissection (or cutting asunder) Dissectio, onis, f.

Disseisin, Disseisina, æ, f. It signifieth in the Common Law an unlawful dispossessing of a Man of his Land, Tenement, or other

other Immoveable or Incorporeal right, *Instit. of the Common Law, Cap.* 15.

A disseisor, Disseisitor, oris, m.

To disseise, Disseiso.

A distaff, Colus, li & lûs, f.

A distaff, full of Tow, Flax or other such matter, which is spun, Pensum, i, n.

A distance, Distantia, æ, f.

To distill, Distillo, are.

A distilling (or distillation) Distillatio, onis, f.

By distilling, Distillando.

A distiller, Distillator, oris, m.

A seller of things distilled, Distillarius, ii, m.

Distinct, Distinctus, a, um.

Distinctly, Distinctè, adv.

To Distinguish, Distinguo, ere.

A distinguishing (or distinction) Distinctio, onis, f.

To distrain, Distringo, ere.

Not distrainable Indistringibilis, le, adj. 2. *Instit.* 402.

A Distress, Districtio, onis, f. Angustia, æ, f. It signifieth most commonly in the Common Law, a Compulsion in certain Real Actions whereby to bring a Man to Appearance in Court, or to pay Debt or Duty denied. The effect whereof most commonly is to drive the Party distreined to replevy the Distress, and so take his Action of Trespass against the Distreiner, or else to compound neighbourly with him for the Debt or Duty, for which he distreineth. The *Civilians* call a Distress, *Pignorum captionem. Brissonius de verbor. sign. lib.* 14. This Compulsion is by *Briton, cap.* 71. divided into a Distress personal, and Distress real: Distress personal is made by surprising a Man's moveable Goods, and detaining them for the security of his appearance to the Suit, and to make him Plaintiff. A Distress real is made upon immoveable Goods, as the *Grand Cape*, and *Petit Cape*: And thus it is interpreted by *Hotoman de verb. feudal, verbo districtus.* This differeth from an Attachment in this point (among others) that a Distress cannot be taken by any common Person, without the compass of his own Fee. *Fitz-Herb. nat. brev. fol.* 904. except it be presently after the Cattle or other thing is driven or born out of the Ground by him that perceiveth it to be in danger to be distreined, *New terms of Law, Verbo* Distress. Distress is a *French* word, and it is called in Latin *Districtio & Angustia*, because the Cattle distreined are put into a streight which we call a Pound. One may distrein any where *intra feodum*, so that it be not in the Highway, nor Church-yard.

A Distress must be, 1. of a thing whereof a valuable Property is in some body, and therefore Dogs, Bucks, Conies, and the like, that are *feræ naturæ*, cannot be distreined. 2. Although it be of valuable property, as a Horse, (yet when a Man or Woman is riding on him) or an Ax in a Man's Hand cutting of Wood, and the like, they are for that time privileged, and cannot be distreined for Rent, for benefit and maintenance of Trades, which by consequence are for

the Commonwealth, and are there by Authority of Law, as a Horse in a Smith's Shop shall not be distreined for the Rent issuing out of the Shop, nor the Horse in the Hostry, nor the materials in a Weaver's Shop for making of Cloth, nor Cloth or Garments in a Taylor's Shop, nor Sacks of Corn or Meal in a Mill, nor in a Market, nor any thing distreined for Damage Feasant, for it is in the Custody of the Law. 4. Nothing shall be distreined for Rent that cannot be rendred again in as good plight, as it was at the time of the Distress taken; as Sheaves or Shocks of Corn cannot be distreined for Rent, but for Damage Feasant they may; but Carts with Corn may be distreined for Rent, for they may be safely restored. 5. Beasts belonging to the Plow, *Averia carucæ*, shall not be distreined, for no Man shall be distreined by the Instruments of his Trade or Profession, as the Ax of a Carpenter, or the Books of a Scholar, but Goods or *Animalia otiosa* may be distreined If the Distress be of Utensils of Houshold or such like dead Goods, which may take harm by wet or weather, or be stollen away, there he must impound them in a House or other Pound Covert within three Miles in the same County. 6. Furnaces, Cauldrons, or the like, fixed to the Freehold, or the Doors or Windows of a House, or the like, cannot be distreined. 7. Beasts that escape may be distreined for Rent, though they have not been Levant and Couchant: He that distrains any thing that hath Life must impound them in a Lawful Pound within three Miles in the same County. The Common Law is, Men cannot distrein for Rent or Service in the Night as is adjudged in the 12 of *E.* 3. *Tit.* Distress, but for Damage Feasant he may distrein in the Night for necessity of the Case, for otherwise peradventure he shall not distrein *omnino*, for before the Day they may be taken or stray out of his Land, *Coke* 7. *Rep* Cases upon the Statute, and 9. *Rep Mackallyes Case*, and *Co. on Lit l.* 2. *c* 12.

A grand Distress is that which is made of all the Goods and Chattels which the Party hath within the County, *Britton, c.* 26. *fol.* 52.

Distress in the former signification is divided first into Finite and Infinite; Finite is that which is limited by Law, how often it shall be made to bring the Party to Tryal of the Action, as once or twice, *Old nat. brev. fol* 43. Distress Infinite is without limitation until the Party come, as against a Jury that refuseth to appear, *super Certificatione Assisæ*, the Process is a *Venire facias, habeas corpora*, and Distress Infinite, *Old nat. brev fol.* 113. Then it is divided into a grand Distress. *Anno* 52 *H* 3. *cap.* 7. which *Fitz-Herbert* calleth in Latin, *Magnam districtionem, nat. brev. fol.* 126. And an ordinary Distress, of which see before in Distress, But see whether it be some time not all one with a

Distress

Distress Infinite, *Britton cap* 26. *fol.* 80. with whom also the Statute of *Marlbridge* seemeth to agree, *Anno* 25 *H.* 3. *cap.* 7. *cap.* 9. and *cap.* 12 See *Old. nat. brev. fol.* 71. *b.* See grand Distress what things be distreinable, and for what Causes: See the new Terms of Law, *verbo* Distress.

To distress, Angusto, are.

To distribute, Distribuo, ere.

A distributing (*or distribution*) Distributio, onis, f.

A District, Districtus, us, m. (*i. e*) Liberties or Precincts of a place, the Territories or Circuit of a Country, within which a Lord or his Officers, may judge, compel, or call in question the Inhabitants. *Ca. ne Romani. de Electis in Clem.* And *Cassan. de consuetud. Burgund. p.* 190. *Britton cap.* 120. And so likewise is *districtio* in the *Register Original fol.* 6. *b.* And to it seemeth to be used in *Pupilla oculi, parte* 5. *c.* 22. *Charta de Foresta*, see also *Mynsing* in the Chapter *lites causam.* 9. *extra de probationibus, Numb.* 5. And *Zasius* in the 16 Council, *Numb.* 47.

A disturbance, Disturbatio, onis, f. Disturbantia, æ, f.

To disturb, Disturbo, are.

DIT

A Ditch, Fossatum, i, n. *Spel.* 295. Fossa, æ, f, Scrobs, obis, f. & m.

A little Ditch, Fossula, æ, f. Scrobiculus, li, m. Lacusculus, li, m.

Ditched in, Infossatus, a, um. *i Mon.* 474.

Made hollow like a Ditch, Lacunatus, a, um.

A Ditcher, Fossator, oris, m. Fossarius, ii, m.

To make Ditches, Lacuno, are.

DIU

Divers, Diversus, a, um. Varius, a, um.

To divide (*or part.*) Divido, ere.

A Dividend, Dividenda, æ, f. *Stat. de Escaetor. Fy.* 230. Dividends in the Exchequer seemeth to be one part of an Indenture, *Anno* 10 *Ed.* 1. *cap.* 11. and *Anno* 28 *Ejusdem Stat.* 3. *cap.* 2. A Dividend in the University, is that share that every one of the Fellows do equally and justly divide either by an Arithmetical or Geometrical Proportion, of their Annual Stipend.

A Divine (*or Student of Divinity*) Theologus, gi. m.

Divinity, Theologia, æ, f.

Division, Divisio, onis, f.

To Divorce, Divortio, are.

A Divorce, or Divorcement, Divortium, ii, n. *Lex* 45. Divorce is so called either *à diversitate mentium*, of the diversity of Minds of those that are married, because such as are divorced, go one a divers way from the other; or from the Verb *diverto*, which signifieth to return back, because after the Divorce

between the Hvsband and the Wife, he returneth her again to her Father or other Friends, or to the Place from whence he had her, *Ridley of the Civil Law, Coke on Lit.*

To divulge, or publish abroad, Divulgo, are.

DO

A Do, or Doe, Dama, æ, f.

DOC

A Dock where Ships stand, are laid up, builded, repaired or made, Navale, is, n.

A Docket, Docketta, æ, f. It is a Brief in Writing, *Anno 2 & 3 Phil. & Mariæ, c. 6.* It is a small piece of Paper or Parchment containing the effect of a large Writing, *West. Symbol. parte 2. Titulo Fines, sect.* 106.

A Doctor, Doctor, oris, m.

Doctorship, Doctura, æ, f. Doctoratus, ûs, m.

A Doctor's commencement or proceeding Doctor in any Art, Promotio Doctorum.

A Doctor of Divinity, Sacræ Theologiæ Doctor seu Professor.

A Doctor of Law, Legum Doctor.

A Doctor of Physick, Medicinæ Doctor.

Doctrine, Doctrina, æ, f.

DOE

To doe, Facio, ere.

A using to doe, Factitatio, onis, f.

He that useth to doe, Factitator, oris, m.

A doer, Factor, oris, m.

DOG

A Dog, Canis masculus.

A Cur Dog, Canis villaticus vel domesticus. Canis Rusticanus.

A Mastiff Dog, Mastivus, i, m. 1 *Mon.* 405. 173. *Spel.* 245. Molossus, ssi, m.

A Shepherd's Dog, Canis Pecuarius.

A little Dog, Catellus, li, m.

A Dog's Collar, Collare, is, n. Millus, li, m.

DOL

A Dole, Dola, æ, f. *Spel.* 207. *Lex.* 46. Dolea, æ, f. *Ry.* 185. bis. It is a part or share in a Meadow.

A dole (or liberal Gift of a Prince) Largitas, atis. Congiarium, ii, n.

A dole (or distribution of Bread, or raw Flesh) such as is used at the death of rich Men and great Personages, Visceratio, onis, f.

Dole (Sorrow or Grief) Dolor, oris, m.

DOM

Domestical (or Domestick) Domesticus, a, um.

Domination, Dominatio, onis, f.

Domo Reparanda, is a Writ that lieth for one against his Neighbour, by the fall of whose House he feareth hurt toward his own House, *Regist. Orig fol.* 153. for this point the Civilians have the Action, *de damno infecto.*

DON

Don or *Dune* River (in *Yorkshire*) Danus.

A Donation (a gift, a giving) Donatio, onis, f.

A Donative, Donativum, i, n. It is a Benefice meerly given, and collated by the Patron to a Man without either Presentation to the Ordinary, or Institution by the Ordinary, or Induction by his Commandment, *Fitz. nat. brev. fol.* 35. *E.* See the Statute, *Anno* 8 *R.* 2. *cap.* 4.

A Donee, Donatus, i, m. 2. *Co.* 13.

A Donor, Donator, oris, m. Donatorius, ii, m. *Brac.* 11, 13, 14. Sæpe. *Co. Lit.* 123.

Done, Actum, factum, transactum.

DOO

A Door, Ostium, n. Foris, is, f. Porta, æ, f. Janua, æ, f.

A two leaved door, or folding doors, Valvæ, arum, f. pl. Sing. caret.

A fore Door, Osticum anticum.

Back Doors, Ostia retrorsa, Postica, orum, n.

Outward Doors, Ostia exteriora.

Inward Doors, Ostia interiora.

A Door with leaves, Fores, ium, f.

A Door that opens without the least noise, Taciturnissimum Ostium.

A False Door, Pseudoforum, i, n.

A Garden Door, Macellota, æ, f.

Having a double Door, Biforis, re, Adj.

A little Door (or Wicket) Foricula, æ, f. Forula, æ, f.

A little back Door, Posticula, æ, f. Posticulum, li, n.

A Door bolted, Ostium oppessulatum.

The Lintel of a Door, Sublimen, inis, n. Hyperthyrum, ri, n.

Standings before a Door, Stationculæ, arum, f. 2. *Rol.* 814.

Door Cases, Thecæ Ostiorum.

Archative Door Cases, Thecæ Ostiorum arcuatim.

A door keeper, Ostii custos, *vid.* Porter.

He that openeth the Door, Aperturarius, ii, m.

DOR

Dor River (in *Herefordshire*) Dorus.

Dorcas (a Woman's name) Dorcas, æ, f.

Dorchester City (in *Dorsetshire*) Dorcestria, Dorkcestria, Dorkecestria, Dornsetta, Dunium, Durnium. Durnovaria *or* Duruonovaria.

Dorchester (in *Oxfordshire*) Dorcinia Civitas, Durocastrum. Hydropolis.

Of *Dorchester*) or *Dorsetshire*) Dorsatensis, Dorcensis, Dorsettensis.

A Dormer, Tignum, i, n. Culmen domus.

A Dormer (*or principal Beam*) Columen, inis, n.

Dornford near *Walmsford* (in *Huntingdonshire*) Durobrivæ, Durobrivas.

Dorsetshire, Dorsetania, Dorsettia. Duria provincia.

DOS

A Dose, Dosis, is, f. The quantity of a Potion or Medicine which a Physician appoints his Patient to take at once, or the quantity of a Medicine that without danger may be given or taken.

Doses of Sweating Powder, Doses Pulveris diaphoretici.

A Dosser, Dosserum, i, n. *Pry.* 105. Corbis dossuaria, Canistrum, i, n.

DOT

Dote unde nihil habet, is a Writ of Dower, that lieth for the Widow against the Tenant, which hath bought Land of her Husband in his Life-time, whereof he was seized solely in Fee-simple, or in Fee-tail, in such sort as the Issue of them both might have inherited it. *Fitz-Herb. nat. brev. fol.* 147. *Regist. fol.* 170.

DOU

Double (*or doubled*) Duplus, a, um. Duplex, icis, adj.

Double Plea, Duplex Placitum, is that wherein the Defendant alledgeth for himself two several matters, in bar of the Action, whereof either is sufficient to effect his desire in debarring the Plaintiff, and this is not to be admitted in the Common Law. Wherefore it is well to be observed when a Plea is double, and when it is not, for if a Man alledge several matters, the one nothing depending on the other, the Plea is accounted double. If they be mutually depending one of the other, then it is accounted but single. *Kitch. fol.* 223.

To double Duplo, are. Duplico, are

Doubles, Diploma, atis, n. *Anno* 14 *H.* 6. *cap.* 6. Signifieth as much as Letters Patents, it being

ing a *French* word made of the Latin *Diploma*.

Double-tongued, Bilinguis, e, adj.

A doublet, Diplois, idis, f.

A Doubt, Dubium, ii, n. Dubitatio, onis, f.

To doubt, Dubito, are. Ambigo, ere.

Without doubt, Indubio, adv.

Doubtful, Dubius, a, um.

Doubtful Speech, Ambilogium, ii, n. Ambiloquium, ii, n.

Doubtfully, Amphibolicè, adv.

He that speaketh doubtfully, Ambiloquus, a, um.

A Dove, Columba, æ, f.

A Dove house, Columbarium, ii, n.

He that keepeth a Dove-house Columbarius, ii, m.

A Ring-dove, Palumba, æ, f. Columba torquata.

A Turtle-Dove, Turtur, uris, m.

Dove River (in *Darbyshire*) Dovus.

Dough (*or Paste*) Pasta, æ, f. Masta, æ, f. Tusculum, li, n. Farina mixta & conspersa.

A dough-trough (*or kneeding trough*) Mactra, æ, f. Artopta, æ, f. Alveus pistorius

A dough-scrape, Radula, æ, f.

Dover (*the Family*) De Dovera.

Dover (in *Kent*) Ad Portum Dubris, Dosiis, Doris Cantiorum, Dorobrina, Dovoria, Dovorria, Dovetia, Durus.

Down Feathers, Plumala, æ, f. Plumulæ molliores. Plumæ subalares

Dousabel (a Woman's name) Dousabella, æ, f.

DOW

A Dowager, Dotissa, æ, f. (*i. e.*) A Widow endowed, or that hath a Joynture; a Title applied to the Widows of Princes and great Personages.

Down, a Bishop's See (in *Ireland*) Dunum.

A Down, (*or Hill*) Dunum, i, n. Duna, æ, f. Calveta, orum, n. Glabretum, i, n.

Dower, Dos, dotis, f. Dower in the Common Law, is taken for that Portion of Lands or Tenements which the Wife hath for Term of her Life of the Lands or Tenements of her Husband after his Decease, for the sustenance of her self, and the Nurture and Education of her Children. Dower is of five sorts or kinds, *viz.*

1. Dower *per legem communem.*
2. Dower *per consuetudinem.*
3. Dower *ex assensu patris.*
4. Dower *ad ostium Ecclesiæ.*
5. Dower *de la plus beale.*

To the Consummation of Dower three things are necessary, *viz.* Marriage, Seisin, and the Death of her Husband, *Coke on Lit. lib.* 1. *cap.* 5. *sect.* 36. *and Bingham's Case*, 2. *Rep. Ubi nullum Matrimonium, nulla dos. Dos* is derived, *ex donatione, & est quasi donarium*, because the Law it self giveth it to her. Of a Castle that is maintained for the necessary defence of the Realm, a Woman shall not be endowed, because

cause it ought not to be divided; and the Publick shall be preferred before the Private: But of a Castle that is only maintained for the private use and habitation of the Owner, a Woman shall be endowed. A Woman may be endowed of a third part of the profit of a Dove-house, of the third part of a Piscary, viz. *Tertium Piscem vel Jactum retis tertium.* The surest Endowment of Tythes is of the third Sheaf, for what Land shall be sown is uncertain. If the Wife be past the Age of nine years at the death of her Husband, she shall be endowed of what age soever her Husband be, albeit he were but four years old: for *Consensus non concubitus facit matrimonium*, and a Woman cannot consent before Twelve, nor a Man before Fourteen, yet this inchoate, and imperfect Marriage (from the which either of the Parties at the age of consent may disagree) after the death of the Husband shall give the Dower to the Wife, and therefore it is accounted in Law after the death of the Husband, *Legitimum matrimonium*, a Lawful Marriage, *quoad dotem.* If a Man taketh a Wife of the Age of 7 years, and after alien his Land, and after alienation the Wife attaineth to the age of nine years, and after the Husband dieth, the Wife shall be endowed; for albeit she was not absolutely dowable at the time of the Marriage, yet she was conditionally dowable, *viz.* if she attained to the Age of nine years before the death of the Husband, for by his death the possibility of Dower is consummate. So it is if the Husband alien his Land, and then the Wife is attainted of Felony, now she is disabled; but if she be pardoned before the death of the Husband, she shall be endowed. It is commonly said three things are favour'd in Law, Life, Liberty, Dower. With the Civilians Dower may be in Goods, and not in Lands, yet here in *England* it must be in Lands, and not in Goods, *Co. on Lit. Fulbeck's prepar.* If a Woman go away from her Husband with an Adulterer, and will not be reconciled, she loseth her Dower by the *Stat. of Westminster* 2. *cap.* 34.

Dowry signifieth in the Common Law two things, 1. That which the Wife bringeth to her Husband in Marriage, otherwise called *Maritagium*, Marriage good; next and more commonly, that which she hath of her Husband after the Marriage determined, if she outlive him, *Glanvile lib.* 7. *cap.* 2. *Bracton lib.* 2. *cap.* 38. *Britton cap.* 101. *in Prin.* And in *Scotland* (*Dos*) signifieth just as much, *Skene de verborum sign. verbo Dos.* The former is in *French* called *Dot* or *Dost*, the other *Douayre*, and by them Latined, *Doarium* or *donarium.* It is not unreasonable to call the former a Dowry, and the other a Dower, but I find them confounded. For example, *Smith de Rep. Angl. p.* 105. calleth the latter a Dowry, and Dower is sometime used for the former, as in *Britton ubi supra*, yet it is not inconvenient to distinguish

guish them, being so divers The Civilians call the former (*Dotem*) and the latter (*Donationem propter nuptias*).

DOZ

A Dozen, Duodena, æ, f.

A Dozen of Bread, Duodena panis. *Vet. Inter.* 3. Duodena panni; *Pry.* 185. Duodena cannabi, 1 *Fol.* 157. Duo Duodenæ teniæ & tres Duodenæ Ligularum, *Co. Ent.* 125.

A Dozen (or Precinct of a Leet) Decenna, æ, f.

DRA

A Dragoon, Dirnacha, æ, m.

A Drain, Drana, æ, f.

A Dram (the eighth part of an Ounce) Drachma, æ, f.

A Draper, Draparius, ii, m. *Ry.* 294 Pannarius, ii, m. Pannicularius, ii, m.

A Woollen draper, Lanarius, ii, m.

A Linen-Draper, Lintearius, ii, m.

A Draught (or Model) Idea, æ, f. Exemplar, aris, n. Schema, atis, n. Modulus, i, m. Delineatio, onis, f.

He that makes the first draught, Delineator, oris, m.

To make the first draught, Delineo, are.

A draught (or cast with a Net) Jactus, ûs, m.

A draught (in drinking) Tractus, ûs, m. Haustus, ûs, m.

Draughts (or the play at draughts) Lusus duodecim scruporum.

To play at Draughts, Ludere scrupis.

To draw, Traho, ere.

A drawer, Haustor, oris, m.

A Drawer (or Tapster) Pincerna, æ, f.

To draw jointly, Protelo deducere.

A Nest of Drawers, Arculæ loculatæ.

Drawers, Perizomata, orum, n

Linen Drawers, Subligacula linea interiora. Braccæ lineæ.

A pair of Drawers, Par Subligaculorum.

A Dray (or sled) Traha, æ, f.

A small Dray, Trahula, æ, f.

A Dray Man, Trahariius, ii, m.

Of a Dray Man, Trahariius, a, um.

DRE

Dregs (or Lees) Fæx, æcis, f.

Small Dregs, Fæcula, æ, f.

Dregs of Wine, Flores.

Full of Dregs, Fæculentus, a, um.

Dredge (Bollmong) Farrago, inis, f.

A Drench for Horses or sick Beasts, Salivatum, i, n.

Drenched, Salivatus, a, um.

To drench (or pour a drench) Salivo, are.

The tenure of the Drenges, Drengagium, ii, n.

A Dresser (or Board to put Meat upon) Abax, acis, m. Asser co-

quinarius. Repositorium, ii, n.
Dressings, Capitalia lintea.

DRI

To dry, Sicco, are.
To dry in the Sun, Insolo, are.
To dry in the Smoak, Infumo, are.
A drift of Cattle depasturing in a Common, Prisa, æ, f. *Ra. Entr.* 578.
To run a-drift, Permittere Carinas turbinibus.
Drink, Poculenta, æ, f. *Ry.* 84. Potus, us, m.
A drink (*or potion*) Potio, onis, f.
Small drink, Potiuncula, æ. f. Cervisia tenuis.
A drinking together, Compotatio, onis, f.
To drip (*or drop*) Gutto, are.
A Dripping-pan, Patella pinguilaria. Deguttorium, ii, n.
The dripping of Meat, Eliquamen, inis, n.
To drive (*or chase*) Pello, ere.
To drive away, Abigo, ere. Depello, ere.
Driven away, Abactus, a, um.
A driving away, Abactus, ûs, m.
A Driver (*a Coach Man*) Agitator, oris, m.
To drive forth again, Rechacio, are.

DRO

Drogheda (in *Ireland*) Pontana.
The Dropsie, Hydrops, opis, m.
That hath the Dropsie, Hydropicus, a, um.
Dross (*or scum of Metal*) Scoria, æ, f.
A Drover (*or driver of Cattle*) Armentarius, ii, m.
To drown, Submergo, ere.

DRU

A Drum, Tympanum, ni, n.
To beat, or play on a Drum, Tympanizo, are. Pulsare Tympanum, complodere Tympana.
A Drummer (*or player on the Drum*) Tympanista, æ, m.
A Kettle-Drummer, Æneator, oris, m.

DUB

To dub a Knight, Decurio, are.
Dubbing, Decuriatio, onis, f.
Dublin or *Divilin* (in *Ireland*) Divilina, Dublinia, Dublinium, Eblana.
Dublin County, Dubliniensis Comitatus.

DUC

Duces tecum, is a Writ commanding one to appear at a day in the Chancery, and to bring with him some piece of Evidence, or other thing that the Court would view. See the new Book of Entries, *Verbo Duces tecum.*
A Duck, Anas, atis, d. g.

DUE

Due (*or owed*) Debitus, a, um.
A Duel, Duellum, li, n.

DUG

A Dug (*or Udder*) Uber, eris. n.
A Dug (*or Pap*) Mamma, æ, f.

DUK

A Duke, Dux, ucis, m.
A little Duke, Ducillus, li, m.
A Dukedom (*or Dutchy*) Ducatus, us, m. In some Nations at this day, the Sovereigns of the Country are called by this name, as Duke of *Savoy*, Duke of *Saxony*, *&c.* Here in *England* Duke is the next in secular Dignity to the Prince of *Wales*; and (as Mr. *Cambden* saith) heretofore in the *Saxons* time, they were called Dukes without any Addition, being but meer Officers and Leaders of Armies. After the Conqueror came in, there were none of this Title until *Edward* I's days, who made *Edward* his Son Duke of *Aquitaine*, and *Edward* III. made his Son Duke of *Cornwall*: After that there were more made, and in such sort that their Titles descended by Inheritance unto their Posterity. They were Created with Solemnity (*per cincturam gladii, cappæque, & circuli aurei in capite impositionem, & traditionem virgæ aureæ*) *Cambd. Britan. Sub. Tit. Ordines Angliæ, pag.* 119.

DUL

A Dulcimer, Sambuca, æ, f.

DUM

Dumb, Mutus, a, um.
Dumfrise (in *Scotland*) Corda Selgovarum.

DUN

Dunbriton (in *Scotland*) Britannodunum.
Dundee (in *Scotland*) Alectem, Allectum, Deidonum. Taodunum.
Dung, Fimus, i, m. Stercus, oris, n.
To dung (*as to dung land*) Letamo, are. Stercoro, are.
Dunged, Stercoratus, a, um.
Dunging, Stercoratio, onis, f.
Full of Dung, Stercorosus, a, um.
A Dunghil (*or mixen*) Stercorarium, ii, n. Sterquilinium, ii, n. Fimetum, i, n.
A Dunghil Fork, Furcilla, æ, f.
A Dungeon, Hypogeæum, i, n. Barathrum, i, n,
Dunsbey or *Danesby* near *Whitby* (in *Yorkshire*) Dunum. Dunus sinus.

Dunsbey or *Duncasbey* (*one of the three Northern Promontories of* Scotland) Viervedrum, Vire vedrum.

Dunstable, (in *Bedfordshire*) Magnitum, Magionimum, Magovinium, Magiovintum.

Dunstan (a Man's name) Dunstanus, i, m.

Dunstaphage (in *Scotland*) Evonium.

Dunstavile (*the Family*) Dunestanvilla.

Of *Dunwich* (in *Essex*) Domucensis.

DUR

Dur River (in *Ireland*) Duri, Duris.

Duresse, Duritia, æ, f. It cometh of the *French* word *Dur* (i. e.) *durus*, *vel durete* (i. e.) *duritas*, and is where one is kept in Prison, or restrained from his Liberty, contrary to the Order of the Law: It is also an Exception in Pleading to avoid the Deed, which a Man was enforced to seal to ransom himself from an unlawful Captivity, *vid. Leigh. Phil. Com. fol.* 81. *Brook* in his Abridgment hath Duress and Manass together (*i. e.*) *duritiam & minas*, hardness and threatning. See the new Book of Entries, *verbo Duress*, and the new Terms of Law.

Durham City (*in the North*) Dunelmia, Dunelmum, Dunelmus, Dunholmus, Dunolmum.

Durham County, Dunelmensis Comitatus.

Bishop of *Durham*, Episcopus Dunelmensis.

DUS

Dust, Scobs, obis, f. Pulvis, eris, d. g.

Saw-Dust, Scobis, is, f.

Smith's Dust (*the Sparks flying from hot Iron*) Strictura, æ, f.

Mill-dust, Pollen, inis, n.

Dusty, Pulverulentus, a, um.

DUT

A Dutchess, Ducissa, æ, f.

A little Dutchess, Ducilla, æ, f.

Dutchy-Court, Curia Ducatus, & Comitatus Palatini Domini Regis Lancastriæ. It is a Court wherein all matters appertaining to the Dutchy of *Lancaster* are decided, by the Decree of the Chancellour of that Court, and the original of it was in *Henry* IV's days, who obtaining the Crown, by deposing *Richard* II. and having the Dutchy of *Lancaster* by Descent in the right of his Mother, he was seized thereof as King, and not as Duke. So that all the Liberties, Franchises and Jurisdictions of the said Dutchy, passed from the King, by his grand Seal, and not by Livery or Attornment, as the possession of *Everwick*, and of the Earldom of *March*, and such others did, which had descended to the King, by other Ancestors than Kings. But at the

the last, *Henry* IV. by Authority of Parliament passed a Charter whereby the Possessions, Liberties, &c. of the said Dutchy were severed from the Crown, yet *Henry* VII. reduced it to its former Nature, as it was in *Henry* V's Days. *Crompton's Jurisdict. Fol.* 136. The Officers belonging to this Court, are the Chancellor, the Attorney, Receiver General, Clerk of the Court, the Messenger. Besides these, there are certain Assistants of this Court, as one Attorney in the Exchequer, one Attorney of the Dutchy in the Chancery, four Learned Men in the Law, retained of Counsel with the King in the said Court.

Duty, Debitum, i, n.
Duties, Credita, orum, n.
Dutiful (*or serviceable*) Officiosus, a, um.
Dutifully, Officiosè, adv.

D W A

A Dwarf, Nanus, i, m. Pusillus, i, m.
A She dwarf, Nana, æ, f.

D W E

A Dwelling, Mansum, i, n. Mansura, æ, f. *Cow.* 167. *Ra. Ent.* 610. *Reg.* 165. 1 *Mon* 529, 598. Mansiones, 1 *Mon.* 523, 320. Mansio, onis, f. Habitaculum, li, n. Domicilium, ii, n.
To dwell, Moror, ari. Habito, are.
A Dweller, Habitator, oris, m.
To go, or dwell in another place, Transmigro, are.

D Y E

To dye in Colours, Tingo, ere.
Dyed, Tinctus, a, um.
Double dyed, Dibaphus, a, um.
A Dye-house, Tinctorium, ii, n. Officina tinctoria.
A Dyer, Tinctor, oris, m.
A Dyer's Wife, Tinctrix, icis, f.
A Dyer's Vat, Cortina, æ, f. Ahenum Tinctorium.
A Dying, Tinctura, æ, f. Tinctus, ûs, m.
The Art of dying, Baphice, es, f.
Belonging to Dying, Tinctorius, a, um.

E A C

Each and Every, Alteruter & quilibet.

E A G

An Eagle, Aquila, æ, f.
An Eagle's, Aquilæ pullus.

E A R

An Ear-ring, Inauris, is, f.
An Ear, Auris, is, f.
An Ear (*or handle of a Pot*) Diota, æ, f.

An

An Ear-picker, Specillum, li, n. Auriscalpium, ii, n.

An Ear of Corn, Spica, æ, f.

To ear (*or shoot forth Ears*) Spico, are.

Earings of Corn, Azuræ. Bract.

The beard of the Ear, Arista, æ, f.

An Earl, Comes, itis, m. The manner of creating Earls is by Girding them with a Sword *Cam. Pag.* 107. See the solemnity thereof described more at large in *Stow's Annals*, *p.* 1121. The occasion why these Earls in later time have had no sway over the County, whereof they bear their Name, is not absurdly signified in Sir *Thomas Smith*, *lib.* 2. *cap.* 14. where he saith that the Sheriff is called *Vicecomes*, as (*Vicarius Comitis*) following all matters of Justice, as the Earl should do; and that because the Earl is most commonly attendant upon the King in his Wars, or otherwise. So that it seemeth that Earls by reason of their high Imployments, being not able to follow also the business of the County, were delivered of all that Burthen, and only enjoyed the Honour, as now they do. And the Sheriff although he is still called *Vicecomes*, yet all he doth is immediately under the King, and not under the Earl. See *Hotoman de verb. feudal*, *verbo Comes*, and *Cassan. de Consuetud. Burg. p.* 12.

Earnest Money, Arrha, æ, f. Arrhabo, onis, m.

Earth, Terra, æ, f.

Formed of Earth, Plasmatus, a, um.

Earthly, Terrenus, a, um.

An Earth-quake, Terræmotus, ûs, m. Terræ quassatio.

Fullers-earth, Creta cimolia.

E A S

To ease (*lighten or disburthen*) Levo, are. Allevo, are.

Easement, Aisiamentum, i, n. *Spel.* 27. *Lex.* 48. *Reg.* 165.

Easement is a Service that one Neighbour hath of another by Charter, or Prescription without Profit, as a Way through his Ground, a Sink, or such like, *Kitchin Fol.* 150. which in the Civil Law is called *servitus prædii*.

Easie (*or not difficult*) Facilis, le, adj.

The East where the Sun riseth, Oriens, entis, m.

East part, Pars Orientalis.

Easter, Pascha, atis, n.

The day after the Octaves of Easter, Clausum Paschæ.

Eastonness (*in Suffolk*) Eminentior Extentio Prom.

Eastwick (*in Hertfordshire*) Vicus Orientalis.

E A T

A great Eater, Edulus, li, m.

Eaton (*in Berkshire* (Ætona.

E A V

Eaves Boards, Suggrundia. asseres imbricantes.

E B B.

An Ebb, Ebba, æ, f. Ebba & Fluctus, *Bract.* 255, 338. *bis.* Flumen & Ebba. *Fle.* 216. Fluvius & Ebba. *Fle.* 383.

The Ebb (*or ebbing of the Sea*) Refluxus seu Recessus maris. Refusio maris.

E D E

Eden River (in *Cumberland* and *Westmorland*) Ituna.

Edenborough (in *Scotland*) Alata Castra. Alatum Castrum. Edenburgus, Edenburgum.

Edenborough Castle Castrum Puellarum.

Edenborough Frith, Bodotria.

Ederington (in *Sussex*) Adurni portus.

E D I

An Edict (*or Statute*) Edictum, i, n.

To edifie (*or build*) Ædifico, are.

An Edifice (*or Building*) Ædificium, ii, n.

An Edition (*setting forth or impression*) Editio, onis, f.

Edith (*a Woman's Name*) Editha, æ, f.

E D U

To educate, Educo, are.

Education (*Nurture or bringing up*) Educatio, onis, f.

E E L

An Eel, Anguilla, æ, f.

An Eel-spear, Fuscina, æ, f. Stimulus, li, m. Hasta Triunguis.

E F F

Effectual, Effectualis, le, adj. Efficax, acis, adj.

Effectually, Effectualiter, adv.

Efficacy, Efficacia, æ, f.

Effusion (*or pouring out*) Effusio, onis, f.

E G G

An Egg, Ovum, i, n.

Poached Eggs, Hapala ova. Ova sine tegmine cocta.

To peach Eggs, Ova coctillare.

The yolk of an Egg, Vitellus, i, m. Oviluteum, ei, n.

E G B

Egbert (*a Man's Name*) Egbertus, i, m.

E G R

Egress (*or going forth*) Egressus, ûs, m.

E I E

Ejectione Firmæ, is a Writ which lies where the Lessee for years is cast out of Possession.

E I G

Eight, Octo, Indecl.

Belonging to eight, Octonarius, a, um.

Eight

Eight times, Octiès, adv.
The eighth, Octavus, a, um.
The eighth time, Octavum, adv.
Of the eighth Year, Octennis, e, adj.
Gathering the eighth part of Goods, Octonarii, orum, m.
The eighth part above the whole, Sesquioctavus, a, um.
Eighthly, Octave, ad.
Eight-fold, Octuplus, a, um.
Multiplied by Eight, Octuplicatus, a, um.
The space of eight Years, Octennium, ii, n.
Eighteen, Octodecim.
The Eighteenth, Decimus octavus.
Eight and twenty times, Duodetricies, adv.
The eight and twentieth, Duodetricesimus, a, um.
Eighteen times, Duodevicies, adv.
Eight and thirty, Duodequadraginta, Indecl.
The eight and thirtieth, Duodequadragesimus, a, um.
Eight and forty, Duodequinquaginta.
The eight and fortieth, Duodequinquagesimus, a, um.
Eighty, Octoginta, Indecl.
The Eightieth, Octogesimus, a, um.
Of Eighty, Octogenarius, a, um.
Eighty times, Octogies.
Eight Hundred, Octingenti.
Of Eight Hundred, Octingenarius, a, um.
Eight hundred times, Octingenties.

E I N

Einsbury in St. *Neots* (in *Huntingdonshire*) Ernulphi curia.

E L A

To elaborate (*or labour diligently*) Elaboro, are.

E L B

An Elbow, Cubitus, i, m.

E L D

The Elder Sister's part of Lands, Enitia pars. *Co. Lit.* 166. *K.t.* 148.
Eldership (*or Birthright*) Esnetria, æ, f. Einecia, æ, f.
Elder (*or more ancient*) Senior, oris.
Eldest, Maximus natu.

E L E

To elect (*or choose*) Eligo, ere.
An Electuary, Electuarium, ii, n. Which is a Confection made two ways, either liquid as *in forma opiatæ*, or whole, as in Lozenges, *&c.*
Elegancy in Speech, Elegantia, æ, f.
An Elegy, Elegia, æ, f.
Elegit, is a Writ judicial, and lieth for him that hath recovered Debt or Damages in the King's Court against one not able in his Goods to satisfie; and directed to the Sheriff, commanding that he make delivery of half the Party's Lands or Tenements, and all his Goods, Oxen and Beasts for the Plough excepted.

ed. *Old. nat. brev. Fol.* 152. *Regist. Orig Fol.* 299. & 301. and the Table of the Register Judicial, which expresseth divers uses of this Writ. The Author of the New Terms of Law saith, that this Writ should be sued within the Year, whom read at large for the use of the same. *Elegit est nomen brevis, sic dictum ab hoc verbo (Elegit) in eodem comprehenso. Cowel Instit.*

Elenborough (*in Cumberland*) Olenacum.

Elen (*a Woman's Name*) Elena, æ, f.

Elenborough, or near it (*in Cumberland*) Volantium.

An Elephant, Elephas, antis, n. Elephantus, i, m.

Eleven, Undecim.

Eleventh, Undecimus, a, um.

ELI

Elias (*a Man's Name*) Elias, Indecl.

Elianora (*a Woman's Name*) Elianora, æ, f.

Elizeus (*a Man's Name*) Elizeus, ei, m.

ELL

An Ell, Ulna, æ, f.

ELM

An Elm-tree, Ulmus, i, f.

A Grove of Elms, Ulmarium, ii, n.

Elmesley (*in Yorkshire*) Ulmetum.

ELO

Elocution, Elocutio, onis, f.

An Elogy (or testimonial of one's Praise and Commendations or Dispraise) Elogium, ii, n.

Eloquence, Eloquentia, æ, f. Facundia, æ. f.

Eloquent, Eloquens, tis, adj. Facundus, a, um.

Eloquently, Facundè, adv.

To make Eloquent, Facundo, are.

ELS

Else (*or otherwise*) Alias, adv. Aliter, adv.

Elstree or Eaglestree (*in Hertfordshire*) Nemus Aquilinum.

ELT

Eltham (*in Kent*) Eltesham um.

ELY

Ely Isle (*in Cambridgshire*) Anguillaria Insula.

Ely City (*in Cambridgshire*) Enguillarianum Monasterium. Heliense Cœnobium.

Of Ely, Eliensis.

EMA

Emma (*a Woman's Name*) Emma, æ, f.

Emancipation, Emancipatio, onis, f.

E M B

An Embalming, Pollinctura, æ, f.

An Emblem, Emblema, atis, n.

Emblements (or the profits of Lands sowed) Embleamenta, orum, n.

An Embryon (or Child in the Womb before it is perfect) Embryo, onis, m.

To embroider, Phrygio, are. Acupingo, ere.

An Embroiderer, Phrygio, onis, m. Acupictor, oris, m. Limbator, oris, m.

An Embroideress, Limbatrix, icis, f.

An Embroidering (or border of a Garment embroidered) Acupigmentum, i, n. Opus Phrygium, Limbus Vestimenti.

Embroidering with Eylet-holes, Ocellatura, æ, f.

An embroidering Needle, Acus Babylonica, Assyria.

Embroidered, Acupictus, a, um.

E M E

An Emendation (or Amendment) Emendatio, onis, f.

An Emerald (or precious Stone) Smaragdus, i, m.

E M I

Eminent, Eminens, entis, adj.

E M O

Emoluments, Emolumenta, orum, n.

E M P

Empanel, Impanellare, ponere in assisis & juratis, cometh of the *French* (*Panne*, *i. e. Pellis*) or of (*Panneau*) which signifieth sometime as much as Pane with us, as a Pane of Glass, or of a Window. It signifieth the writing or entring the Names of a Jury into a Parchment, Schedule, or Roll, or Paper by the Sheriff, which he hath summoned to appear for the performance of such publick Service as Juries are imployed in.

Emparlance, cometh of the *French* word (*Parler*) and signifieth in our Common Law a desire or Petition in Court, of a day to pause what is best to do. *Cowel's Interp.* The Civilians call it (*Petitionem induciarum.*)

An Empirick, Empiricus, i, m. *i. e.* A young and unskilful Physician, which without regard either of the cause of the Disease, or of the Constitution of the Patient, applies those Medicines whereof either by observation of other Men's Receipts, or by his own Practice he hath had Experience in some other, work how they will.

An Emplaster (or salve) Emplastrum, i, n.

To empoverish (or make poor) Depaupero, are.

Empty, Vacuus, a, um.

To empty (or make empty) Vacuo, are. Evacuo, are.

Half empty, Sematus, a, um.

Emptiness, Exinanitio, onis, f.

EMR

The Emrods (or Piles) Hæmorrhois, idis, f. t

Of the Emrods, Hæmorrhoidalis, le, adj.

ENA

To enable (or give Ability) Habilito, are.

Enamel, Encaustum, i, n.

To enamel, Encausto pingere.

ENC

To enchaunt, Incanto, are.

An Enchaunter, Incantator, oris, m.

An Enchauntress, Incantatrix, icis, f.

An Enchiridion (or small manual Book that one may clasp in the Hand) Enchiridium, ii, n.

To enclose (compass or shut in) Includo, ere. Concludo, ere.

An Enclosure, Clausura, æ, f.

To encomber, Impedio, ire.

To encounter, Confligo, ere.

To encourage, Animo, are.

An encrease (or increasing) Incrementum, i, n.

An Encroachment (or taking more than is due) Encrochamentum, i, n. Pourprestura, æ, f. (*i. e.*) when two Mens grounds lie together, the one presseth too far on the other; or when a Landlord hath gotten more Rent or Services of his Tenant, than of right is due.

END

An End, Finis, is, m. vel f.

To end, Finio, ire.

To endite, Endicto, are.

Endictment, Endictamentum, i, n. Signifieth in Law an Accusation found by an Enquest of twelve or more, upon their Oath, and as the Appeal is always at the Suit of the Party, so the Endictment is always at the Suit of the King. *Leigh. Phil C.m. Fol.* 85. It is an Accusation, because the Jury that inquireth of the Offence, doth not receive it until the Party that offereth the Bill, appear so far in it as to subscribe his Name. It differeth from an Accusation in this, that the preferrer of the Bill is no way tied to the proof thereof upon any Penalty if it be not proved, except there appear Conspiracy. Wherefore tho' moved by Mr. *West*'s Authority, I call it an Accusation: Yet I take it to be rather, *Denunciatio*, because it is of Office due by the great Enquest, rather than of a free intent to accuse. Of this you may read, Sir *Thomas Smith de Repub. Angl. lib.* 2. *cap.* 19. *&* *Staundf. pl. cor. lib.* 2. *cap.* 23, 24, 25, 26, &c. *usque* 34. And Mr. *Lambard*'s *Eirenarch, lib.* 4 *cap.* 5. where you may receive good Satisfaction in this Matter. Endictment (saith Mr. *Lambard*) signifieth in our Common Law, as much as (*Accusatio*) in the Civil Law, though it have not in all points the like Effect. *West. part* 2. *Symb*

2. *Symb. Titulo Inditement*) defineth it thus. An Inditement is a Bill or Declaration made in form of Law (for the Benefit of the Common-wealth) of an Accusation for some Offence, either Criminal or Penal, exhibited unto Jurors, and by their Verdict found and presented to be true, before an Officer, having power to punish the same Offence. To make a good Endictment it is necessary to put in the Day, Year and Place, when and where the Felony is done. It ought to be certain also in the Matter, as appears *p.* 8. *c* 4. *f.* 3. where a Bailiff was endicted, because he took one for Suspicion of Felony, and after, *eum felonice & voluntariè ad largum ire permisit*, and did not shew in certain for what Suspicion of Felony, so when one is endicted that he made an Hundred Shillings of Alchymy *ad instar pecuniæ domini Regis*, and alledged not what Money it was, Groats or Pennies; but in case a Man be slain, and he is mangled in the Visage that one cannot know him, but the Party which killed him is well known, there is no reason he should escape Punishment; therefore although no Appeal lieth against him in this Case, yet an Endictment lies, and he shall be endicted, *Quod interfecit quendam ignotum* The same Law is, if one be endicted that he stole the Goods *cujusdam ignoti*, or *bona cujusdam personæ*; the reason is, because the Indictment is not his which was the Owner of the Goods, but is the Suit of the King, which is to have the Goods, if none claim them.

An Endictment ought to express in certain, as well in what part the Mortal Wound is, as the Profundity and Latitude of it, and therefore it was moved that such an Endictment, *Quod unam plagam mortalem dedit, circiter pectus*, was insufficient, because altogether uncertain, but it might be in the Neck or Belly, for it was good Law, saith Sir *Edward Coke in Young's Case, lib.* 4. *Circiter Pectus* is uncertain and insufficient amongst the Cases of Appeals and Endictments, *Brook's Abridg.* 4. *Rep.* Cases of Appeals and Endictments.

Endictment of Treason, and of all other things are most curiously and certainly penned, *Coke* 7. *Rep. Calv.* Case.

That Endictment is not good which ought to have an Argument or Implication to make it good; therefore that is not a good Endictment if it be *Quod furatus est unum equum*, and saith not *felonice*, and yet it is implied in this word *furatus est*. So if for Rape the Endictment be, *Quod eam carnaliter cognovit*, without saying *Rapuit*, this is not good. If one be endicted *Super visum corporis*, before the Mayor of *London*, without adding this word *Coroner*, this is not good, and yet he which is Mayor of *London* is always Coroner, and therefore it is implyed. If one be endicted, *Quod Felonice abduxit unum equum*, this is not good without saying *cepit & abduxit*; for it may be that it was delivered to

to him, and so he leadeth him, in which case it is not Felony. *Staundford Pleas of Crown*

In the Endictment it shall be supposed that a Man such a day and place with Force and Arms, that is, with Staves, Swords and Knives; feloniously stole the Horse, against the King's Peace and that Form must be kept in every Endictment, though the Felon had neither Sword, nor other Weapon with him, yet this is no untruth in the Jury, for the form of an Endictment is, *Inquiratur pro Domino Rege, si à tali die & Anno apud talem locum vi & armis, Gladiis,* &c. *talem equum talis hominis cepit.* The twelve Men are only charged with the effect of the Bill, that is, whether he be Guilty of the Felony or not, and not with the Form, and when they say *Billa vera*, they say true, as they take the Effect of the Bill to be; for though there be false Latin in the Bill, and the Jury saith *Billa vera*, yet their Verdict is true. *Vi & Armis* must be in all Endictments of Treason, Murder, Felony, Trespass, else it is not good. *Doctor and Student, cap.* 5, 4.

An Endictment of Murder found in this sort that, *Eliz. fuit in pace quousque, A. Vir.* 5. *Præfat. Eliz. de Pin, Com. S.* Yeoman did kill her, is good; for the Addition Yeoman must of necessity refer to the Husband, because a Woman cannot be a Yeoman: But an Endictment, *Quousque Alicia, S de Pin in Com. S. uxor J. S.* Spinster, is not good against *Alice S.* for there Spinster, being an indifferent Addition both for Man and Woman, must refer to *J. S.* which is the next Antecedent, and so the Woman hath no Addition, *Ad proximum antecedent fiat relatio.*

So if an Endictment against *J. S. Servient J. P. de D. in Com. Mid.* Butcher. This is not good, for Servant is no Addition, and *Butcher* referreth to the Master, which is the next Antecedent.

If a Man take a Coat-armour which hangs over a dead Man's Tomb in a Church, the Endictment must be *Bona Executorum* of the dead Man; but if a Gravestone be taken away, the Indictment must be *Bona Ecclesiæ. Lambard Eirenarch.* 494, 495.

To endow, Doto, are.

Endowment, Dotatio, onis, f. Cometh of the *French* (*Douer*) and signifieth the bestowing or assuring of a Dower. See Dower. But it is sometime used Metaphorically, for the setting forth or sending of a sufficient Portion for a Vicar toward his perpetual Maintenance, when the Benefice is appropriated. See the Statute *An.* 15 *R.* 2. *cap.* 6.

To endure, Enduro, are. *Co. Ent.* 205.

E N E

An Enemy, Inimicus, i, m. Hostis, is, c. 2.

Energy (*or effectual Operation*) Energia, æ, f.

ENF

An Enforcement (*Constraint or Compulsion*) Coactus, ûs, m. Compulsio, onis, f.

ENG

An Engine, Machina, æ, f. Machinamentum, i, n.

Belonging to Engines, Machinalis, le, adj.

Of Engines, Machinarius, a, um.

An inventer of Engines, Machinator, oris, m.

An Engineer (*or worker of Engines*) Machinarius, ii, m.

To devise an Engine, Machinor, ari.

An Engine to hoist packs in and out of Ships, Marschala, æ, f.

Engines to draw Ships on Land, Remulcopæ, arum, f. pl.

Engleery (or *Englescyrie*) Engleceria, æ, f. (*i. e.*) One's being an *Englishman*.

England, Anglia, Britannia, Albion.

An English Man, Anglus, i, m.

English Men, (*or English Saxons*) Angli, Anglo-Saxones.

To engrave, Cælo, are. Sculpo, ere.

Engraven (*or engraved*) Sculpatus, a, um. Sculptus, a, um.

An Engraver, Sculptor, oris, m. Cælator, oris, m.

An Engraving-iron, Scalprum, ri, n.

To engross (*or ingross a writing*) Ingrosso, are. Inferre in Tabulas.

ENH

To enhaunce the price of any thing, Augere pretium. Extollere pretium.

ENI

An Enma (*a dark or hard question*) Ænigma, atis, n.

Enigmatical, Ænigmaticus, a, um.

Enisham (*in Oxfordshire*) Insula.

ENL

To enlarge, Enlargio, are. Amplifico, are.

An Enlargement, Enlargatio, onis, f. Enlargiamentum, i, n. Reg. 250, 255, *bis*. 8 Co. 109.

ENO

Enormity, Enormitas, atis, f.

Enough, Satis, adv.

It is enough, Sufficit.

ENQ

Enquest, Inquisitio, onis, f. Is all one with the *French* word, and

all one in signification both with the *French* and *Latin*. It is especially taken for that Inquisition, that neither the *Romans* nor *French* Men ever had use of that I can learn. And that is the Enquest of Jurors, or by Jury, which is the most usual Tryal of all Causes, both Civil and Criminal in our Realm, for in Causes Civil after proof is made of either side, so much as each Party thinketh for himself, if the doubt be in Fact, it is referred to the Discretion of twelve indifferent Men, Empanelled by the Sheriff for the Purpose: And as they bring in their Verdict, so Judgment passeth, for the Judge saith, the Jury finds the Fact thus: Then is the Law thus: And so we judge for the Enquest in Causes Criminal. See Jury, and see Sir *Thomas Smith de Repub. Ang. lib.* 2. *cap.* 19. An Enquest is either of Office, or at the Mise of the Party, *Staundf. Pl. Cor. lib.* 3. *cap.* 12.

ENR

To enrage (or make angry) Rabio, are. Furio, are.

Enraged, Furiatus, a, um. Furore percitus.

To enrich (or make rich) Locupleto, are.

To enroll, Irrotulo, are.

An Enrolling, Irrotulatio, onis, f.

An Enrolment, Irrotulamentum, i, n. *Com.* 145. *Spel.* 387.

ENS

An Ensign (or Banner) Insigne, is, n.

An Ensign-bearer, Vexillarius, ii, m.

To install, Installo, are.

ENT

To entangle (or ensnare) Intrico, are.

To entail, Tallio, are. *Cow.* 99, 253. *Ry.* 110, 248. *Lex.* 122.

An Entail, Tallium, ii, n. Feudum Talliatum. It cometh of the *French entaille* (i. e.) *inscisus* and in our Common Law is a substantive Abstract, signifying Fee-tail, or Fee-intailed. *Littleton* in the second Chapter of his Book draweth Fee-tail from the Verb *Talliare*, which must come from the *French Tailler*, i. e. *scindere*, *secare*. And the reason is manifest, because Fee-tail in the Law is nothing but Fee-abridged, scanted or curtailed (as I may say) or limited and tied to certain Conditions. *Taille* in *France* is metaphorically taken for a Tribute or Subsidy. Vid. *Luponum de Magistratibus Francorum, lib.* 3. *cap. Talea.* Vid. *Fee & Tail.*

Entendment, cometh of the French *Entendement* (i. e.) *Intellectus, ingenium.* It signifieth in our Common Law so much as the true meaning or signification of a Word or Sentence. See of this *Kitch. fol.* 224.

To enter (or go in) Intro, are.

To enterline, Interlineo, are. Interscribo, ere.

To enter (or put into) Introduco, ere. Intromitto, ere.

An Enterprise, Imprisa, æ, f. *Ry.* 267, 287. Interprisa, æ, f. *Ra. Ent.* 467.

To entertain, Excipio, ere. Recipio, ere.

Entertained (or entertaining) Hospitus, a, um.

Entertainment of, or Provision for the King for one Night, Firma unius noctis.

An Enticer, Abductor, oris, n.

Entire (or whole) Integer, ra, rum.

To entitle, Intitulo, are.

An Entrance, Introitus, ûs, m. Ingressus, ûs, m.

To entrap, Intrico, are. Irreto, ire. Implico, are.

To entreat (treat of or handle) Tracto, are.

An Entry, Ingressus, ûs, m. Cometh of the *French (Entree, i. e. Introitus, ingressus, aditus)* and properly signifieth in our Common Law the taking Possession of Lands or Tenements: See *Plowden Assise* of fresh Force in *London*, and read *West* also, *part* 2. *Symbol. Titulo Recoveries, sect.* 2. & 3. Who there sheweth for what things it lieth, and for what it lieth not.

Entrusion, Intrusio, onis, f. It is a violent or unlawful entrance into Lands or Tenements, being utterly void of a Possessour, by him that hath no Right, nor Spark of Right unto them. *Bract. lib.* 4. *cap.* 7. but it is most fitly applied to the King's Child.

ENV

To envy, Invideo, ere.

Envious, Invidus, a, um.

To environ (or compass about) Circundo, are. Circumcludo, ere.

To enure, Opero, are.

EPI

The Epigastrium, or all the outward part of the Belly which covereth the Entrails, from the Bulk down unto the Belly. Epigastrium, ii, n.

The Epiglottis, the Cover or Weason of the Throat, the flap or little Tongue, which by closing the amplitude of the Larynx, and the way of the rough Artery, suffereth no Meat or Drink to slip down into the inner Capacity thereof, and so to fall into the Lungs. Epiglottis, idis, f.

An Epigram, Epigramma, atis, n.

An Epigrammatist, Epigrammatographus, i, m.

The Epilepsie (or falling sickness) Epilepsia, æ, f.

An Epilogue, Epilogus, i, m.

An Epistle, Epistola, æ, f.

An Epitaph, Epitaphium, ii, n.

An Epitome (or Abridgment) Epitome, es, f.

To epitomize (or abbreviate) Epitomizo, are. Abbrevio, are. verb.

EQU

Equal, Equalis, le, adj.

Equity (Right or Justice) Equitas, atis, f.

Equiva-

Equivalent, Æquivalens, ntis, adj

Equivocal, Æquivocus, a, um.

To equivocate, Æquivoco, are.

E R A

To eradicate (or pluck up by the root) Eradico, are.

Erasmus (a Man's name) Erasmus, i, m.

E R E

To erect (or set up) Elevo, are. Erigo, ere.

E R M

An Ermine (or Ermines) Mus Ponticus.

E R R

To Err, Erro, are.

E R U

Erudition, Eruditio, onis, f.

An eruption (or breaking out) Eruptio, onis, f.

E S C

Escambio, Is a Licence granted to one, for the making over a Bill of Exchange to a Man over Sea. *Regist. Orig. fol* 199 *a*

To escape, Escapo, are. *Dr. and Student* 16. 1. *Fo.* 30. *Ra. Entr.* 583. *Co. Entr.* 532 Evado, ere.

An Escape, Escapia, æ, f. Evasio, onis, f. Escape is where one that is arrested cometh to his Liberty before that he is delivered by award of any Justices, as by order of Law. If the Arrest of him that escaped were for Felony, then that shall be Felony in him that did voluntarily suffer the Escape, and if for Treason, then it shall be Treason in him, and if for Trespass, then Trespass. If Murder be made in the day, and the Murderer be not taken, then it is an Escape, for the which the Town where the Murder was done shall be amerced, *Staund. Pl. of the Crown.* If a Man be robbed in the Day, and the Thief escape, and be not taken within half a Year after the Robbery, the Town or Hundred shall answer it to the Party robbed, if he have made Hue and Cry. *Id. Pl. of Cr. lib.* 1. *c.* 33. The Township shall be amerced for an Escape if it was *tempore diurno*, although the Murder was committed in the Town-field, or in a Lane, but it seemeth reasonable that complaint be made to the Justices, *L. Dyer Term. Hill. an.* 4 *Reg. Eliz.* Although the Prisoner which escapes be out of the view, yet if fresh suit be made, and he reprised *in recenti insecutione*, he shall be in Execution; for otherwise at the turning of a Corner, or by an Entry of an House, or by any other such means the

Prisoner may be out of view, *Coke, Rigeway's Case*, 3 *Rep.* If a Sheriff or Bailiff of a Franchise assent that one which is in Execution, and under their Custody shall go out of Gaol for a while, and then return, although that he return in the time, yet this is an Escape; for the Sheriff or Bailiff ought to guard him *in salva & arcta custodia*, and the Statute of *Westm. c.* 11. saith, *Quod carceri mancipentur in ferris.* So that the Sheriff may keep them which are in Execution in Irons and Fetters, till they have satisfied their Creditors, *Coke, Boyton's Case*, 3 *Rep.* Where the Sheriff dieth, and one in Execution breaketh the Gaol, and goeth at large, this is no Escape, for when a Sheriff dieth, all the Prisoners are in the Custody of the Law, until a new Sheriff be made, *Leigh. Phil Com. pag.* 90. If a Woman be Warden of the Fleet and a Prisoner in the Fleet marrieth her, this shall be judg'd an escape in the Woman, and the Law judgeth the Prisoner to be at large. *Plowd. Commen. Plate's Case.*

An Escheat, Escaeta, æ. f. *Pry.* 66. *Cow.* 102. *Spel.* 235. Escheats happen two manner of ways, *Aut per defectum sanguinis*, as if the Tenant dies without Issue; *Aut per delictum tenentis*, that is for Felony. *Escaeta* is derived of the French word *Eschier, accidere*, for an Escheat is a casual Profit, *Quod accidit Domino ex eventu & ex insperato*, which happeneth to the Lord by chance, and unlook'd for, in which Case we say the Fee is escheated. Escheats by Civilians are called *Caduca. Co. on Lit. p.* 13. & 492. Those which are hanged by Martial Law, *in Furore Belli*, forfeit no Lands; for Escheat for Felony is three manner of ways.

1. *Aut quia suspensus per Collum.*
2. *Aut quia abjuravit Regnum.*
3. *Aut quia utlegatus est.*

The Father is seized of Lands in Fee holden of *J. S.* The Son is attainted of High Treason, the Father dieth, the Land shall escheat to *J. S. propter defectum sanguinis*, because the Father dieth without Heir; and the King cannot have the Land, because the Son never had any thing to forfeit, but the King shall have the Escheat of all the Lands whereof the Person attainted of High Treason was seized, of whomsoever they were holden. *Coke on Lit. lib.* 1. *sect.* 4.

An Escheator, Escaetor, oris, m. Escheator cometh of Escheat; he is so called because his Office is to observe the Escheats of the King in the County, whereof he is Escheator, and certifieth them into the Exchequer. This Officer is appointed by the Lord Treasurer, and by Letters Patents from him, and continueth in his Office but one Year, neither can any be Escheator above once in three Years, *Anno* 1 *H.* 8. *cap.* 8. and *Anno* 3 *ejusdem, cap.* 2. See more of this Officer and his Authority in *Crompton's Just. of Peace*: See *cap.* 29. *ed.* 1. The Form of the Escheator's Oath see in *Regist. Orig fol* 301. *Fitzh.* calleth him an Officer of Record.

Nat.

Mat. brev. fol. 100. *C.* because that which he certifieth by vertue of his Office, hath the Credit of a Record.

Escheatership, Officium Escaetriæ. *Regist. Orig. fol.* 259. *b.*

Escripts, Escripta, orum, n. *Co. En.* 135. 146.

Escuage, Scutagium, ii, n.

ESD

Esdras (*a Man's name*) Esdras, æ, m.

ESK

Esk River (in *Scotland*) Isca.

ESP

Esplees (*or the full Profits of Land*) Expletia, orum, n.

ESQ

An Esquire, Armiger, eri, m.

ESS

An Essay, Assaia, æ, f (*i. e*) the Examination of Weights and Measures by the Clerk of the Market.

Essex, East-Sexena. Essexia, Estsexa.

Essoin, Essonium, ii, n. And sometimes *Exonium*, and sometimes without *x*, or *s*, is a word Forensical, and cometh of an obsolete *French* word *Essonier*, or *Exonier*, to excuse and free from Care, from the word *Soingnier*. It is an Excuse made for the Tenant or Defendant, who would not appear and be admitted in real Actions, or to Suiters in Court-Barons for five Causes, 1. *De malo viæ sive veniendi*, where the Tenant would not come in respect of some impossibility, or durst not in regard of some eminent danger, and this is called *Essonium commune*. 2. *De malo lecti*, where some Disease hindereth, which according to its Nature giveth longer or shorter Day. *Glan. cap.* 19. 3. *Trans mare*, which is cast on the behalf of the Tenant, when he is beyond the Seas, and this is for forty Days at least. *Glanvillus cap.* 25. 4. *Servitium Regis*, when the Tenant is in the King's Service, and then the Plea resteth without day until he return, *Glanvil. cap.* 27. 5. *De terra sanctæ*, where the Tenant or Defendant was in Pilgrimage to the Holy Land, or as Volunteer against the *Saracens*, and then a Year and a Day at the least was allowed by the Essoin. Essoin is sometimes taken for any excuse of Assize, in *Clarendon tempore H.* 2 *Forenden, p.* 549. *Nulli liceat hospitari aliquem extraneum ultra unam noctem in domo sua, nisi hospitatus ille essonium rationabile habuerit.* See *Coke's* 2. *part of Instit. c.* 12. *Leigh. Phil. Com. Fol* 91, 92.

Essonio de malo lecti, is a Writ directed to the Sheriff, for the sending of four lawful Knights to view one that hath essoined himself *de malo lecti. Regist. Orig. fol.* 8.

EST

To establish, Stabilio, ire.

An Establishment, Establiamentum, i, n. *Ry.* 195.

An Estate (or Condition) Status, ûs, m.

An Estate left by one's Father, Patrimonium, ii, n.

When the Fee Simple of an Estate is in no Person, as whilst a Parsonage is void, Abegancia, æ, f.

Esteem (or Estimation) Estimatio, onis, f.

To Esteem (or Account) Æstimo, are.

Esteemed, Æstimatus, a, um.

Estley or *Astley* (the Family) D' Estlega & Estlega.

Estoppel, seemeth to come from the French *Estouper*. i. e. *Oppilare, obturare, stipare, obstipare*, to stop with a Stopple; and signifieth in our Common Law, an Impediment or Bar of an Action growing from his own Fact, that hath or otherwise might have had his Action; for Example, A Tenant maketh a Feoffment by Collusion to one: The Lord accepteth the Services of the Feoffee, by this he debarreth himself of the Wardship of his Tenant's Heir, *Fitz. nat. brev fol.* 242. Divers other Examples might be shown out of him. Sir *Edward Coke lib.* 2. *Casu Goddard, fol.* 4. *b.* defineth an *Estoppel* to be a Bar or Hindrance unto one to plead the Truth, and restraineth it not to the Impediment given to a Man by his own act only, but by another's also, *Lib.* 3. *the Case of Fines, fol.* 88. *a.* Jurors cannot be estopped, because they are sworn to say the Truth.

Estoppels are three ways effected.

1. By matter of Record.
2. By bare Writing.
3. By Fact *in Pays, Leigh. Phil Com. fol.* 92, 93.

Estovers, Estoveria, orum, n. 3 *Inst.* 229. *Spel.* 202. *Lex.* 51. *Estoverium* cometh of the French *Estover*, i. e. *fovere*, to foster, and signifieth in our Common Law Nourishment or Maintenance, *Bract. lib* 3. *tract.* 2 *cap.* 18. *num.* 2. useth it for that Sustenance which a Man taken for Felony is to have out of his Lands or Goods for himself and his Family during his Imprisonment; and the Statute *Anno* 6 *Ed.* 1. *cap* 3. useth it for an allowance in Meat or Cloth. It is also used for certain allowances of Wood, to be taken out of another Man's Wood; so it is used *West* 2 *cap.* 25. *Anno* 13 *Ed.* 1. *West. part* 2 *symbol. Tit. Fines* §. 26. saith, that the name of Estovers containeth House-boot, Hay-boot, and Plow-boot; as if he gave in his Grant these general words, *De rationabili estoverio in boscis, &c.* he may thereby claim these three.

An estranging, Abalienatio, onis, f.

To be estranged, Abalienor, ari.

An

An Estray, Extrahura, æ, f.

An Estreat, Extractum, i, n. Extracta, æ, f. *Cow.* 105. *Ry.* 183. 285. *Lex.* 51. *Pry.* 30. 216. Estreats are short Notes or Memorials, extracted or drawn out of the Records by the Clerk of the Peace, and by him indented and delivered sunderly to the Sheriff, and to the Barons of the Exchequer, bearing this or the like Title, *Extracta finium amerciamentorum forisfactorum ad generalem sessionem pacis*, &c. *coram*, &c. For the form or making thereof, there is full direction given to the Clerk of Estreats by the *Stat.* 7 *H.* 4 *S.*

Estrepement, Estrepamentum, i, n *Cow.* 104. *Spel.* 243. It cometh of the *French* word *Estropier*, i. e. *Mutilare, Obtruncare*, which word the *French* Men also borrowed of the *Italians*, or rather *Spaniards*, with whom *Estropear* signifieth to set upon the Rack. It signifieth in our Common Law Spoil made by the Tenant for term of Life upon any Lands or Woods to the prejudice of him in the Reversion; as namely in the Statute, *Anno* 6 *Ed.* 1. *cap* 13. and it may seem to be by the Derivation, that Estrepement is properly the unmeasurable soaking or drawing of the heart of the Land by Ploughing or Sowing it continually, without manuring or other such usage as is requisite in good Husbandry. And yet (*Estropier* signifying *mutilare*) it may no less be conveniently applied to those that cut down Trees or lop them farther than the Law will bear. This signifieth also a Writ, which lieth in two sorts, the one is, when a Man having an Action depending (as a *Formedon* or *dum fuit infra ætatem*, or Writ of Right, or any such other) wherein the Demandant is not to recover Damages, sueth to inhibit the Tenant from making Waste during the Suit The other sort is for the Demandant that is adjudged to recover Seisin of Land in question, and before Execution sued by the Writ *habere faciat seisinam*, for fear of Waste to be made before he can get Possession, sueth out this Writ: See more of this in *Fitz. nat. brev. fol.* 60 & 61. *Reg. Orig. fol.* 76, and the *Regist. Judiciul fol.* 33.

E V A

Evan (*a Man's name*) Evanus, i, m.

E V E

Eve (*a Woman's name*) Eva, æ, f.

The Evening, Vesper, ri, m. Plur. caret. Vesperus, ri, m. Plur. caret.

Evenlode River (in *Oxfordshire*) Evenlodus.

An Event (*issue or success*) Eventus, us, m.

Every one, Quisque.

Every day, Quotidiè, adv.

Every year, Quotannis, adv.

Every where, Ubique.

Everard (*a Man's name*) Everardus, i, m.

Evesholm or *Evesham* (in *Worcestershire*) Eovesum, Evestamum. *Of Evesham*, Heovesham ensis.

E V I

Evidence, Evidentia, æ, f. *Co. Lit.* 283. *Lex.* 51. Evidence is used in our Law, generally for any Proof, be it Testimony of Men or Instrument. See Sir *Tho. Smith, lib.* 2. *cap.* 17. 23.

Evident, Evidens, entis, adj. Evidentalis, le, adj.

The King's Evil (*a Disease*) Scrofula, æ, f. Struma, æ, f.

Evilly, Malevole, adv. *Br.* 1. 24. 254.

E U R

D' Evreux (*the Family*) De Ebroicis.

E U S

Eusebius (*a Man's name*) Eusebius, ii, m.

Eustace (*a Man's name*) Eustacius, ii, m.

E W E

An Ewe, Ovis matrix uel Fœmina.

An Ewer, Aqualis, is m. Gutturnium ii, n.

E X A

Exact (*perfect or exquisite*) Exactus, a, um.

To exact (*or extort*) Exigo, ere.

To exaggerate (*or aggravate*) Exaggero, are.

To exalt (*or extol*) Sublimo, are.

To examine, Examino, are.

An examining (*or examination*) Examinatio, onis, f.

An Examiner, Examinator, oris, m. Examiner in the Chancery is an Officer that examineth the Parties to any Suit upon their Oaths, and Witnesses produced of either Side; in the Chancery are two Examiners.

An example, Exemplum, i, n.

To exanimate (*or astonish*) Exanimo, are.

To exasperate (*vex, or make more grievous*) Exaspero, are.

Ex River (in *Devonshire*) Exa, Isaca, Isca.

E X C

To excel (*or exceed*) Excedo, ere. Præsto, are. Excello, ere.

Excellency, Excellentia, æ, f.

To except, Excepto, are.

Except before excepted, Exceptis præexceptis.

Except and always reserved all Trees, &c. Exceptis & semper reservatis omnibus arboribus, *&c.*

Exception, Exceptio, onis, f. It is a stop or stay to an Action, being used in the Civil and Common Law both alike, and in both divided into dilatory and peremptory: Of these see *Bract.* 5. *tract.* 5. *per Totum, & Britton, cap.* 91, 92.

Excess,

Excess, Excessus, ûs, m.

Excester City (in *Devonshire*) Exonia, Isca, Isca Danmoniorum, vel Dumnoniorum, Isca & Scudum Nunniorum.

To exchange, Excambio, ire. Cambio, are.

Exchange, Excambium, ii, n. Cambium, ii, n. Exchange hath a peculiar signification in our Common Law, and is used for that Compensation, which the Warrantor must take to the Warrantee value for value, if the Land warranted be recovered from the Warrantees, *Bract. lib.* 2. *cap.* 16. and *lib.* 1. *cap.* 19. Exchange is where a Man is seised of certain Land, and another Man is seised of another Land, if they by a Deed indented or without Deed (the Lands being in one County) exchange their Lands, so that each of them shall have the other's Lands to him so exchanged in Fee, Fee-tail, or for Term of Life, that is called an Exchange, and is good without Livery and Seisin. It behoveth always that this word Exchange be in the Deed, or else nothing passeth by the Deed, except that he hath Livery and Seisin. For the word *Excambium* only maketh an Exchange, as the words *Liberum Maritagium* only do make Frank Marriage. Every Exchange ought to be made by this word *Excambium*, or by another word of the same effect, as *permutatio. Perkins.* Both the things exchanged ought to be *in Esse* at the time of the Exchange, and therefore an Exchange of Land for Rent granted *de novo* is not good; but an Exchange betwixt a Rent and a Common which are *in Esse* at the time of the Exchange is good, and so it is of Land and Rent. If two Parsons of several Churches change their Benefices, and Resign them into the Hands of the Ordinary to the same intent, and the Patrons make their Presentations accordingly, and one of the Parsons is admitted, instituted and inducted, and the other Parson is admitted and instituted, but dieth before Induction, the other Parson shall not retain the Benefice in which he is inducted, for the Exchange is not perfected, *Vid. Leigh. Phil. Com. fol.* 94, 95.

Exchange signifieth generally as much as (*Permutatio*) with the Civilians, as the King's Exchange, *Anno* 1 *H.* 6. *cap.* 1. & 4. and *Anno* 9 *Ed.* 3. *Stat.* 2. *cap* 7. which is nothing else but the Place appointed by the King for the exchange of Bullion, be it Gold or Silver, or Plate, &c. with the King's Coin. These places have been divers heretofore, as appears by the said Statutes. But now there is only one, *viz.* The Tower of *London*, conjoined with the Mint, which in time past might not be, as appeareth by *Anno* 1 *H* 6. *cap.* 1.

An Exchange (or purse) Cambium, ii, n.

An Exchanger (of Land) Excambiator, oris, m.

An Exchanging. Cambitas, atis, f.

The Exchequer, Scaccarium, ii, n. It cometh of the French *Eschiquier*, i. e. *Abacus, tabula lusoria*, a *Chess* or *Chequer* Board, and signifi-

signifieth the Place or Court of all Receipts belonging to the Crown; and is so termed (as I take it) by reason that in ancient times, the Accomptants in that Office used such Tables as Arithmeticians use for their Calculations, for that is one signification of (*Abacus*) amongst others, *Polydore Virgil lib. 9. Histor. Angl.* saith that the true word in Latin is *scaccarium*. It may seem to be taken from the *German* word (*Schatz*) signifying as much as (*Thesaurus*) Treasure, or (*Fiscus*) and from this Fountain, no doubt, springeth the *Italian* word (*Zecca*) signifying a Mint, and *Zeccherii*, alias *Zecchieri*, the Officers thereunto belonging: *Descis Genuin*, 134. Mr. *Cambden in his Britan. pag.* 113. saith that this Court or Office took the Name a *Tabula ad quam assidebant*, proving it out of *Gervasius Tilburiensis*, whose words you may read in him. This Court is taken from the *Normans* as appeareth by the Grand Customary, *cap* 56. where you may find the Exchequer thus described. The Exchequer is called an Assembly of high Justiciars, to whom it appertaineth to amend that which the Bailiffs, and other meaner Justiciars have evil done, and unadvisedly judged; and to do Right to all Men without Delay, as from the Prince's Mouth. *Skene de verbor. significatione, verbo Scaccarium*, hath out of *Paulus Æmilius* these words, *Scactarium dicitur quasi statarium, quod homines ibi in Jure sistuntur, vel quod sit stataria & perennis Curia, nam cæteræ curiæ essent indictivæ, nec loco nec tempore statæ*, where he saith also of himself that in *Scotland* the Exchequer was stable, but the other Sessions was *Deambulatory*, before *James* V. *Qui instituit statariam Curiam, cum antea esset Indictiva.* He addeth farther, Others think that *Scaccarium* is so called *a Similitudine ludi scaccorum*, that is, the Play of Chess, because many persons meet in the Exchequer, pleading their Causes, one against the other, as if they were fighting in an arrayed Battel: Others think that it cometh from an old *Saxon* word (*Scaza*) as writeth Sir *Thomas Smith*, which signifieth Treasure, Taxations or Imposts, whereof Accompt is made in the Exchequer. This Court consisteth as it were of two parts; whereof one is conversant, especially in the hearing and deciding of all Causes appertaining to the Prince's Coffers, anciently called *Scaccarium computorum*, as *Ockam* testifieth in his *Lucubrations*. The other is called the Receipt of the Exchequer, which is properly imployed in the receiving and payment of Money: *Crompt. in his Jurisdict. Fol* 105. defineth it to be a Court of Record, wherein all Causes touching the Revenues of the Crown are handled. The Officers belonging to both these, you may find named in *Camb. Britan. cap. Tribunalia Angliæ*, to whom I refer you. The King's Exchequer which now is settled in *Westminster*, was in divers Counties of *Wales*, *An.* 27 *H.* 8. *cap.* 5. but especially *cap* 26.

Excise,

Excise, Vectigal, alis, n.

To exclaim (*or cry out*) Exclamo, are.

To exclude (*or shut out*) Excludo, ere.

To excogitate (*or invent*) Excogito, are.

To excommunicate, Excommunico, are. Anathematizo, are.

Excommunicato capiendo, is a Writ directed to the Sheriff for the apprehension of him that standeth obstinately excommunicated for forty Days; for such an one not seeking Absolution, hath or may have his Contempt certified or signified into the Chancery, whence issueth this Writ, for the laying him up without Bail or Mainprise, until he conform himself, *Fitz. nat. brev. Fol.* 62. and *Anno* 5 *Eliz. cap.* 23. and the *Regist. Orig. Fol.* 65, 67, and 70.

Excommunicato deliberando, is a Writ to the Under-Sheriff, for the delivery of an excommunicate Person out of Prison, upon Certificate from the Ordinary of his Conformity to the Jurisdiction Ecclesiastical. *Fitz. nat. brev. Fol.* 63. *A.* and the *Regist. Fol.* 65 and 67.

Excommunicato recipiendo, is a Writ whereby Persons excommunicate being for their Obstinacy committed to Prison, and unlawfully delivered thence, before they have given Caution to obey the Authority of the Church, are commanded to be sought for and laid up again, *Reg. Orig. Fol.* 67. a.

An Excrescence, Excrescentia, æ, f.

An Excursion, Excursio, onis, f.

To Excuse, Excuso, are.

EXE

To execute (*or bring to pass*) Finio, ire. Perficio, ere.

An Execution, Executio, onis, f. In the Common Law it signifieth the last performance of an Act, as of a Fine, or of a Judgment; and the Execution of a Fine is the obtaining of actual Possession of the things contained in the same by virtue thereof; which is either by Entry into the Lands, or by Writ, whereof see *West* at large, *p.* 2. *Sym. Tit. Fines*, *sect.* 136, 137, 138. Executing of Judgments and Statutes, and such like, see in *Fitz. nat. brev. in Indice* 2. *verbo Execution.* Sir *Edw. Coke Vol.* 6. *casu Blumfield, Fol.* 87. a. maketh two sorts of Executions, one final, another with a *Quousque*, tending to an end. An Execution final is that which maketh Money of the Defendant's Goods, or extendeth his Lands, and delivereth them to the Plaintiff, for this the Party accepteth in Satisfaction; and this is the end of the Suit, and all that the King's Writ commandeth to be done. The other sort with a *Quousque*, is tending to an end, and not final, as in the case of *Capias ad satisfaciendum*, &c. this is not final; but the Body of the Party is to be taken, to the intent and purpose to satisfie the Demandant; and his Imprisonment is not absolute, but until the Defendant do satisfie, *Idem, ibidem.*

Execution for Debt is fourfold. 1. Of Goods only by *Fieri facias*, or of the Moiety of Lands by *Elegit*, or upon the Reconusance of a Statute; or of the Body by *Capias ad satisfaciendum. Vid. Leigh. Phil. Com.* 95.

An Executioner (*or Hangman*) Carnifex, icis, f.

An Executor, Executor, oris, m. Executor is he that is appointed by any Man in his last Will and Testament to have the disposing of all his Substance, according to the Contents of the said Will. This Executor is either particular or universal. Particular, as if this or that thing only be committed to his Charge. Universal, if all. And this is in the place of him whom the Civilians call *Hæres designatus*, or *Testamentarius*, and the Law accounteth one Person with the Party whose Executor he is, as having all Advantages of Action against all Men, that he had, so likewise being subject to every Man's Action, as far as himself was. This Executor had his beginning in the Civil Law, by the Constitutions of the Emperors, who first permitted those, that thought good by their Wills to bestow any thing upon good and godly Uses, to appoint whom they pleased to see the same performed; And if they appointed none, then they ordained, that the Bishop of the place should have Authority of course to effect it, *l.* 28. *C, Episcopis & Clericis*; And from this Time and Experience have wrought out the use of these universal Executors, as also brought the Administration of their Goods that die without Will unto the Bishop.

An Executor is after three sorts.

1. *Executor Testamentarius à Testatore constitutus.*

2. *Executor Legalis*, that is, the Ordinary.

3. *Dativus*, The Administrator, *Coke* 8. *Rep.* Sir *John Needham*'s Case. An Executor or Administrator ought to execute his Office, and administer the Goods of the Dead lawfully, truly, and diligently. 1. Lawfully, in paying all the Duties, Debts and Legacies in such Precedency and Order, as they ought to be paid by the Law. Debts due by Obligation, shall be paid by Executors before Debts by single Contract, and they before Legacies, *Coke* 9. *Rep. Duchon*'s *Case*. 2. Truly, to convert nothing to his own Use; for an Executor or Administrator hath not Goods of the Dead to his own Use, but in another's Right, and to others Uses, and he ought not to practise or devise any thing to hinder the Creditor of his Debt, but truly to execute his Office, according to the Trust reposed in him. 3. Diligently, *Quia negligentia semper habet comitem infortunium. Coke* 8. *Rep Tamor's Case.*

1. *Necessitatis, ut funeralia.*

2. *Utilitatis*, that every one shall be paid in such Precedency as ought to be.

3. *Voluntatis*, as Legacies. *Coke* 8. *Rep. Needham*'s *Case.*

Executor de son tort, is he that takes upon him the Office of an Executor by Intrusion, not being so constituted by the Testator or Deceased, nor (for want of such Constitution) constituted by the Ordinary to administer. How far he shall become liable to Creditors, *Vid.* 43 *Eliz. Cap.* 8. *Dyer* 105, 166, 6 *Dyer*, 166, *Bulknap.* 50 *Ed* 3 9. 13 & 14 *Eliz. Dyer* 305, 306.

To make an Executor, Constituere executorem.

To exemplifie, Exemplifico, are.

An Exemplification (*or Copy of a Record under Seal of the Court*) Exemplificatio, onis, f.

Exemplificatione, is a Writ granted for the Exemplification of an Original. See *Regist. Orig. Fol.* 290.

To exempt (*or take out, from, or away*) Eximo, ere.

Exempt (*or Free*) Exemptus, a, um.

An Exercise, Exercitium, ii, n. Exercitatio, onis, f.

To exercise, Exerceo, ere.

Ex gravi querela, is a Writ that lieth for him, unto whom any Lands or Tenements in Fee within a City, Town or Borough being devisable or devised by Will, and the Heir of the Devisor entreth into them and detaineth them from him, *Regist. Orig. fol.* 244. *Old nat. brev fol.* 87. See *Fitz. nat. brev. fol.* 198. *L. Bishop of* Exeter, Episcopus Exoniensis.

EXH

To exhibit, Exhibeo, ere.

To exhort, Exhortor, ari.

EXI

Exigendary of the common Bank, Exigendarius de Banco communi, is otherwise called Exigenter, *An.* 10 *H.* 6. *ca.* 4. and is an Officer belonging to that Court, for which see Exigenter.

An Exigent, Exigenda, æ, f is a Writ that lieth where the Defendant in an Action Personal cannot be found, nor any thing within the County, whereby to be attached or distreined, and is directed unto the Sheriff, to proclaim and call five County days one after another, charging him to appear under the Pain of Outlawry. *Terms of Law.* This Writ lieth also in an Indictment of Felony, where the Party indicted cannot be found, *Smith de Repub. Angl. lib.* 2 *cap.* 19. It seemeth to be called an Exigent because that it exacteth the Party, that is, requireth his Appearance or Forth-coming to answer the Law; for if he come not at the last day's Proclamation, he is said to be *Quinquies exactus*, and then is outlawed, *Crompt. Jurisd. fol.* 188. And this Mr. *Manwood* also setteth down for the Law of the Forest, *part* 1. *of his Forest Law, pag.* 71. See the new Book of *Entries*, *verbo Exigent.*

An Exigenter, Exigendarius, ii, m.

Unius Exigendariorum Curiæ, *Anno* 18 *H.* 6. *cap.* 9 is an Officer of the Court of Common

Pleas, of whom there are four in Number; they make all Exigents and Proclamations in all Actions where Process of Outlawry doth lie, and Writs of *Supersedeas* as well as the Prothonotaries, upon such Exigents as were made in their Offices.

Exile (or Banishment) Exilium, ii, n.

Ex mero motu, are words formerly used in any Charter, or Letters Patents of the Prince, whereby he signifieth that he doth that which is contained in the Charter of his own Will and Motion, without Petition or Suggestion made by any other; and the effect of these words are to bar all Exceptions that might be taken unto the Instrument wherein they are contained by alledging, that the Prince in passing that Charter was abused by by any false Suggestion, *Kitchin Fol.* 151.

E X O

Exorable (or easie to be intreated) Exorabilis, le, adj.

Exorbitant (things properly out of Circle, Square or Rule, things irregular, enormous; and, in a manner, absurd) Exorbitans, antis, adj.

Exorcism, Exorcismus, i, m.

An Exorcist (or Conjurer) Exorcista, æ, m.

Exotick (foreign or strange) Exoticus, a, um.

E X P

Ex parte talis, is a Writ that lieth for a Bailiff or Receiver, that having Auditors assigned to hear his Account; cannot obtain of them reasonable Allowance, but is cast into Prison by them, *Regist. Fol.* 137. *Fitz. nat. brev. Fol.* 129. The manner in this Case is to take this Writ out of the Chancery, directed to the Sheriff to take four Mainpernours to bring his Body before the Barons of the Exchequer, at a certain Day, and to warn the Lord to appear at that time, *New Terms of Law, verbo* Accompt.

To expect (or look for) Expecto, are

Expedient (fit or convenient) Expediens, entis, adj.

Expedition (or dispatch) Expeditio, onis, f.

To expel (or drive away) Expello, ere. Exturbo, are.

Expence (or Cost) Expensa, æ, f. Sumptus, ûs, m.

Experience (or Experiment) Experientia, æ, f. Experimentum, i, n.

Expert (or skilful) Expertus, a, um.

To expire (or die) Expiro, are.

An Expiring, Expiratio, onis, f.

To explain (make plain or manifest) Explano, are.

To explicate (expound or unfold) Explico, are.

An Exploit (or valiant Act) Expletum, i, n. Facinus Nobile.

To expose (or set forth) Expono, ere.

To express (or utter) Exprimo, ere.

Express (or manifest) Expressus, a, um.

To exprobrate (or reproach) Exprobro, are.

An exprobration, Exprobratio, onis, f.

EXQ

Exquisite (exact or elaborate) Exquisitus, a, um.

EXT

Extant (appearing about, standing out) Extans, antis, adj.

To extend (or stretch out) Extendo, ere

Extend, Extendere, cometh of the *French* (*estendre*) i. e. *dilatare, dispandere, distendere*, and signifieth in our Common Law to value the Lands, or Tenements of one bound by Statute, *&c.* that hath forfeited his Bond to such an indifferent rate, as by the yearly Rent the Obligor may in time be paid his Debt. The Course and Circumstance of this see in *Fitz. nat. brev. Fol.* 131. *Brief d' Execution* for Statute-Merchant.

Extendi facias, is a Writ ordinarily called a Writ of Extent, whereby the value of Lands, *&c.* is commanded to be made, and levied in divers Cases, which see in the Table of the *Regist. Original.*

Extent, Extenta, æ, f. *Cow.* 107. *Lex.* 52. Extent hath two Significations, sometimes signifying a Writ or Commission to the Sheriff for the valuing of Lands or Tenements, *Register Judicial* in the Table of the Book; sometimes the act of the Sheriff or other Commissioner upon this Writ, *Brook Titule Extent, Fol.* 3. 13.

To extenuate (or make thin or small) Tenuo, are. Extenuo.

External (or outward) Externus, a, um.

To extinguish (or quench) Extinguo, ere.

Extinguishment, Extinguimentum, i, n. In our Common Law it signifieth an effect of Consolidation: For Example, if a Man have due unto him a yearly Rent out of any Lands, and afterwards purchase the same Lands, now both the Property and Rent are consolidated, or united in one Possession, and therefore the Rent is said to be extinguished. In like manner it is, where a Man hath a Lease for Years, and afterwards buyeth the Property; this is Consolidation of the Property and the Fruits, and as an Extinguishment of the Lease. See the Terms of Law.

Extirpation, Extirpatio, onis, f. Extirpation is a Writ Judicial, that lieth against him, who after a Verdict found against him for Land, *&c.* doth maliciously overthrow any House upon it, *&c.* and it is twofold; one *Ante Judicium*, the other *Post Judicium. Regist. Judic. Fol.* 13. 35, 36, 58.

To extort (or take away by force a part) Extorqueo, ere.

Extortion, Extortio, onis, f. Extortion is the unlawful taking by any Officer, by colour of his Office, any Money or valuable thing of or from any Man, either that is not due, or more than is due, or before it be due. It is largely taken for any Oppression, by Power, or by Colour or Pretence of Right, from the verb *Extorqueo*, *Coke on Lit. lib.* 3. *c.* 13. *sect.* 701. *Leigh Phil. Com. Fol.* 96. For Example, if any Officer by terrifying any of the King's Subjects in his Office take more than his ordinary Duties, he committeth and is indictable of Extortion. To this (by Mr. *West*'s Judgment) may be referred the Exaction of unlawful Usury, winning by unlawful Games, and (in one word) all taking of more than is due, by colour or pretence of Right, as excessive Toll in Millers, excessive prices of Ale, Bread, Victuals, Wares, *&c. West part* 2. *Symb. Titulo, Indictments, sect.* 65. Mr. *Manwood* saith that Extortion is *Colore Officii*, and not *Virtute Officii*, *part* 1 *of his Forest Laws*, *pag.* 216. Mr. *Crompton* in his Justice of Peace, *Fol.* 8. hath these words in Effect, Wrong done by any Man is properly a Trespass: But excessive Wrong done by any, is called Extortion, and this is most properly in Officers, as Sheriffs, Mayors, Bailiffs, Escheators, and other Officers whatsoever, that by colour of their Office work great Oppression, and excessive Wrong unto the King's Subjects, in taking excessive Rewards or Fees for the Execution of their Office. Great Diversity of Cases touching Extortion you may see in *Crompton*'s Justice of Peace, *Fol.* 48. *b.* and 49 and 50. See the difference between *Colore Officii*, and *Virtute vel ratione officii*. *Plowden Casu Dives*, *f.* 64. *A.* This word is used in the same Signification in *Italy* also. For, *Cavalcanus de brachio Regio part* 5. *num.* 21. thus describeth it, *Extortio dicitur fieri, quando Judex cogit aliquid sibi dari, quod non est debitum, vel quod est ultra debitum: Vel ante tempus petit id, quod post administratam Justitiam debetur.*

Extorsively, Extorsive, 1 *Ro.* 544.

To extract (or draw out) Extraho, ere.

An Extract (or copy of any thing) Extractum, i, n.

Extracts (or Chymical Preparation) Extracta, orum, n.

Extraordinary, Extraordinarius, a, um.

Extravagant, Extravagans, antis, adj.

Extream (or uttermost) Extremus, a, um.

The Extremity (or uttermost of any thing) Extremitas, atis, f.

To exulcerate, Ulcero, are. Exulcero, are.

EYE

An Eye, Oculus, i, m.

The Eye-ball (or Apple of the Eye) Pupilla, æ, f. Oculi orbis.

The

The Eye-Brow, Supercilium, ii, n.

The Eye-Lids, Palpebræ, arum, f.

The Hair of the Eye-Lids, Cilium, ii, n.

The White of the Eye, Albugo, inis, f. Album oculi.

The Corner of the Eyes, Sinus oculorum.

Blear-eyed, Lippus, a, um.

One-eyed (*or hath but one Eye*) Monoculus, i, m Unoculus, i, m. Luscus, a, um.

Goggle-eyed (*or blinkard*) Pætus, i, m.

The Web in the Eye, Leucoma, æ, f.

The winkling (*or twinkling of the Eyes*) Nictatio, onis, f.

An Eye-Witness, Testis Oculatus.

Eye-Salves, Collyria, orum, n.

Eyes, *Eylet-holes*, Ocelli, orum, m.

EYR

Eyre, alias, *Eyrel* (*Iter. Bracton lib.* 3. *c* 11. *in Rubrica*) It cometh of the old *French* word *Eire*, i. e. *Iter*. as a grand *Eire*, i. e. *Magnis Itineribus*. It signifieth in *Britton cap.* 2. the Court of Justices Itinerants: And Justices in Eyre are those only which *Bracton* in many places calleth *Justiciarios Itinerantes*. Of the Eyre, read *Britton*, *ubi supra*, who expresseth the whole course of it, and *Bracton lib.* 3. *Tractat.* 2. *cap.* 1 and 2. *Iter Forestæ*. The Eyre also of the Forest is nothing but the Justice-Seat, otherwise so called: Which is or should by ancient Custom be held every three Year by the Justices of the Forest, journeying up and down to that purpose. *Crompton's Jurisdiction, fol.* 156. *Manwood parte prima of his Forest Laws, pag.* 121. See Justice in Eyre. Read *Skene de verborum signif. verbo Iter.* whereby, as by many other places, you may see great Affinity between these two Kingdoms of *England* and *Scotland*, in the Administration of Justice and Government.

FAB

Fabia (*a Woman's name*) Fabia, æ, f.

Fabian (*a Man's name*) Fabianus, i, m.

Fabius (*a Man's name*) Fabius, ii, m.

Fabritius (*a Man's name*) Fabritius, ii, m.

FAC

A Face, Facies, ei, f.

Facility (*or easiness*) Facilitas, atis, f.

A Faction (*or Sect*) Factio, onis, f.

Factious (*leading a Party*) Factiosus a, um.

Factiously, Factiosè, adv.

A Factor,

A Factor, Factor, oris, m. Institor, oris, m.

Factorage, Factoragium, ii, n.

A Faculty, Facultas, atis, f.

FAG

A Faggot, Fagettus, i, m. 2 *Mon.* 542. Fascis, is, m.

FAI

To fain (or imagine) Fingo, ere.

Fained, Fictus, a, um.

Faint Pleader, Falsa Placitatio, Cometh of the *French Feint*, a Participle of the Verb *Feindre*, i.e. *Simulare, fingere*, and *Pleider*, i. e. *Placitare*. It signifieth with us a false covinous, or collusory manner of Pleading to the deceit of a third Party.

Faint (or weak) Languidus, a, um.

To faint (or languish) Langueo, ere.

A Fair (or Mart) Feria, æ, f. *Spel.* 264.

Fairs, Nundinæ, arum, f. pl.

The place where the Fair is kept, Nundinarium, ii, m.

Money paid in Fairs to the Lord of the Soil for breaking Ground to set up Booths, Piccagium, ii, n.

Fair Foreland (in *Ireland*) Rhobogdium.

Fairford (in *Gloucestershire*) Pulchrum vadum.

Fair Island, Dumna.

Fair Pleading. Pulchre Placitando. *Beau Pleader*, is made of two *French* words, *Beau*, i. e. *decorus, formosus, pulcher*, and *Pleder*, i. e. *disputare & causam agere*. It signifieth in our Common Law a Writ upon the Statute of *Marlbridge*, made the 52 d. Year of *H.* 3. *c.* 11. whereby it is provided, that neither in the Circuit of Justices, nor in Counties, Hundreds or Courts-Baron, any Fines shall be taken of any Man for fair Pleading, that is, for not Pleading fairly, or aptly to the purpose. Upon which Statute this Writ was ordained against those that violate herein: See *Fitz. nat. brev. fol.* 207. *A. B C.* whose definition is to this effect. The Writ upon the Statute of *Marlbridge* for not fair Pleading, lieth where the Sheriff or other Bailiff in his Court will take Fine of the Party, Plaintiff or Defendant, for that he pleadeth not fairly.

A Fairing, Penium, ii, n.

Faith, Fides, ei, f.

Faith (a Woman's name) Fides.

Faithful, Fidelis, le, adj.

FAL

A Falchion (or short Sword) Falcatus Ensis.

A Falcon, Falco, onis, m.

A Falconer, Falconarius, ii, m. *Pry.* 71. Accipitrarius, ii, m.

Faldage (or Frankfold) Faldagium, ii, n. *Spel.* 248. *Lex.* 53. Faldsoca, æ, f. (*i. e.*) the liberty of setting up Sheep-Folds in any Fields.

Falmouth (in *Cornwall*) Falensis portus. Voluba.

Fallen down, Prolapsus, a, um.

A falling (*or slipping down*) Prolapsio, onis, f.

A fall, Casus, ûs, m.

A Fallacy, Fallacia, æ, f.

Fallow, Warectum, i, n. *Co. Lit.* 5. *Lex.* 133. Terra jacens frisca & ad warectum.

Time of fallowing, Tempus warectandi, *Fle.* 162.

False (*or untrue*) Falsus, a, um.

To falsifie (*or make false*) Falso, are

Falso Judicio, is a Writ that lies to remove a Judgment out of an Inferiour Court, that is not a Court of Record.

FAM

Fame, Fama, æ, f.

Famous (*or renowned*) Famosus, a, um.

A Family (*or Houshold*) Familia, æ, f.

One of the Family, Manupastus, i, m.

Familiar (*or acquainted*) Familiaris, re, adj.

A Famine, Fames, is, f.

FAN

A Fan (*to cool the Face*) Flabellum, i, n.

A fan to fan Corn withal, Vannus, i, m. Ventilabrum, i, n.

To fan Corn, Vanno, are. Ventilo, are.

Fanned (*winnowed*) Ventilatus, a, um

A Fanner of Corn, Ventilator, oris, m.

A Fanning (*or winnowing*) Ventilatio, onis, f.

Fantasie, Phantasia, æ, f.

Fantastick, Phantasticus, a, um.

FAR

A Fardel (*or farundel*) *of Land*, Farundella terræ. *Plo.* 78. *Lex.* 54. Quadrantata terræ, Fardella, æ, f. *Ra. Ent.* 15 *Fle.* 33. *Lex.* 53. *i. e.* The fourth part of an Acre. *Crompt Jurisdict. fol.* 220. *Quadrantata terræ* is read in the *Regist. Orig. fol.* 1. *B.* where you have also *Denariata* and *Oblata*, *Solidata* and *Librata terræ*, which by probability must rise in proportion of quantity from the Fardingdeal, as an half Penny, Penny, Shilling or Pound rise in Value and Estimation: Then must *Obolata* be half an Acre, *Denariata* the Acre, *Solidata* twelve Acres, and *Librata* twelve score Acres, and yet I find *Viginti Libratas terræ vel redditus*, *Regist. Orig. fol.* 94. *A.* and *fol.* 248. *B.* whereby it seemeth that *Librata terræ* is so much as yieldeth twenty Shillings *per Annum*; *ad centum solidatas terrarum, tenementorum & redditum*, *fol.* 249. *A.* and in *Fitz. nat. brev. fol* 87. *F.* I find these words, *Viginti libratas terræ vel redditus*, which argueth it to be so much Land as will yield twenty Shillings *per annum*: See Furlong.

A Fardle (*or pack*) Fasciculus, i, m.

Fare (*or fraught*) Naulum, i, n. Portorium, ii, n.

Fare Money, Nautica fors.

A Farm, Firma, æ, f.

To let to farm, Ad firmam tradere. *Spel.* 274.

A Farmer, Firmarius, ii, m.

A dung-Farmer, Rudista vel Ruderista, æ, m.

Far off, Longinquus, a, um.

To Farrow (*as Sows do*) Fœto, are.

Farther, Ulterius, adv.

A Farthing (*the fourth part of a Penny*) Ferlingus, i, m. Quadrans, antis, m.

A Farrier, Veterinarius, ii, m. Equitarius, ii, m. Mulomedicus, i, m.

FAS

Fashioned, Effigiatus, a, um.

A fashioning, Effigiatio, onis, f. Formatura, æ, f.

A fashioner, Effigiator, oris, m. Formator, oris, m.

To fashion, Effingo, ere.

Fast (*or firm*) Firmus, a, um.

To fasten (*or join*) Oppango, ere.

FAT

Fate (*or Destiny*) Fatum, i, n.

Fatal, Fatalis, le, adj.

A Father, Pater, ris, m.

A God-father, Pater Initialis.

A Grand-father, Avus, i, m.

A Father in-law (*not by nature, but by the Law of Marriage*) Socer, eri, m. Vitricus, ci, m.

Fatherly, Paternus, a, um.

Fatherhood, Paternitas, atis, f.

A Fathom, Orgya, æ, f. Hexapeda, æ, f.

Fat, Pinguis, e, adj.

Fat (*or fatness*) Pinguedo, inis, f.

To make fat, Pinguefacio, ere.

Fatted, Saginatus, a, um.

A Fatting, Saginatio, onis, f.

Fatting Meat, Sagina, æ, f.

A fatting place, Saginarium, ii, n.

Fatlings, Altilia.

FAU

A Fault, Culpa, æ, f.

Favorine (*a Man's name*) Favotinus, i, m,

Favourably, Favorabiliter, adv.

FAW.

A Faweet (*or Tap*) Epistomium, ii, n,

A Fawn (*or Hind-Calf*) Hornotinus, i, m.

A Fawn (*or young Deer*) Hinnulus, li, m.

A fawning (*or bringing forth young, as Does do*) Faonatio, onis, f.

FEA

Fealty, Fidelitas, atis, f. *Spel.* 267. It cometh of the French *Feauste*,

Fealte, i. e. *Fides*, and signifieth in our Common Law, an Oath taken at the Admittance of every Tenant, to be true to the Lord of whom he holdeth his Land, and he that holdeth Land by this only Oath of Fealty, holdeth in the freest manner that any Man in *England* under the King may hold; because all with us that have Fee, hold *per fidem & fiduciam*, that is, by Fealty at the least, *Smith de Repub. Angl. lib.* 3. *c* 8. Fealty is the most general service in the Common Law, for it is incident to every Tenure, unless it be a Tenure in *Frankalmoign*. It is also the most sacred, because it is done upon Oath; and the reason wherefore the Tenant is not sworn, in doing his Homage to his Lord, is because no Subject is sworn to another Subject to become his Man, of Life and Member, but to the King only, and that is called the Oath of Allegiance, *homagium ligeum*; and those words for that purpose are omitted out of Fealty, which is to be done upon Oath, *Coke, lib.* 4 *Berit's Case*, and on *Lit. lib.* 2. *cap.* 2. *sect.* 91.

The doing of Fealty to a Lord, Affidatio, onis, f.

A Tenant by Fealty, Affidatus, i, m.

Fear or dread, Metus, ûs, m.

To fear, (*terrifie or make afraid*) Terrefacio, ere.

Fearful (*or afraid*) Timidus, a, um.

A Feasant-Cock, Phasianus, i, m.

A Feasant-Hen, Phasiana, æ, f.

A Feasant-keeper, Phasianarius, ii, m.

A Feather, Pluma, æ, f.

FEB

February, Februarius, ii, m.

FEE

A Fee, Feodum, i, n. Feudum, i, n. (*i. e*) a Fee of Inheritance; also Money due to Officers for their Reward.

Fee-Farm, Feodi firma, *Spel.* 263. *Lex.* 54. Feofirma, æ, f. Feudi firma.

To feed (*graze or pasture as Beasts do*) Pasco, ere.

FEL

Felix (*a Man's name*) Felix, icis, m.

A Fellmonger, Pellio, onis, m.

To fell (*or cut down*) Succido, ere.

A Fellon (*a sore in the Body so called*) Furunculus, i, m.

A Fellon on the Fingers, Reduvia, æ, f.

A Fellow of a College, Socius, ii, m.

A Fellowship, Consocietas, atis f.

Felo de se, is he that committeth Felony by murthering himself. *Crompt. Just. Peace, fol.* 28.

Lamb Eirenarch. lib. 2 cap. 7 fol. 243. If a Man of *non sanæ memoriæ* give to himself a mortal wound, and before he dieth he become of sound memory, and after dieth of the same wound; in this case, although he die of sound memory, by reason of his proper stroke, yet because the Original Cause was committed, being not of sound memory, he shall not be *Felo de se*, because the Death hath relation to the Original Act, *Coke* 1 *Rep. Shelly's Case.* By the Common Law if a Man kill himself, he is called *Felo de se*, and he doth only forfeit his Goods and Chattels, but not his Lands; neither doth this work Corruption of Blood, nor the Wife lose her Dower, because it is no Attainder in Deed. He that is *Felo de se*, shall not have Christian Burial, and all his Goods and Chattels are forfeited to the King, and by his Almoner are to be distributed to Pious Uses (heretofore) *in salutem animæ. Peigh. Phil. Com. fol.* 103, 104.

Felony, Felonia, æ, f. *Spel.* 252. *Lex:* 54. Felony is so called either of the Latin word *Fel*, which is in English *Gall*, or of the ancient English word *Fell* or *Fierce*, because it is intended to be done with a cruel, bitter, fell, fierce or mischievous Mind. *Significat quodlibet capitale crimen felleo animo perpetratum*, in which sense Murder is said to be done *per feloniam*, and in ancient times this word (*Felonice*) was of so large an extent as it included High Treason, and by pardoning of all Felonies, High Treason was pardoned, *Coke's* 4. *Rep.* We account any Offence Felony that is in degree next unto Petty Treason, and comprisetb divers Particulars under it, as Murder, Theft, killing a Man's self, Sodomy, Rape, wilful burning of Houses, and divers such like, which are to be gathered especially out of Statutes, whereby many Offences are daily made Felony that before were not. Felony is discovered from higher Offences by this, that the punishment thereof is Death. Yet this is not perpetual, for Petit Larceny, which is the stealing of any thing under the value of twelve Pence, is Felony, as appeareth by *Brook Tit. Coron. n.* 2. His reason is, because the Indictment against such a one must run with these words, *Felonicè cepit*, and yet this is not punished by Death, tho' it be loss of Goods. A Man may call that Felony, which is under Petit Treason, and punished by Death; and of this there are two sorts, one higher, that for the first time may be relieved by Clergy, another that may not. The Cognition or knowing them is by Statutes, for Clergy is allowed where it is not expressly taken away. Of these matters read *Staundf. lib.* 1. *pl. Cor. a fine, cap.* 2. *ad usque* 39. and the *Statutes. Lamb. Justice of Peace, cap.* 7. in a Table drawn for the purpose, as also *lib.* 4. *cap.* 4. *fol.* 404. *Crompt. in his Just. of P. fol.* 32, *&c.* Felony ordinarily worketh Corruption of Blood, tho' not where a Statute ordaineth

eth an Offence to be Felony, and yet withal saith that it shall not work Corruption of Blood, as *Anno* 39 *Eliz. cap.* 17. Felony is also punished by loss of Lands not entailed, and Goods and Chattels as well real as personal, and yet by the Statute *Anno* 37 *H.* 8. *cap.* 6. a Man may have property of some things which are of so base a nature that no Felony can be committed of them, and no Man shall lose for them Life or Member, as a Blood-hound and a Mastiff, *Coke on Lit. lib.* 3 *p.* 392. *Coke's* 7 *Rep. Cases of Swans.* To steal Fruit that hangeth on a Tree, to cut down and carry away the Tree it self, is not Felony, but these things are part of the Free-hold till they are severed, and cannot be reputed for any Chattels. But if I gather mine Apples, or cut down a Tree of mine own, then may another become a Felon by taking away either of them. Felony cannot be committed by the taking of Beasts that be savage, if they be savage and untamed at the time of taking, nor for taking of Doves being out of a Dove-coat, nor for taking of Fishes being at large in a River, for such taking is not *Contrectatio rei alienæ, sed quæ est nullius in bonis*, but the stealing of a Doe which is tame and domestical is Felony; but as Mr. *Staundford* well noteth, it seemeth that he that stealeth it should have certain knowledge that it is tame; but if the Doe be killed, and then stolen, this is certainly Felony, saith he; so if one break a Dove-coat and take out the young Pidgeons, which cannot go nor fly, this is Felony; or steal Fish out of a Pond or Trunk, or young Goshawks ingendred in my Park which cannot go nor fly. *Staundf. Pl. of Cr. p.* 1. *c.* 1. The Civil Laws do judge open Theft to be satisfied by the recompence of fourfold, and private Theft by the recompence of double But the Laws of *England* suffer neither of these Offences to be more favourably punished than with the Offender's death, if the value of the thing stolen be above Twelve Pence. *Leigh. Phil Com fol.* 103. If a Man be adjudg'd to be hanged, and the Sheriff be commanded that it be executed, and he behead him, this is Felony in the Sheriff, because the Order of the Law is not observed. *Staundf. L.* 1. *Pl. of Cr. c.* 4.

A Felon, Felo, onis, m.

Feloniously, Felonicè, adv. *Spel.* 252. *Lex.* 54.

A Felt, Feltrum, i, n. Pannus coactilis.

F E M

A Female, Fœmina, æ, f.

Female (of the Female kind) Fœmineus, a, um.

F E N

A Fence (or Inclosure) Fensura, æ, f.

A Fencer

A Fencer, (or Master of Fence) Gladiator, oris, m.

A Fencing, Gladiatura, æ, f.

To Fence, Digladior, aris.

FEO

A Feodary, Feodarius, ii, m. *Spel.* 263. *Lex.* 54. is an Officer authorised by the Master of the Court of Wards and Liveries, by Letters Patents under the seal of that Office. His Function is to be present with the Escheator at the finding of any Office, and give Evidence for the King, as well concerning the Value as the Tenure, and also to survey the Land of the Ward, after the Office found, and to rate it. He is also to assign the Kings Widows their Dowers, and to receive all the Rents of the Wards Lands, within his Circuit, and to answer them to the Receiver of the Court of Wards and Liveries. This Officer is mentioned, *Anno* 32 *H.* 8. *cap.* 46.

A Feoffor, Feoffator, oris, m. *i. e.* the Giver.

A Feoffment (or giving of Lands in Fee) Feoffamentum, i, n, Donatio feudi.

A Feoffee (or Receiver) Feoffatus, i, m. *Spel.* 263. *Lex.* 55. *Co. Ent.* 484.

Joint Feoffees, Cofeoffati, orum, m. *Co. Ent.* 217.

FER

Fern, Filix, icis, f.

Ferdinand (a Man's name) Ferdinandus, i, m.

A Ferret, Viverra, æ, f.

Ferrars (the Family) De Ferrariis.

A Ferry (or passage by Water) Feria, æ, f. *Spel* 264. Trajectus, ûs, m.

A Ferry-boat, Ponto, onis, m.

A Ferry-man, Portitor, oris, m. Trajector, oris, m. Lintrarius, ii, m.

Fertil, Fertilis, le, adj.

FES

A Fesue, Festuca, æ, f.

Festus (a Man's name) Festus, i, m.

FET

Fetters (or Gyves) Compedes, um, f. pl.

Fettered, Compeditus, a, um. Connexus, a, um. compedibus vinctus.

Fettered Horses, Equi Connexi. *Co. Entr.* 648.

Unfettered Horses, Equi ad largum, *Co. Entr. ibid.*

FEU

A Feud (or deadly quarrel) Feuda, æ, f. Faida, æ, f.

A Fever (or Ague) Febris, is, f.

A Hectick Fever, Hectica, æ, f.

A fea-

A feverish distemper, Febricula, æ, f.
Feverish, Febriculosus, a, um.

FEW

Few, Paucus, a, um.
Fewel, Fomes, itis, m.

FIC

A fiction (or feigned thing) Fictio, onis, f. Figmentum, i, n.
Fictitious, Fabulosus, a, um.

FID

A Fiddle, Fides, is, f. Vitulia, æ, f.
A Fiddlestick, Plectrum, i, n.
A Fidler, Fidicen, inis, n. Citharœdus, i, m.
Fidelity (or Faithfulness) Fidelitas, atis, f.

FIE

A Field, Campus, i, m.
The open Field without a Wood, Landa, æ, f.
A Pease-Field, Campus pisaceus.
A Wheat-Field, Campus Triticeus, *Co. Ent.* 648.
A little Field, Agellus, i, m.
A Hedge-Row about a Field, Thenicium, ii, n.
Fieri faciae, is a Writ Judicial that lieth at all times within the Year and Day, for him that hath recovered in an Action of Debt or Damages, to the Sheriff, to command him to levy the Debt or Damages, of his Goods against whom the Recovery was had. This Writ has beginning from *West.* 2. *c.* 18 *Anno* 13 *Ed.* 2. See old *Nat. brev fol.* 150. See great diversity thereof in the Table of the *Regist. Judicial, verbo Fieri faciae.*
Fierce (or outragious) Ferus, a, um.

FIF

A Fife, Buccina, æ, f.
A Fifer, Buccinator, oris, m.
The Fifth, Quintus, a, um.
Fifteen, Quindenus, a, um. Quindecim, adj. Indecl.
Fifteen times, Quindecies, adv.
Fifteen Shillings, Quindecim solidi.
Fifteen Pounds, Quindecim libræ.
Of Fifteen, Quindenarius, a, um.
Fifty, Quinquaginta, adj. Indecl.
Fifty Shillings, Quinquaginta solidi.
Fifty Pounds, Quinquaginta libræ.
Fifty Nine, Undesexaginta, pl. Indecl.

FIG

A Fig, Ficus, ci, & ûs, f.
A green Fig, Grossus, si, d. g.
A dry Fig, Carica, æ, f.

A Fig-

A Fig-tree, Ficaria, æ, f.

A Garden of Figs, Ficetum, i, n.

To fight, Pugno, are.

To fight together, Interpugno, are. *Ry.* 156.

To fight hand to hand, Manum cum hoste conserere.

A fight, Pugna, æ, f.

A fight between two or more, Affraia, æ, f.

He that fights hand to hand, Consertor, oris, m.

A fight at Sea, Naumachia, æ, f. Bellum Navale.

A forfeiture for fighting (or breaking the Peace) Fightwita, æ, f.

A figure (or fashion) Figura, æ, f.

F I L

A Filazer, Filazarius, ii, m. *Spel.* 271. *Lex.* 76. *Filazarius* cometh of the French *Filace*, i. e. *Filum*. Filazer is an Officer in the Common Pleas, whereof there are 14 in Number. They make out all Original Process, as well real as personal, and mixt; and in actions meerly personal, where the Defendants are returned or summoned, there goeth out the Distress infinite until appearance. If he be returned *Nihil*, then process of *Capias* infinite, if the Plantiff will, or after the third *Capias*, the Plaintiff may go to the Exigenter of the Shire, where his Original is grounded, and have an Exigent and Proclamation made: And also the Filazer maketh forth all Writs in view in Causes where the View is placed. He is also allowed to enter the Imparlance, or the General Issue in Common Actions, where Appearance is made with him, and also Judgment by Confession in any of them, before Issue be joined: and make out Writs of Execution thereupon But although they enter the Issue, yet the Protonotary must enter the Judgment, if it be after Verdict. They also make Writs of *Supersedeas* in case where the Defendant appeareth in their Offices after the *Capias* awarded.

A Filberd (or Nut) Avellana, æ, f. Corylus, i, m.

File, Filacium, ii, n. (*i. e.*) a Thread or Wire whereon Writs or other Exhibits in Courts are filed or fastned for the more safe keeping of them, whence Filazers have their name.

A File, Lima, æ, f.

Filed, Limatus, a, um.

A Filer, Limator, oris, m.

A Filing, Limatio, onis, m.

The Filings, also a filing, Limatura, æ, f.

To file, Filo, are. Limo, are,

To fill, Pleo, ere. Impleo.

A Fillet (or Hair-Lace) Crinale, is, n. Texa, æ, f. Tænia, æ, f. Vitta crinalis. Fascia ligatoria.

To tie with a Fillet, Vitto, are.

F I N

A Fine, Finis, is, m. *Spel.* 272. *Lex.* 56. Gersoma, vel Gersuma, æ, f. Fine cometh of the French *Fin*, and Latin *Finis*. This word

Finis

Finis hath divers significations in the Law, *Quia aliquando significat pretium, aliquando panam, aliquando pacem.* For 1. The Price or Sum which is the cause of obtaining a Benefit, is called a Fine, as a Fine for Alienation, for Admission to a Copyhold for obtaining of Leases. 2. What the Offender gives in Satisfaction of his Offence, is called a Fine also, and in this Sense *dicitur pœna.* 3. The Assurance which makes Men to enjoy their Lands and Inheritance is called *Finis, Quia finem litibus imponis.* They are all so called because they are the ends or causes of the ends of all such business. Of Fines taken of Copyholders, some be certain by Custom, and some be uncertain. But that Fine, tho' it be *incertus*, yet it must be *rationabilis*, and that Reasonableness shall be discussed by the Justices upon the true Circumstances of the Case appearing unto them, and if the Court where the Cause dependeth, adjudgeth the Fine exacted unreasonable, then is not the Copyholder compellable to pay it, *Coke 8. Rep. Beecher's Case. Coke on Lit. Lib. 2. cap. 9. sect. 74.*

A Fine (*or Amerciament*) Geldum, i, n.

A Fine for not pursuing of a Thief, Oversamessum, i, n.

Fine non capiendo pro pulcro placitando, is a Writ to inhibit Officers of Courts to take Fines for fair Pleas.

A Finger, Digitus, i, m.

The fore-finger, Digitus Index.

The middle fingle, Verpus, i, m. Digitus medius.

The ring-finger, Digitus annularis.

To finish (*or end*) Finio, ire.

FIR

Fire, Ignis, is, m.

To strike fire, Fugillo, are.

A steel to strike fire, Fugillus, i, m.

A fire-brand, Fax, cis, f. Torris, is, m.

A coal-fire, Anthracia, æ, f.

A fire shovel, Batillum, i, n.

A fire fork, Furca ignaria.

Fire buckets, Incendiarii Siphones.

Wild-fire, Incendiarium oleum.

To set on fire, Incendo, ere.

Setting on fire, Incendiarius, a, um.

A firkin, Firkinus, i, m. Amphora, æ, f.

Fire-boot, Estoverium ardendi, *Co. Lit. 41. B.* of Fire and Boot; for the Composition look Hayboot. It signifieth Allowance or Estovers of Wood, to maintain Competent Fire for the use of the Tenant.

Firm (*or steadfast*) Firmus, a, um.

A fir-tree, Abies, ietis, f.

The first, Primus, a, um.

First, Primò, adv.

First-fruits, Primitiæ, arum, f. Sing. caret, (*i. e*) the Profits of every Spiritual living for one Year, given in ancient time to the Pope, throughout all Christendom: But by the Statute, *Anno 26 H. 8. cap. 3.* translated to the Prince, for the ordering

 whereof,

whereof, there was a Court erected *Anno* 32 *H.* 8. *cap.* 45. But this Court was dissolv'd *Anno* 5 *M. Sess.* 2. *cap.* 10. and since that time, though those Profits be reduced again to the Crown by the Statute *Anno* 1 *Eliz. cap.* 4. Yet the Court was never restored, but all matters therein to be handled were transferred to the Exchequer.

First-born, Primogenitus, a, um.

F I S

A Fish, Piscis, is, m.

A little Fish, Pisciculus, i, m.

The Scale of a Fish, Squama, æ, f.

The Gills of a Fish, Branchiæ, arum, f.

The Fins of a Fish, Pinnæ, arum, f.

A Stock Fish, Asellus arefactus, salpa, æ. f.

A Fish-Market, Piscaria, æ, f. Forum piscarium.

A Fish-Pond, Piscina, æ, f.

Holes in a Fish-Pond, Cellæ Piscinales.

A Master of Fish-Ponds and Pits, Piscinarius, ii, m.

Full of Fish, Piscosus, a, um.

A Fisher Man, Piscator, oris, m.

A Fisher Boat, Navis Piscatoria.

A Fisher Woman, Piscatrix, icis, f.

A Fishmonger (or seller of Fish) Piscarius ii, m.

A Fishing, Piscatio, onis, f.

Of a Fisher Man, Piscatorius, a, um.

A little fry of Fish, Pisciculi, orum, m.

A Fishing Basket, Fiscella, æ, f.

A Shell-Fish, Concha, æ, f.

A Last of Barrel-Fish, Lasta, piscis barellati.

Salt Fish, Salsamenta, orum, n.

A Fish-Hook, Hamus piscatorius.

A Fishing Line, Linea piscatoria.

A Fishing Net, Rete piscatorium.

A Fisher's Boat, Lembus, bi, m.

To Fish, Piscor, ari.

A Fishery, Piscarium, ii, n.

To scale Fish, Desquamare Pisces.

A Fist, Pugnus, i, m.

A Fistula (a kind of running Disease) Fistula, æ, f.

F I T

Fit, Aptus, a, um.

A Fit, Paroxysmus, i, m.

Fitz-Alan (the Family) Filius Alani.

Fitz-Alured (the Family) Filius Aluredi.

Fitz-Amand, (the Family) Filius Amandi.

Fitz-Andrew (the Family) Filius Andrææ.

Fitz-Barnard (the Family) Filius Barnardi.

Fitz-Brian (the Family) Filius Briani.

Fitz-Count (the Family) Filius Comitis.

Fitz-Eustace (the Family) Filius Eustachii.

Fitz-Fulk (the Family) Filius Fulconis.

Fitz-Geofrey (the Family) Filius Galfredi.

Fitz-Gerrard (the Family) Filius Gerrardi.

Fitz-Gilbert (the Family) Filius Gilberti.

Fitz-Harding (the Family) Filius Hardingi.

Fitz-Haimon (the Family) Filius Haimonis.

Fitz Henry (the Family) Filius Henrici.

Fitz-Herbert (the Family) Filius Herberti.

Fitz-Hugh (the Family) Filius Hugonis.

Fitz-Humphry (the Family) Filius Humphredi.

Fitz-James (the Family) Filius Jacobi.

Fitz-John (the Family) Filius Johannis.

Fitz-Lucas (the Family) Filius Lucæ.

Fitz-Maurice (the Family) Filius Mauricii.

Fitz-Michael (the Family) Filius Michaelis.

Fitz-Nichols (the Family) Filius Nicholai.

Fitz-Oliver (the Family) Filius Oliveri.

Fitz-Osburn (the Family) Filius Osburni.

Fits-Osmond (the Family) Filius Osmondi.

Fitz-Otes (the Family) Filius Odonis.

Fitz-Pain (the Family) Filius Pagani.

Fitz-Patrick (the Family) Filius Patricii.

Fitz-Peter or Fitz-Piers (the Family) Filius Petri.

Fitz-Ralph (the Family) Filius Radulphi.

Fitz-Reynold, (the Family) Filius Reginaldi.

Fitz-Richard (the Family) Filius Richardi.

Fitz-Robert (the Family) Filius Roberti.

Fitz-Roger (the Family) Filius Rogeri.

Fitz-Symon (the Family) Filius Symeonis.

Fitz-Stephen (the Family) Filius Stephani.

Fitz-Thomas (the Family) Filius Thomasi.

Fitz-Walter (the Family) Filius Walteri.

Fitz-Warren (the Family) Filius Warreni.

Fitz-William (the Family) Filius Gulielmi.

F I V

Five, Quinque, adj. Indecl.]

Five times, Quinquies, adv.

Five Years old, Quinqnennis, ne, adj.

The space of five Years, Quinquennium, ii, n. Spatium quinque annorum.

Into five parts, Quinquepartitò, adv.

Five Pence, Quinque denarii.

Five Shillings, Quinque solidi.

Five Pounds, Quinque libræ.

Five Hundred Pounds, Quingentæ libræ.

Five Thousand Pounds, Quinque mille librarum.

F L A

A Flag (Banner or Ensign) Vexillum, i, n.

A Flag on the Top of the Maſt, Cheruchus, i, m.

A Flag (or Ornament of a Ship) Aplauſtrum, i, n.

Flags (or Streamers) Fluitantia vela. Vexilla navalia.

Inſtruments drawn by Oxen, to draw up Flags in Meadows, Scirpines, ium, m.

A Flagon, Lagena, æ, f.

A Flail to thraſh with, Tribula, æ, f.

A Flame, Flamma, æ, f.

The Flank, Ilia, um, n. pl.

A Flap to kill or drive away Flies, Muſcarium, ii, n.

The Flap that covereth the weſand of the Throat, Epigloſſis, idis, f.

A Flask to keep Gun powder in, Lagena pulveraria.

A Flasket, Qualus, li, m.

A Flatterer, Euco, onis, m. Adulator, oris, m.

To flatter, adulo, are.

Flatulent (or windy) Flatulentus, a, um.

Flax, Linum, i, n.

Wrought Flax, Linum factum.

Flax (or Tasks) on the Diſtaff, Penſum, i, n.

Fine Flax, Byſſus, ſi, f.

A brake for Flax or Hemp, Linifrangibula, æ, f.

A Flax-plot, Linarium, ii, n.

He that ſells Flax or Cloath, Linarius, ii, n. Linipola, æ, m.

A Flax-woman, Linifex, cis, f.

Made of fine Flax, Carbaſeus, a, um.

An heap of Flax, Linodium, ii, n

To flay, Deglubo, ere. Excorio, are.

F L E

A Fleam (or Chirurgeon's Inſtrument) Phlebotomum, i, n. Scalprum Chirurgicum.

A Fleece of Wool, Vellus, eris, n.

Fleſh, Caro, carnis, f.

Unſavory Fleſh, Caro iners.

A Fleſh-fork (or Hook to take up Meat) Fuſcinula, æ, f.

A Fleet (or Navy) Claſſis, is, f.

The Fleet Priſon, Fleta, æ, f. So called of the River upon the ſide whereof it ſtandeth, *Camb. Brit. Fol.* 137. The Water out of the *Thames* flows up by it. Unto this none are uſually committed, but for contempt to the King and his Laws, or upon abſolute Commandment of the King, or ſome of his Courts, or laſtly upon Debt, when Men are unable or unwilling to ſatisfie their Creditors.

A Fletcher (Bowyer) Arcuarius, ii, m.

A Fletcher's Shop, Fabrica Sagittaria.

F L I

Flight, Fuga, æ, f.

A putting to flight, Fugatio, onis, f.

Put to flight, Fugatus, a, um.

A Flint-ſtone, Silix, icis, d. g.

A quarry of Flint, Cotonia, æ, f.

Flint (in Flintſhire) Flintia.

Flintſhire, Flintenſis Comitatus.

Flixton (in *Suffolk*) Dumwicus, alias, Felicis oppidum.

FLO

A Flock (or multitude of People) Turba, æ, f.

A Flock of Cattle, Grex, gregis, m.

A Floodgate belonging to a Mill, Moles, is, f.

A floor of a Barn (or threshing Floor) Area, æ, f.

A Floor or Flooring, Area, pro Tabulatione.

A boarded Floor, Tabulata Area.

A rammed Floor, Fistucata Area.

A paved Floor, Tessellata Area.

Flora (a Woman's Name) Flora, æ, f.

Florence (a Man's Name) Florentius, ii, m.

Florence (a Woman's Name) Florentia, æ, f.

Flour (or fine Meal of Corn) Simila, æ, f.

Fine Flour, Pollen, inis, n.

The finest Flour thrice sifted, Cribraria, æ, f.

Of fine Flour, Pollinarius, a, um.

A Flower, Flos, ris, m.

Floting, Flotans, antis, adj. *Co. Ent.* 536. *Pry.* 85. Flota navium. *Pry* 118, 121.

FLU

The Flux, (or looseness) Lienteria, æ, f.

The Bloody-flux, Dysenteria, æ, f.

FOA

A Foal, Pullus, i, m.

FOD

Fodder, Foderum, i, n. *Spel.* 282. *Cow.* 117.

A Foder (or Fother) of Lead, Fodera plumbi.

FOG

Fog (or rank grass not eaten in Summer) Fogagium, ii, n. *Spel.* 283. *Lex.* 57.

FOL

To fold (or pleat) Plico, are.

To fold (or wrap together) Obvolvo, ere.

A Fold, Falda, æ, f. *Spel* 248. *Lex.* 53.

A Fold or sheep-coat, Ovile, lis, n.

A Fold (or Pleat) Plicatura, æ, f.

A Folding together, Obvolutio, onis, f.

The Folkmote, Folkmota, æ, f. (*i. e.*) the meeting of the People, the County-Court, the Sheriff's Torn.

Folkstone (in *Kent*) Pop. Lapis.

FOM

A Fomentation, Fomentatio, onis, f.

FON

A Font, Baptisterium, ii, n.

FOO

Food, Alimentum, i, n. Nutrimentum, i, n.

Pertain-

Pertaining to Food, Alimentarius, a, um.

A Foot, Pes, dis, m. Pedata, æ, f.

The sole of the Foot, Planta, æ, f.

A Footman, Pedes, itis, c. 2.

A Footman that runs aforé, Vantrarius, ii, m.

A Footstool, Scabellum, i, n.

A Foot-pace, Vestigium foci.

A Foot-Soldier, Pedes, itis, c. g.

FOR

For, Pro, præp Propter, præp.

Forage, Foragium, ii, n. *Lex.* 57.

To forbid, Veto, are. Prohibeo, ere.

A forbidding, Prohibitio, onis, f.

Forbidden, Prohibitus, a, um.

A forbidder, Prohibitor, oris, m.

Force (*or strength*) Vis, vis, vi, vim.

Force, Forcia, æ, f. *Ra. Ent.* 73. *Cow.* 117. 2 *Inst.* 182. *Spel.* 249. Force is a *French* word, signifying *Vim, nervositatem, fortitudinem, virtutem.* In our Common Law it is most usually applied to the Evil part, and signifieth unlawful Violence: *West.* thus defineth it, Force is an Offence, by which Violence is used to things or persons, *P.* 2. *Symb. Tit. Inditements sect.* 65. Where also he divideth it thus. Force is either simple or compound; simple is that which is so committed that it hath no other Crime adjoined unto it, as if one by force do only enter in another Man's Possession, without doing any other unlawful act there. Mixt, is that Violence which is committed with such a Fact, as of it self only is Criminal; as if any by force enter into another Man's Possession, and kill a Man, or ravish a Woman there.

Force prohibited by the Statutes must be either *Manu forti*, with force or strong Hand, or *Multitudine*, with Multitude of People.

The Counsellors and Committers of Force are alike punished.

There is a difference in the Common Law betwixt publick and private Force.

Fresh force done within forty Days, Frisca fortia.

Forcible Entry, Ingressus manu forti factus.

To forecast (*or cast in one's Mind before hand, to foresee*) Provideo, ere.

By Force of an Act of Parliament, Vigore.

A Forehead, Frons, tis, f.

Foreign (*or Outlandish*) Exterus, a, um.

Foreign, Forinsecus, a, um. It cometh of the *French Forain*, i. e. *Exterus, Externus.* It is used adjectively in our Common Law, and joineth with divers Substantives, as foreign Matter, that is, Matter triable in another County, *Pl. Cor. Fol.* 154. or matter done in another County, *Kitch. Fol.* 126.

Foreign Plea, Forinsecum Placitum, is a Refusal of the Judge as incompetent, because the matter in hand was not within his Precincts,

Precincts, *Kitchin Fol. 75. & Anno 4 H. 8. cap. 2. & Anno 22 Ejusdem, cap. 2 & 14.*

Foreign Answer, That is, such an Answer as is not triable in the County where it was made, *An. 16 H. 6. cap. 5.*

Foreign Service, Forinsecum servitium, That is, such service whereby a mean Lord holdeth over of another without the compass of his own Fee, *Brook. Tit. Tenures, Fol.* 251. *n.* 12 and 28. *Kitch. Fol.* 209. or else that which a Tenant performeth either to his own Lord, or to the Lord Paramount out of the Fee; of these Services read *Bracton lib.* 2. *cap.* 16. *n.* 7. *Brook Tenures* 28, 95. Foreign Service seemeth to be Knights Service, or Escuage uncertain, *Perkins reservat.* 650.

Foreign Attachment, Attachiamentum Forinsecum, is an Attachment of Foreigners Goods found within a Liberty or City, for the Satisfaction of some Citizen to whom the said Foreigner oweth Money.

Foreign Apposer, Forinsecarius Appositor, is an Officer in the Exchequer, to whom all Sheriffs and Bailiffs do repair, by him to be apposed of their green Wax, and from thence draweth down a Charge upon the Sheriff and Bailiff to the Clerk of the Pipe.

Forejudger, Forisjudicatio, Abjudicatio, onis, f. Signifieth in the Common Law a Judgment, whereby a Man is deprived or put by the thing in Question. It seemeth to be compounded of *Fors*, i. e. *Prater*, and *Juger*, *i. e. Judicare.* See *Bracton, lib.* 4. *tract.* 3. *cap.* 5. *Kitchin Fol.* 209. *Old nat. brev. Fol.* 44. and 81. *Statute An.* 5 *Edw.* 3. *cap.* 9. and *Anno* 21 R. 2. *cap.* 12.

To forejudge, Forisjudico, are. Abjudico, are.

For ever, Imperpetuum.

A Forehead-cloth, Frontale, is, n.

Fore-front (*or Outside*) Frontispicium, ii, n.

A Foretop, Caprona, æ, f.

A Foreland, Forlandum, i, n.

To forestall, Forstallo, are.

A Forestaller, Forstallator, oris, m.

Forestallment, Forstallamentum, i, n. *Spel.* 294. 2 *Ro.* 79. *Co. Lit.* 161. *Davis* 38. *Ry.* 26. 29.

A kind of forestalling the Market, Abbrocamentum, i, n.

A Forestall (*or stoppage of the way*) *also a forestalling of the Market*, Forstallum, i, n.

A Forest, Foresta, æ, f.

A Forester, Forestarius, ii, m. *Spel.* 286. *Lex.* 58.

A Custom of Foresters, &c. *to take Horse-meat, Man's Meat*, &c. *gratis of Tenants and Inhabitants that lived thereabouts*, Putura, æ, f. Qu. Portura.

A kind of Club of Forest Tenants at the Officer of the Foresters House, Scotalium, ii, n. Scotalla, æ, f.

A Forest-Bill, Hatchettum, i, n.

A principal Officer of the Forest, Gruarius, ii, m.

Warden of a Forest, Gardianus Forestæ Domini Regis de Waltham.

To turn Ground to Forest, Afforesto, are.

A Duty to be paid to the King's Forester, Forestagium, ii, n.

To forfeit, Forisfacio, ere.

A Forfeiture, Forisfactura, æ, f. *Spel.* 292. Forfeiture cometh from the *French* word *Forfaict*, i. e. *Scelus*, but signifieth in our Language rather the effect of transgressing a penal Law than the Transgression it self, as Forfeiture of Escheats, *Anno* 25 *Ed.* 3. *c.* 2. *Statute de proditione.* Goods confiscated, and Goods forfeited differ. *Staundf. Pl. Cor. Fol.* 186. where those seem to be forfeited that have a known Owner, having committed any thing, whereby he hath lost his Goods, and those confiscated that are disavowed by an Offender, as not his own, nor claimed by any other; or rather that Forfeiture is more general, and Confiscation particular to such as forfeit only to the Prince's Exchequer, *Vi. cap.* 24. *lib.* 3. *per totum.*

Full Forfeiture, Plena Forisfactura, Otherwise called *Plena vita*, is forfeiture of Life and Member and all else that a Man hath, *Manwood, p.* 1. *Fol.* 341. The Canon Lawyers use also this word, *Forisfacta sunt pecuniariæ Pœnæ delinquentum*, &c. *Cap. Presbyteri. Extr. pœn.*

To forge (*as Smiths do*) Cudo, ere.

A Forge, Forgea, æ, f. *Co. Lit.* 115. 1 *Mon.* 184.

A Forge (*or Smith's Forge*) Fabrica ferraria.

To forge the Sheriff's Warrant upon a Writ, Fabricare Warrantum Vicecomitis super aliquod breve.

A forger of false Deeds and Writings, Fabricator falsarum Chartarum. It cometh of the *French Forger*, i. e. *Accudere, fabricare, conflare*, to beat on an Anvil, to fashion, to bring into shape, and signifieth in our Common Law, either him that fraudulently maketh and publisheth false Writings, to the prejudice of any Man's Right, or else the Writ that lieth against him that committeth the Offence. *Fitz. nat. brev. fol.* 96. *B. C.* calleth it a Writ of Deceit: See Terms of Law, *verbo Forger*, and *West Symb. p.* 2. *Indictments, sect.* 66. See the new Book of *Entries, verbo forger de faits.* This is a branch of that which the Civilians call *Crimen falsi vid. Hostiens & Azo in summ.*

A Fork, Furca, æ, f. Fuscina, æ, f.

An Iron Fork, Furca ferrea.

A two grained Fork, Bidens, is, n.

A Pack-Fork, Ærumna, æ, f.

A Form, Forma, æ, f.

A Form (*or Seat*) Scamnum, i, n.

Forma donationis, is a Writ whereby to recover Lands entailed. It is called *Formedon*, because the Writ doth comprehend the Form of the Gift. There are three kinds of Writs of *Formedon*, *viz.* the first in the *Descender*, to be brought by Issue in Tail, which claim by descent, *per formam doni.* The second is in the *Reverter*, which lieth for him in the Reversion, or his Heirs or Assigns after the State-Tail is spent. The third is the *Remainder*, which the Law

Law giveth to him in the Remainder, his Heirs or Assigns, after the determination of the Estate Tail, *Coke on Lit. lib.* 3. *c.* 11. *sect.* 595.

Fornication, Fornicatio, onis, f.

A Fornicator, Fornicator, oris, m.

A Foreprise, Forprisa, æ, f.

Foreprised, (*excepted or reserved*) Forprisatus, a, um. *Lex.* 59. Forprisus, a, um.

A Forrager, Frumentarius, ii, m.

To forrage (*or convey corn into the Camp*) Frumentor, ari.

To forswear, Perjuro, are.

A Fortlet (*or fortified place*) Fortuletum, i, n.

To fortifie (*or fence*) Munio, ire.

Fortified (*imbattelled as a Castle is*) Kernellatus, a, um.

Fortunate, Faustus, a, um.

Fortune (*a Woman's Name*) Fortuna, æ, f.

Forty, Quadraginta, pl. Indecl.

Fortieth, Quadragesimus, a, um.

Forty Shillings, Quadraginta solidi.

Forty Pounds, Quadraginta libræ.

Forward, Antrorsum, adv.

FOS

A Foster-father, Nutritor, oris, m.

A Foster-child, Alumnus, i, m.

A Foster-brother, Homogalactus, i, m.

FOT

A Fother (*or foder*) *of Lead*, Fothera Plumbi, *Pry.* 185.

FOU

To found (*or cause to be built*) Fundo, are.

To found (*or melt*) Fundo, ere.

A Founder, Fundator, oris, m.

A Bell-founder, Campanarius, ii, m. Fusor aramentarius.

A Metal Founder, Fusor, oris, m.

A Foundation, Fundamentum, i, n.

A laying the Foundation, Fundatio, onis, f. The Foundation of a College or Hospital is called *Fundatio, quasi fundi datio, vel fundamenti locatio. Coke lib.* 3. 10. *Rep.*

A Foundation made in a marsh, or in the Water with piles of Timber, Palatio, onis, f.

A Fountain, Fons, tis, m.

Four, Quatuor.

Four-square, Quadratus, a, um.

Four times, Quater, adv.

Four Shillings, Quatuor solidi.

Four Pounds, Quatuor libræ.

Four hundred Pounds, Quadringinta libræ.

Four thousand Pounds, Quatuor mille librarum.

Of four Years, Quadriennis, ne, adj.

The space of four Years, Quadriennium, ii, n.

Four-cornered, Quadrangulus, a, um.

Made with four Corners, Quadrangulatus, a, um.

Cleft into four parts, Quadrifidus, a, um.

Fourteen Pounds, Quatuordecim libræ.

Fourteen Shillings, Quatuordecim solidi.

Fourteen times, Quatuordecies, adv.

Fourscore Pounds, Octoginta libræ.

Fourscore and ten Pounds, Nonaginta libræ.

The Fourth, Quartus, a, um.
A Fourm, Forma, æ, f. 1 *Mon.* 951. 2 *Mon.* 729.

FOW

A Fowler, Auceps, cupis, *c.* 2.
A Fowler's Call, (*or Whistle*) Fistula aucupatoria.
A Fowling piece, Sclopus, i, m.
To go a Fowling, Aucupor, ari.

FOX

A Fox, Vulpes, is, f.

FOY

Foy People (in *Cornwal*) Fawenses.

FRA

A Fragment (*or piece*) Fragmentum, i, n.
A Fragment (*or scrap*) Frustum, i, n.
Fragrant, Fragrans, ntis, adj.
A Frail (*as for Figs or Raisins*) Fiscella, æ, f. Quasillus, i, m.
To frame (*or form*) Formo, are.
A Frame, Framea, æ, f. Fabrica, æ, f.
A framing (*or making*) Fabricatio, onis, f.
A Framer, Fabricator, oris, m.
A Franchise (*or liberty*) Franchesia, æ, f.
Frances (*a Woman's Name*) Francisca, æ, f.
Francis (*a Man's Name*) Franciscus, ci, m.
Frank (*or Free*) Francus, a, um.
Frank Almoin, Libera Eleemosyna.
Frank bank (*or Free bench*) Francus Bancus, *Brac.* 309.
Frank-chase, Libera chasea.
Frank-fee, Feudum francum seu liberum.
Frank-firm, Firma libera.
Frank-law, Libera lex.
Frank-pledge, Franciplegium, ii, n. Francus plegius, Frideburgus, i, m.
View of Frank pledge, Visus Franci Plegii. *Spel.* 296.
Frankfold, Faldagium, ii, n. *Spel.* 248. *Lex.* 53. Fald-soca, æ, f. *i. e.* The setting up Sheepfolds in any Fields.
Fraud (*or Deceit*) Fraus, dis, f.
Fraw or Frome River (*at Dorchester*) Varia.

FRE

Frederick (*a Man's Name*) Fredericus, i, m.
Free, Francus, a, um. Liber, a, um.
A Free-man, Liber homo, A Man may be a Free-man of *London* three ways, 1. By Service, as he who hath served his Apprenticeship. 2. By Birth-right, as he which is the Son of a Freeman of *London*. 3. By Redemption, that is, allowance of the Court of the Mayor and Aldermen, *Co.* 8. *Rep. Case of the City of* London.
Freed, Liberatus, a, um, Franchisatus, a, um.
Free-bord, Francbordum, i, n. 2 *Mon.* 241. *Lex.* 60. (*i. e.*) the space of two Feet more or less, beyond one's Fence.
Free-bords, Fensuræ, 1 *Fol.* 146.

To free (enfranchise or make free) Libero, are Manumitto, ere.

Free-cost, Gratuitus, a, um.

Free-chapel, Libera capella.

Free-hold, Liberum Tenementum.

Of Free-hold, Liberæ Tenuræ.

To freight, Carco, are. *Ry.* 26, 891, 184.

To unfreight, Discarco, are. *Ry.* 26.

Freighted, Carcatus, a, um. *Ry.* 26, 891, 184. *Pry.* 112. Affrectatus, a, um. *Ra. Ent.* 409.

A freightment, Affrectamentum, i, n. *Ra. Ent.* 24. *Pry.* 402.

French, Lingua Franca vel Gallica.

Frequent, Frequens, ntis, adj.

To frequent, Frequento, are.

Fresh, Friscus, a, um.

Freshmarsh (the Family) De Frisco Marisco.

Freshmarsh, Mariscus friscus.

Land lying fresh and fallow, Terra jacens frisca & ad warectum. *Spel.* 300. *Lex* 60, 163.

Fresh disseisin, Frisca disseisina.

Fresh Suit, Recens Insecutio, Although the Prisoner which escapeth be out of View, yet if fresh suit be made, and he be taken *in recenti insecutione*, he shall be in Execution; for otherwise at the turning of a corner, or by entry into a House, or by other means the Prisoner may be out of View. *Coke* 3. *Rep. Rigeway's Case.*

Frevil (the Family) De Frevilla.

F R I

A Friction, Frictio, onis, f

Frideswide (a Woman's Name) Frideswida, æ, f.

A Discovery Friget, Catascopium, ii, n.

A Frith (or Hedge) Haia, æ, f. Sepes, is, f. Sepimentum, i, n. *Bract. Engl. Preced.* 24.

A Fritter, Frictilla, æ, f. Laganum, i, n.

Frivolous (or Vain) Frivolus, a, um.

Frize, Phryxium, ii, n.

F R O

From, De, A. Ab. Abs.

From (if from a place) Abinde.

From thence, Exinde.

From thence (if from a time) Ex tunc.

From thence next ensuing, Ex tunc proxime sequens.

From thenceforth for ever, Ex tunc deinceps (*or* de cætero) Imperpetuum.

From out to out, Ab extra ad extra.

Frome River (at Bristol) Fromus.

Frome River (in Dorsetshire) Fromus.

A Front, Frontispicium, ii, n.

A Frontlet (or Frontail for a Woman's Head) Frontale, is, n.

F R U

Fruit, Fructus, ûs, m.

A Fruit-chamber, Oporotheca, æ, f.

A Fruiterer, Arborator, oris, m.

Fruitful (or Fertile) Fertilis, le, adj.

Frumenty (pottage made of Wheat) Farraceum, ei, n.

To frustrate (or deceive) Frustro, are

FRY

A Frying-pan, Frixorium, ii, n. Startago, inis, f.

FUE

Fuel, Focale, lis, n. *Pry.* 217.

FUG

A Fugitive (or Runaway) Fugitivus, a, um.

Fugitives Goods, Bona fugitivorum, be the proper Goods of him that flieth upon Felony, which after the flight lawfully found do belong to the King, *Coke vol. 6. Fol.* 109. *B.*

FUL

Full, Plenus, a, um.

To fulfil (accomplish or perform) Perficio, ere. Consummo, are.

To full a piece of Cloath, Fullo, are.

Fulham (in *Middlesex*) Volucrum domus, Volucrum amius.

Fulk (a Man's Name) Fulco, onis, m.

A Fuller (or Tucker) Fullo, onis, m.

A Fulling mill, Fullonia, æ, f.

A Fulling, Fullatio, onis, f.

A Fuller's Shop, Fullonicum, ci, n.

A Fuller's Craft, Ars Fullonica.

Fuller's Earth, Terra fullonum.

Belonging to a Fuller, Fullonicus, a, um.

Fulvius (a Man's Name) Fulvius, ii, m.

FUM

A Fumigation, Fumigatio, onis, f.

FUN

A Function, Functio, onis, f.

The Fundament, Sedes, is, f.

A Funeral, Funus, eris, n. Funerale, is, n.

Funeral Ceremonies, Exequiæ, arum, f. pl.

Funeral Rites, Justa, orum, n. pl.

A Funnel (through which Liquors are poured into Vessels) Infundibulum, i, n.

FUR

A Furlong, Furlongus, i, m. *Spel.* 302. *Lex.* 61.

A Furnace, Furnus, i, m. Fornax, acis, f.

To make a Furnace, Furno, are.

To take out of the Furnace, Defurno, are.

A small Furnace, Fornacula, æ, f.

To furnish (or supply) Administro, are.

Furniture, Furnitura, æ, f. *Co. Ent.* 13.

Travelling Furniture, Equitatura, æ, f. *Reg.* 100. 2 *Ro.* 160.

Furr, Pellicium, ii, n.

Furr, Furrura, æ, f. Cometh of the *French Fourer* (i. e.) *Pellicare*, to line with Skins. Of Furr we find strange kinds in the Statute *Anno* 24. *H.* 8. *cap.* 13. as of Sables which is a rich Furr of colour black and brown, being the Skin of a Beast called a Sable, of quantity between a Pole-

Pole-Cat, and an Ordinary Cat, and of fashion like a Pole-Cat bred in *Russia*, but most and the best in *Tartaria*. 2. *Lucerns*, which is the Skin of a Beast so called being near the bigness of a Wolf, of Colour between red and brown, somewhat mailed like a Cat, and mingled with black spots, bred in *Muscovy* and *Russia*, and is a very rich Furr. 3. *Genets*, that is, the Skin of a Beast so called, of bigness between a Cat and a Wesel, mailed like a Cat, and of the Nature of a Cat bred in *Spain*, whereof there be two kinds, black and gray, and the black the more precious Furr, having black spots upon it hardly to be seen. 4. *Foines*, is a faction like the Sable, bred in *France* for the most part, the top of the Furr is black, and the ground whitish. 5. *Martern*, is a Beast very like the Sable, the Skin somewhat courser, it liveth in all Countries, that are not too cold, as *England*, *Ireland*, &c. and the best are in *Ireland*. 6. *Miniver*, is nothing but the Bellies of Squirrels, as some Men say, others say it is a little Vermin like unto a Wesel, milk white, and cometh from *Muscovy*. 7. *Fitch*, is that which we otherwise call the Polecat here in *England*. 8. *Shankes*, are the Skin of the Shank or Leg of a kind of Kid, which beareth the Furr that we call Budge. 9. *Calaber*, is a little Beast in bigness about the quantity of a Squirrel, of Colour Gray, and bred especially in high *Germany*.

A Furrier, Pellio, onis, m. Pelliculator, oris, m.

A furred Gown, Toga pelliculata.

Furred Caps, Pilei pellicei.

To furr Gowns, Pelliculo, are.

Of Furr, Pelliceus, a, um.

A Furr (or hairy Skin) Pellis, is, f.

Furious, Furialis, le, adj.

Furiously, Furiosè, adv. Furialitèr, adv.

A Furrow, Sulcus, ci, m.

A Water Furrow (to convey Water from the Corn) Lacuna, æ, f. Colliquia, æ, f.

Furrow by Furrow, Sulcatim, adv.

Under furrowed, Subaratus, a, um.

Fury (Madness) Furor, oris, m.

Furze (or Gorse) Jampnum, i, n. *Lex*. 70.

Of Furze, Jampnorum.

Fustian, Fustanum vel Fustagnum, i, n. Xylinum, i, n.

Future (which will be) Futurus, a, um.

GAB

A *Gabardine (a rough Irish Mantle or Horse-man's Coat)* Læna, æ, f.

A Gabel (or Custom upon Lands) Gabella, æ, f. Gablum, i, n.

A Gable End of a House, Gabalum, i, n. Fastigium, ii, n.

Gabriel (a Man's Name) Gabriel, elis, m.

GAG

Gage, Vadium, ii, n. It signifieth with us a Pawn or Pledge.

Use

Use hath turned the *G.* into a *W.* so as it is often written Wage, as to wage deliverance, that is to give Security that a thing shall be delivered, for if he that distrained, being sued, have not delivered the Cattle that were distrained, then he shall not only avow the distress, but Gager deliverance, *i. e.* put in surety that he will deliver the Cattle distreined, *Fitz-Herb. nat. brev. fol.* 74. *D.* and 67. *F. G.* Yet in some Cases he shall not be tied to make this Security, as if the Cattle died in the Pound, *Kitchin fol.* 145. or if he claim a Property in the Cattle sued for, *Terms of Law.* To wage Law, what it is, see in its place, *verbo* Law, *Vid.* Mortgage.

A Gager, Gaugeator, oris, m. It signifieth with us an Officer of the King's, appointed to examine all Tuns, Hogsheads, Pipes, Barrels and Tercians of Wine, Oil, Honey, Butter, and to give them a Mark of Allowance before they are sold in any place, and because this Mark is a Circle made with an Iron Instrument for that purpose, it seemeth that from thence he taketh his name, of the French *Gauchir*, that is, to wry or turn. Of this Office you may find Statutes, the first whereof it *Anno* 27 *Edw.* 3. commonly called the Statute of Provision, or Purveyors, *cap* 8.

A Gag to set open the Mouth, Epistomium, ii, n. Linguarium, ii, n.

A Gall (Gall Nut or Oak Apple) Galla, æ, f.

A Gall, (a chafe or galling) Intertrigo, inis, f.

A Gallery, Galeria, æ, f. Pergula, æ, f. Porticus, ûs, f. Ambulacrum, i, n.

A small Gallery, Porticula, æ, f.

An open Gallery (or Walk) Paradromis, idis, f.

An arched Gallery, Macrena, æ, f.

A round Gallery, Peribolatorium, ii, n.

A Gally, Phaselus, i, m. & f. Galea, æ, f. *Pry.* 14. 134. 213. Actuarium. ii, n. Navis actuaria.

Gallimawfry, Tucetum; i, n.

A Gally-pot, Alveolus, i, m. Cullullus, i, m.

A Gallon, Galo, onis, f. Galona, æ, f. *Spel.* 305. Lagena, æ, f. *Co. En.* 370.

Galloway, (in *Scotland*) Gaelwallia, Galweia, Gallovidia.

One that has been condemned to the Gallows, Furcifer, i, m.

A place where a Gallows stands (any place of Execution) Gloaistowum, i, n.

A Gallows (or Gibbet) Gabalus, i, m.

Galba (a Man's Name) Galba, æ, m.

Galen (a Man's Name) Galenus, i, m.

Galfred (a Man's Name) Galfredus, i, m.

Galtres *Forest* (in *Yorkshire*) Calaterium nemus.

Galway *Bay* (in *Ireland*) Ansoba, Ausoba.

G A L

The Gall, Fell, fellis, n.

G A M

Game, Præda, æ, f.

A Game

A Game Keeper, Custos ferarum.

A Gammon of Bacon, Perna, æ, f. Petaso, onis, m.

GAN

A Gangreen, Gangrena, æ, f.

GAO

A Gaol (or Prison) Gaola, æ, f.

A Gaoler (or keeper of a Gaol) Gaolarius, ii, m. Custos Gaolæ vel Prisonæ.

A Gaoler's Fee, Carcerativum, i, n.

GAP

A Gap, as of a Hedge or Wall, Diruptio, onis, f.

GAR

To Garbage (or take out the Entrails of any thing) Exentero, are.

To Gard (or Defend) Stipo, are.

A Gard (or one that gardeth the Person of a Prince) Stipator, oris, m. Regii corporis custodes. Custodia Regis.

Gard, Custodia, æ, f.

A Garden, Gardinum, i, n. Hortus, i, m.

A Kitchin Garden, Olitorium, ii, n.

A Garden of Pot Herbs, Olitorium, ii, n. Herbuletum, i, n.

A Gardiner, Hortulanus, i, m.

The Art of Gardening, Horticultura, æ, f.

Belonging to a Garden, Hortensis, e, n.

A Gardian, Gardianus, i, m. Custos, odis, m. It signifieth generally him that hath the Charge or Custody of any person or thing, but most notoriously him that hath the Education or Protection of such People as are not of sufficient discretion to guide themselves and their own Affairs, as Children and Ideots, being indeed as largely extended as being *Tutor* and *Curator* among the Civilians. For whereas Tutor is he that hath the Government of a Youth, until he come to 14 Years of Age, and Curator is he that hath the disposition and ordering of his Substance afterward, until he attain unto 21 Years, or that hath the charge of a Frantick Person, during his Lunacy, the Common Lawyers use, but only Gardian for both these: And for the better understanding of our Common Law in this thing, you must know that as Tutor is either *Testamentarius* or *a prætore datus ex l. Atilia*, or lastly *Legitimus*; so we have three sorts of Gardians in *England*, one ordained by the Father, in his last Will, another appointed by the Judge afterward, the third cast upon the Minor by the Law and Custom of the Land. Touching the first, a Man having Goods and Chattels never so many, may appoint a Guardian to the Body or Person of his Child, by his last Will and Testament, until he come to the Age of 14 Years, and so the disposing and ordering of his Substance until what time he thinketh meet, and that is most commonly the Age of 21 Years. The same he may do, if he have Lands to never so great a Value, so they hold not

not *in Capite* of the King, nor of any other Lord by Knight's Service; but by a late Statute in *Ch.* Second's time liberty is given to devise the Protection of the Child till 21. And in the former Case, if the Father appoint no Guardian to his Child, the Ordinary may appoint one to order his Moveables and Chattle until the Age of 14 Years, at which time he may choose his Guardian himself, accordingly as by the Civil Law he may his Curator. For we hold all one Rule with the Civilians in this Case: And that is, *invito Curator non datur*; and for his Lands, if he hold any by Copy of Court-Roll, commonly the Lord of the Fee appointeth him a Guardian, until he come to the Age of 14 Years, and that is one next of Kin to the Minor of that side that can hope for least profit by his Death. If he hold by Charter in Socage, then the next of Kin on that side by which the Land cometh not, is the Guardian, and hereupon called Guardian in Socage, and that which is said here of Socage seemeth to be true likewise in *Petit Sergeanty, Anno* 28 *Ed.* 1. *Stat.* 1. and the reason of this *Fortescue* giveth in his Book, intituled, a Commendation of the Politick Law of *England*, c 44. *viz.* Because there might be suspicion if the next Kinsman on that side by which the Land descendeth should have the Custody and Education of the Child, that for desire of his Land he might be inticed to work him some Mischief, Vid. *Fortescue in Litera F.* If he hold of a Common Lord, it is either of one alone or more. If of one only, then is he Guardian of both Person and Lands, if of more, then the Lord of whom he holdeth by the elder Tenure, is Guardian of the Person, and every one of the rest hath the Custody of the Land holden of himself. If the Priority of the Tenure cannot be discerned, then he is Guardian of the Person that first happeth him, *Terms of the Law* and *Staundford*, which *fol.* 19. maketh mention of *Gardein in fest*, and *Gardein in Droit*, that is in Deed and in Law.

To gargarize (or gargle, to wash the Mouth and Throat) Gargarizo, are.

A Gargarism, Gargarismus, i, m.

A Sanative Gargarism, Gargarismus sanativus.

A Garland, Garlanda, æ, f. *Spel.* 67. Coralla, æ, f.

Garlick, Allium, ii, n.

A Bed of Garlick, Alliarum, ii, n.

A Clove of Garlick, Nucleus Allii.

A Garment, Vestis, is, f. Vestitus, ûs, m. Vestimentum, i, n.

A Garment made of Hair, Cilicium, ii, n.

A course Garment, Racana, æ, f.

A Garment of Cotton, Vestitus Xylinus.

A Garment of Leather, Vestitus coriaceus.

A Garment of Linnen, Vestitus linneus.

A Garment of Skins, Vestitus pelliceus.

A Garment of Silk, Vestitus Sericus.

A Garment of Woollen, Vestitus laneus.

A Girdler (*or Girdle maker*) Cingularius, ii, m. Zonarius, ii, m.

A Girdle (*or Girdling*) Præcinctura, æ, f.

A girding Cinctura, æ. f.

To gird about, Circumcingo, ere.

Girders, Girdaria, orum, n. Junctoria, orum, n,

A Girl, Puella, æ, f.

A Girth, Cingula, æ, f.

G L A

Glamorganshire, Glamorgania, Glamorgantia.

Glanvil (*the Family*) de Glanvilla.

Glass, Vitrum, i, n.

A Glass-Maker, Vitrarius, ii, m. Vitriarius, ii, m.

A Looking-Glass, Speculum, i, n.

A Drinking-Glass, Cyathus, i, m. Caucalium, ii, n. Baucalium, ii, n.

A prospective Glass, Telescopium, ii, n.

A Magnifying Glass, Microscopium, ii, n.

Burning Glasses, Specula urentia.

A Glass Furnace, Fornex vitraria.

A Vessel of Glass, Vitramen, inis, n. Vas vitreum,

Glass Bottles, Ampullæ vitreæ.

A Glass Case, Hyalotheca, æ, f. Theca vitrea.

A Quarrels of Glass, Rhombi vitridium, *Glass-house*, Officina vitraria.

A Glass, Vitreus, a, um.

Glasier, Specularius, ii, m. Hyarlurgus, ola, æ, rarius, ii, m.

An Hourglass

A Kn aze with Glass, Invitro, are.

Glastonbury (in *Somersetshire*) Glasconia, Glastonia, Vitrea Insula.

A Glade,

Of grandmother, Avia, æ, f.

Great-grandmother, Proavia, is, f.

Great-grand-daughter, Proais, f.

To Gle di son or Grandisson (*the* Grandisono & Gran-

A Gleaner Spicilegus, i, m. *Farm*) Grangia, æ, lector. *ia* is a House

Glen *River* (in y where Corn Glenus. be, but also

Glebe, Gleba. æ, soles for Hor-

Glebe Land, Terra (n and other *Ent.* 671. *Spel.* 318. (ogs, and o-belonging to the Chu for Hus-

G L I

n. *Glan.*

onis, f.

A Glister, Clyster, eris, oris, m. nema, æ, f. s, m.

shire)

G L O

Gloucester *City*, Claudia, Clevum, Claudiocestria, Glavorna, Glevum, Glocestria, Glovecestria, Glovernia.

Gloucestershire, Glavornensis Provincia, Claudiana provincia.

Bishop of Gloucester, Episcopus Glocestrensis.

A Glove, Chirocheca, æ, f.

The Finger of a Glove, Digitale, is, n.

A pair of Gloves, Par Chirothecarum.

Gloved, Manicatus, a, um.

A Glover. Chirothecarius, ii, m.

A Glover's Trade, Chirothecaria, æ, f.

G L U

Glue, Gluten, inis, n. Gleatus, i, m.

To glue, Conglutino, are.

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A God father, Susceptor, oris, m. Pater initialis.

A God-mother, Susceptrix, icis, f. Matrina, æ, f.

A God-son, Lustricus, ci, m. Filius initialis.

Godmanchester (in *Huntingdonshire*) Gumicastrum, Gumicaster.

Godmanham (in *Yorkshire*) Delgovitia.

Godfrey (a Man's Name) Godfridus, i, m.

Godstow (in *Oxfordshire*) Deilocum.

G O L

Gold, Aurum, i, n.

The making and finishing of Gold, Aurificium, ii, n.

A Gold Mine, Aurifodina, æ, f.

Gold Threads, Stamina aurea.

Vessels of Gold, Vasa aurea.

A Gold beater, Bracteator, oris, m. Petalurgus, i, m.

A Goldsmith, Aurifaber, bri, m. Aurifex, icis, m.

G O B

let, Crater, eris, m.

G O D

God-Daughter, Baptista, æ, f. a Spiritualis.

A God father, Susceptor, oris, m. Pater initialis.

A God-mother, Susceptrix, icis, f. Matrina, æ, f.

A God-son, Lustricus, ci, m. Filius initialis.

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A Goldsmith, Aurifaber, bri, m. Aurifex, icis, m.

A Goldsmith's Shop, Aurificina, æ, f.

A Gold-stealer, Aurifur, uris, m.

Goldcliff (in *Monmouthshire*) Rupis aurea.

Golden Vale (in *Herefordshire*) Aurea vallis.

G O O

Good Abearing (or good Behaviour) Bonus gestus.

Good Country, Bona patria.

Goods, Bona, orum, n.

Goods belonging to the Person of the Wife, which she has after her Husband's death besides her Dower, Paraphernalia, orum, n.

Goodwich *Castle* (in *Herefordshire*) Goderici castrum.

Goodwin *Sands* (in *Kent*) Lomea.

A Goose, Anser, eris, m.

A Wild Goose, Vulpanser, eris, m.

Goose Giblets, Acrocolia anseris.

A Goose House, Anserarium, ii, n.

G O R

A Gorget, Armatura pro collo.

A Gorget (or Neckerchief, or such thing worn about the Neck) Mammillare, is, n. Strophium, ii, n.

Gormanchester (in *Huntingdonshire*) Durolipons, Durosipons.

Gorney (the Family) De Gorniaco.

G O S

A Gose-Hawk, Auster, is, m. Austurcus, i, m.

G O U

To Govern, Guberno, are.

The Gout, Arthritis, idis, f.

The Gout in the Hands, Chiragra, æ, f.

The Gout in the Hip, Sciatica, æ, f.

The Gout in the Knees, Gonagra, æ, f.

The Gout in the Feet, Podagra, æ, f.

GOW

A Gown, Toga, æ, f. Vestis pellicea.

A long sleeved Gown, Toga manicata.

A loose Gown, Stola, æ, f,

A Woman's Gown, Palla, æ, f. Toga muliebris.

GRA

Grace, (*a Woman's Name*) Gracia, æ, f,

A Graduate, Graduatus, i, m. (*i. e*) A Scholar that has taken Degrees in the University, 8 *Co.* 113.

To graff, Insero, ere.

To graff Cyons, Inserere Surculos

A graff-shoot, &c. Insitum, i, n. Surculus, li, m. Clavola, æ, f.

Graffed, Insitus, a, um.

A Graffer, Insitor, oris, m.

A Graffing, Insitus, ûs, m.

A Grain (*the eighth part of an Ounce*) Granum, i, n.

A Grain, Granum, i, n.

A Granary, Granarium, ii, n.

Grains, Brasium madefactum.

Grand Distrêss, Magna districtio. It is a Distress taken of all the Lands and Goods that a Man hath within the County or Bailiwick, whence he is to be distrained. This word is used *Anno 51 H.* 3. *cap.* 9.

A grandfather, Avus, i, m.

A great grandfather, Proavus, i, m.

A grandmother, Avia, æ, f.

A great-grandmother, Proavia, æ, f.

A great-grand-daughter, Proneptis, is, f.

Grandison or Grandisson (*the Family*) De Grandisono & Grandissono.

A Grange (*or Farm*) Grangia, æ, f. *Spel.* 322. *Grangia* is a House or Building not only where Corn is laid up, as Barns be, but also where there are Stables for Horses, Stalls for Oxen and other Cattle, Sties for Hogs, and other things necessary for Husbandry, *Lindwood.*

A Grant, Grantum, i, n. *Glan.* 64. *Cow.* 132. Concessio, onis, f.

A Grantor, Concessor, oris, m.

A Grantee, Concessus, ûs, m.

Grant *River* (in *Cambridgeshire*) Granta.

Grantzbain (*a crooked Mountain* in *Scotland*) Grampius mons.

Grantchester (see *Cambridge*)

A Grapple of a Ship, Harpago, inis, f.

A Grazier, Pecorarius, ii, m. (*i. e.*) one that buyeth Cattle and keepeth and fatteth them at Grass to sell again.

Grass, Gramen, inis, n.

A Grass Plot, Viridarium, ii, n.

A Swath of Grass, Serticulum, i, n.

To Grate, Frio, are.

A Grater (*to grate Bread*) Radula, æ, f.

Grated on a Grater, Tritus super Radulam.

A Grate (*of Iron and Wood*) Cancer, is, f. Clathrus, i, m.

Gratis (*freely, for nothing*) Gratis, adv.

Gratitude, Gratitudo, inis, f.

To Grave, Cælo, are.

Gravel

Graved (*Carved*) Scalptus, a, um. Sculptilis, le, adj. Sculptus, a, um.

A Graver (*or Carver*) Sculptor, oris, m. Sclaptor, oris, m.

A Graving (*or Carving*) Scalptura, æ, f. Sculptura, æ, f.

Gravel (*or course Sand*) Glarea, æ, f. Sabulum, i, n.

A Gravel Pit, Sabuletum, i, n.

Gravesend (in *Kent*) Greva, Gravesenda, limes prætorius.

GRE

Grease, Adeps, ipis, c. g.

Hog's Grease, Axungia, æ, f. Porcinus adeps.

Great, Grandis, e, adj. magnus, a, um.

Great with young, Gravidus, a, um.

Green, Viridis, de, adj.

The Green-Cloth at Court, Viridis pannus Hospitii Domini Regis. The Name of a Court of Justice continually sitting in the Compting-house within the Court of the King, whereat do sit these Officers following, *viz.* the Lord Steward, the Treasurer, the Controller and Cofferer of the King's Houshold with the Master of the Houshold, two Clerks of the Green-cloth, and two Clerks Controllers. Of these the three first usually are (and sometimes the fourth hath been) of the Privy Council and unto this, being (as some hold) the first and ancientest Court of Justice in *England*, is committed the charge and oversight of the King's Court Royal for matter of Justice and Government, with the like Authority for maintaining of the Peace within 12 Miles distance wheresoever the said Court be; and within the said House the Power of Correction over all the Servants therein with the Oeconomical charge of making Provisions, Payments and Accounts for all Expences incident to the said House. It is called Green-cloth, of a Green Cloth, at which they always sit, whereon is embroidered the King's Arms, under which they sit, and on each side thereof the Ams of the Compting-house, bearing *verte*, a Key and a Rod, or White Staff *Argent Faulty*, signifying their power to Reward and Correct, as Men for their great Wisdom and Experience, thought fit by his Majesty, to exercise both these Functions in his Royal House. The name of the Compting-house where the Court of Green Cloth is kept, is *Domus Computi*. Unto this Compting-house, for the keeping of the place for this Court of Green-Cloth, are further allowed a Sergeant, Yeoman and Groom, with diet and allowance for keeping the same.

Greendon (*the Family*) De Grendona.

Greenvil (*the Family*) De Greenvilla.

Gregory (*a Man's Name*) Gregorius, ii, m.

A Grey-hound, Leporarius, ii, m. Canis Leporarius.

Greenwich (in *Kent*) Grenovicum, Grenovicus, Greenwicum, Viridusinus.

GRI

A Gridiron, Craticula, æ, f.

Griffith (*a Man's Name*) Griffithus, i, m.

To grind, Molo, ere. Acuo, ere.

A Grinder, Acuarius, ii, m.

A Grind-

A Grinding, Exacuatio, onis, f.

A Grinding-house, Molens domus.

A Grindstone, Molens lapis, Coticula, æ, f. Allo, onis, m.

Grieſt, Far, rris, n. Molitura, æ, f.

Grizel (*a Woman's Name*) Grizelda, æ, f.

GRO

A Grocer, Aromatarius, ii, m. Aromatopola, æ, m.

A Grocer's Shop, Aromatopolium, ii, n.

Grocery Wares, Aromata, orum, n.

The Groin (*or lower part of the Belly*) Hypogaſtrium, ii, n. Inguen, inis, n.

A Groom, Valectus, i, m. Valetus, i, m. *Cow.* 132. Gromettus, i, m. 1 *Co.* 29.

Groom of the Stable, Gromettus ſtabuli.

The Groom-porter, Aleatorum arbiter.

A Grove, Grova, æ, f. *Plo.* 269. *Co. Ent.* 111. Lucus, i, m. Arbuſtum, i, m.

A little Grove, Grovetta, æ, f.

A Grover of Mines, Metallarius, ii, m.

Ground, Fundus, i, m.

Paſture Ground, Fundus paſturalis, paſtura.

Meadow Ground, Fundus prataliis, pratum, i. n.

Wood Ground, Fundus boſcalis.

Heath Ground, Juncaria, orum, n.

To break up Ground, and beſtow the firſt Tilling of it, Præcolo, ere.

A Tiller of the Ground, Ruricola, æ, m.

A Ground-work, Fundamentum, i, n.

A Ground pinning (*or under pinning*) Subſtructura, æ, f.

Groſmount or Gromount (*the Family*) De Magnomonte.

Groſvenour, corruptly (*or Gravenor, the Family*) Grandis venator.

A Groſs, Groſſa, æ, f. 1 *Mon.* 118. Groſſum, i, n. *Ry.* 408.

Groſs, Groſſus, a, um.

Seiſed, as of any thing in Groſs, Seiſitus ut de uno groſſo.

Groſs or thick trees, Arbores groſſæ, *Ry.* 408.

Selling by the Groſs, Venditio in Groſſo, *Ry.* 400.

GRU

De Grund beof (*the Family*) De Fronte Bovis.

GUE

A Gueſt, Hoſpes, itis, m.

GUI

A Guide, Ductor, oris, m.

Guidage, Guidagium, ii, n. Guadagium, ii, n. (*i. e.*) Money given to a Guide for conduct in a ſtrange place.

A Guild (*Brotherhood or Company incorporate*) Guilda, æ, f. 8 *Co.* 125. Gilda, æ, Sodalitium, ii, m.

The Guild-hall, Guihalda, æ, f. Guildhalda, æ, f. (*i. e.*) the Common Hall of a City, a Town-houſe.

Guild-hall, Gildæ aula.

The Guild-hall of the High Dutch *or Eaſterly Merchants in* London (*called the* Stilliard) Guildehalla Teutonicorum.

Guilaford in Surrey, Geldeforda, Guldeforda, Neomagus, Noiomagus, Noviomagus.

GUL

The Gule of Auguſt (*or firſt day of* Auguſt) Feſtum Sancti Petri ad Vincula, Gula Auguſti.

Gulf Island, Lisia.

GUM

Gum, Gummi, n. Indecl.

The Gums of the Mouth, Gingiva, æ, f.

GUN

A Gun, Gunna, æ, f. *Spel.* 101. Pace Regis 36. Canna, æ, f. Bombarda, æ, f. Tormentum, i, n.

The Cock of a Gun, Serpentina, æ, f.

A Gunner, Bombardius, i, m. Murifragus, i, m. Sclopetarius, ii, m.

A Gun-shot, Murifragium, ii, n.

A kind of Gun, Burcheta, æ, f.

Gun-powder, Pulvis Bombardi-

GUT

A Gutter, Guttera, æ, f. *Ra. Ent.* 129. *Reg.* 127, 199, 5 *Co.* 100. Guttura, æ, f. *Ra. Ent.* 10. *Co.* 141. Canalis, is, m. Colluvarium, ii, n.

A Gutter-tile, Imbrex, icis, d g.

GUY

Guy (a Man's Name) Guido, onis, m.

GYP

A Gypsie, Ægyptianus, i, m.

HAB

A *Habberdasher of small Wares*, Minutarius, ii, m. Mercularius, ii, m.

A Habberdasher of Hats and Caps; Pileo, onis, m.

An Habergeon, Habergettum, i, n. *Rp.* 53. Lorica, æ, f.

Habeas Corpus, is a Writ, the which a Man indited of some Trespass, before Justices of Peace, or in a Court of any Franchise, and upon his apprehension being laid in Prison for the same, may have out of the King's Bench, thereby to remove himself thither at his own Costs, and to answer the Cause there, *&c. Fitz. nat. brev. Fol.* 250. *H.* And the order in this Cause, first to procure a *Certiorari* out of the Chancery, directed to the said Justices for the removing of the Indictment into the King's Bench, and upon that to procure this Writ to the Sheriff for the causing of his Body to be brought at a Day, *Reg. Judic. Fol.* 81. where you may find divers Cases wherein this Writ is used.

Habeas Corpora, is a Writ that lieth for the bringing in of a Jury, or so many of them as refuse to come upon the *Venire faciat*; for the Trial of a Cause brought to Issue.

A Scholar's Habit (or Garment) Epitogium, ii, n.

An Habitation (or Dwelling) Habitatio, onis, f. Mansio, onis, f. Domicilium, ii, n.

Habitable, Habitabilis, e; adj.

HAD

A Hade, or hade of Land, Hada, æ, f.

HAF

A Haft (or Handle) Manubrium, ii, n. Capulum, i. n. Ansa, æ, f.

H A I

The Hair of the Head, Capillus, i, m.

The Hair of the Body, Pilus, i, m.

False Hair, Galericum, ci, n.

An Hair-lace, Vitta, æ, f.

H A K

An Hake, Bombarda, æ, f.

H A L

A Halbert, Framea, æ, f. Bipennis, is, f. Securis Amazonia.

Half, Dimidius, a, um.

A Hall, Aula, æ, f.

A Hall (or Mansion-House) Halla, æ, f.

A Common Hall (or Dining Room) Refectorium, ii, n.

A great Porch Hall, Paganica Pila.

Hallifax (in *Yorkshire*) Olicana, Sacra Sylva, Sacro Bosco.

Halm or Hulm (the stem or stalk of Corn from the Root to the Ear) Culmus, i, m.

A Holster (he which haleth and draweth a ship or Barge along the River by a Rope) Helciarius, ii, m.

And Halser (a rope wherewith Barks or Boats are towed or haled along some Channel or River) Helcium, ii, n.

A Halter (or Head-stall) Capistrum, stri, n.

H A M

A Hamlet, Hamlettum, i, n. Hamleta, æ, f. *Spel.* 330.

A Hammer, Malleus, ei, m.

A little Hammer, Malleolus, li, m.

A Copper-smith's Hammer, Marculus, i, m.

A Mason's Hammer, Asciculum, li, n.

A Hammer (to knock at a Door) Manulus Ostii, Annulus Ostii, Aut marculus ferreus quo pulsantur fores.

The Hamper in the Chancery, Hanaperium, ii, n. *Cow.* 135. *Spel.* 331. *Lex.* 30.

A Hamper made of Twigs or Bull-rushes, Scirpiculum, i, n.

Hampton-Court, Avona. Avondunum.

H A N

A Hand, Manus, ûs, f.

The right Hand, Dextra, æ, f.

The left Hand, Sinistra, æ, f.

The palm of the Hand, Palma, æ, f.

The back of the Hand, Metacarpium, ii, n.

The hollow of the Hand, Vola, æ, f.

An Hand's breadth, Palma, æ, f.

A Handful, Palmata, æ, f. *Lex.* 93. Manipulus, li, m. *A Handful is four Inches by the Standard*, Anno 33 H. 8. cap. 5.

A Hand-Gun, Sclopus manualis.

A Handicraft (or Manual Occupation, the Craft or Trade of the Hand) Ars mechanica.

An Handicraft-man, Mechanicus, ci, m.

A Handkerchief, Muccinium, ii, n. Sudarium, ii, n.

One's own Hand-writing, Autographum, i, n.

A Hand-saw, Serrula, æ, f. Serra manuaria.

To Handle, Tracto, are.

A Handler, Tractator, oris, m.

A Handling, Tractatio, onis, f.

A Hand-gyve, Chiromanica, æ, f.

To hang, Pendo, ere.

To hang down before, Præpendeo, ere.

A Hanger (or short Sword) Ensis falcatus.

A Wood man's Hanger, Culter venatorius.

A Hang-man (or Executioner) Carnifex, icis, m.

Hangings, Pistromata camerarum. Aulæa, orum, n.

Hangustald, or Hexham, (in Northumberland) Hagustaldunum. Hangustaldunum.

Of Hangustald, Hagustaldensis.

Hannah (a Woman's Name) Hanna, æ, f.

Hans River (in Staffordshire) Hansus.

Hanton (the Family) De Hantona.

Hantshire, Hantonia.

HAP

To happen, Fortuno, are. *Co. Ent.* 4. 8, 3.

By Hap (or Chance) Forte. adv. Fortuito, adv.

HAR

A Harbinger (one that goeth before and provideth Lodging) Mansionarius, ii, m. Prodromus, i, m. He is an Officer of the Prince's Court, that allotteth the Noble Men and those of the Houshold their Lodgings in the time of Progress.

Hard, Durus, a, um.

To harden (or obdurate) Duro, are.

To wax hard or brawny, to be hardned by long Use. Callo, ere.

A hardning, Obfirmatio, onis, f.

A hardner, Obfirmator, oris, m.

A Hare, Lepus, oris, m.

A Hare-pipe, Harepipa, æ, f. *Ra. Ent.* 45. Leporicipula, æ, f.

A Hare Warren, Lagotrophium, ii, n.

A Harlot, Pellex, icis, f. Scortum, i, n. Proseda, æ, f.

A young Harlot, Scortillum, i, n.

To haunt or keep Company with Harlots, Scortor, ari.

Harman (a Man's Name) Harmanus, i, m.

Harkley (the Family) De Harcla.

Harmless, (Lossless and Indempnified) Indempnis, Innocuus, & Indempnificatus.

Harmony, Harmonia, æ, f.

Harnest, Hernesia æ, f. Harnesia, æ, f. *Fitzherbert's Nat. brev.* 94. *Ry.* 302. *Fle.* 78. *Pry.* 21.

An Harness-maker, Frænarius, ii, m.

Harold (a Man's Name) Haroldus, i, m.

A Harp, Lyra, æ, f.

A Jews harp, Crembalum, li, n.

A Harper, Lyricen, inis, m. Citharista, æ, m.

A Harrow, Occa, æ, f.

Harrowed, Occatus, a, um.

A Harrower, Occator, oris, m.

A Harrowing, Occatio, onis, f.

To Harrow, Occo, are, Hercio, ire. *Lex.* 68.

Harslets, Offæ penitæ. Exta porcella.

A Hart (or Stag) Cervus, i, m.

Hartlepool (in the Bishoprick of Durham) Cervi Insula.

HAS

An Hasp, Haspa, æ, f. *Co. Lit.* 48. *Spel.* 331. *Bract.* 40.

Hassey (the Family) De Hosata & Hosatus.

Hastings (in Sussex) Hastingæ.

HAT

A Hatch of a Door, Anticum, ci, n.

To hatch Flax, Carmino, are. Pectino, are.

A Hatchell (the Iron Comb wherewith the Flax is dressed) Pecten, inis, m.

The Hatches of a Ship, Fori, orum, m.

A Hatchet, Hatchettus, i, m. 4 Inst. 313. asciola, æ, f.

Hatred (Ill-will) Hatia, æ, f. Odium, ii, n.

A Hat, Galerus, i, m.

A Beaver Hat, Fibrinus Galerus.

An Hat-band, Spira, æ, f. Redimiculum Pilei.

An Hat-block Globus Ligneus.

An Hat and Hat-case, Galerus & Theca eundem Galerum continens.

A Hatter (or maker or seller of Hats) Pileo, onis, m. Pilopæus, i, m.

Hatfield or Hantfield (in Hertfordshire,) Campus altus.

HAU

To have and to hold (If Inheritance or Freehold, in the Common Pleas) *Habendum & Tenendum.*

To have and to hold (if a Lease for Years, in the Common Pleas) *Habendum & occupandum. But in all Cases in the King's Bench.* Habendum & Tenendum.

A Haven (or Port) Baia, æ, f. Heda, æ, f. Portus, ûs, m.

A little Haven (or Hyth) Hitha, æ, f.

HAW

A Hawk, Accipiter, ris, m.

A reclaimed Hawk, Accipiter Reclamatus.

A Hawk's Hood, Capitium, ii, n.

A Hawk's Bell, Tintinnabulum, i, n.

An Airey of Hawks, Aeria Accipitrum. *Fle.* 92.

Hawking, Aucupium, ii, n.

To hawk, Aucupor, ari.

A Sparrow-hawk, Accipiter humipeta.

A Gess-hawk, Palumbarius, ii, m.

HAY

Hay (the Family) De Haia.

Hay-bote, Estoverium, ii, n. *Co. Lit.* 41. B.

Hay, Fœnum, i, n.

Hay in Swaths or Cocks, Fœnum in Tassis.

An Hay-cock, Meta Fœni.

An Hay-mow, loft or stack, Fœnile, is, n. Strues Fœni.

A bottle of Hay, Fasciculus Fœni. Battellus Fœni.

A truss of Hay, Trussum Fœni.

Hay harvest, Fœnisecium, ii, n.

An Hay (or Net to take Conies) Cassiculus, i, m. Indago, inis, f. Tendicula, æ, f.

An Hayward, Bedellus, i, m. *Gre.* 347. Custos agri.

HEA

He, Ipse, a, um. Ille, Illa, Illud, adj. iste, ista, istud, adj.

HEA

The Head, Caput, itis, n.

The fore part of the Head, Sinciput, itis, n.

The hinder part of the Head, Occiput, itis, n.

The crown of the Head, Vertex, icis, m.

A little Head, Capitulum, li, n. Capitellum, i, n.

The Head-ach, Cephalalgia, æ, f.

An arrow-Head (or head of a Dart) Spiculum, i, n. Aculeus Sagittæ.

A broad arrow-Head, Uncinus, i, m.

An Headborough, Capitalis plegius. *Spel.* 333.

Headlong, Præceps, ipis & ipitis.

An Head-piece, Capillum ferreum. *Ry.* 53. Cassis, idis, f. Cassida, æ, f.

A Head-land (or Hade-land) Forera, æ, f.

An Headship, Præfectura, æ, f.

The Headstall of a Bridle, Aurea, æ, f.

To heal (or cure) Sano, are, Curo, are.

Healed (or Cured) Sanatus, a, um. Curatus, a, um.

An Healing, Sanatio, onis, f. Curatio, onis, f.

Health (or Healthfulness) Sanitas, atis, f. Salus, utis, f.

Healthy (or Healthful) Salubber, a, um.

Healthfully, Salubriter, adv.

To heap up, (or gather in Heaps) Cumulo, are. Acervo, are.

An Heap, Cumulus, i, m. Acervus, vi, m.

Heaped, Cumulatus, a, um.

A heaping up, Cumulatio, onis, f.

A heard of Cattel, Armentum, i, n.

A Heardsman, Armentarius, ii, m. Pecorarius, ii, m.

A Cow-heard, Vaccarius, i, m.

A Neat heard (or keeper of Oxen) Bubulcus, ci, m.

A swine-heard (or hog-heard) Porculator, oris, m. Porcarius, ii, m.

A Shepheard, Opilio, onis, m.

To hear, Audio, ire.

Hearing, Auditus, ûs, m

An Hearse or Monument of the Dead) Cenotaphium, ii, n.

A Hearse-cloath, Brandeum, ei, n.

The Heart, Cor, dis, n.

The Heart-strings (or the film of the Heart) Præcordia, orum, n, pl.

An Hearth, Hertha, æ, f. Focus, i, m. Focarium, ii, n.

Of a Hearth, Focarius, a, um,

To heat, Calefacio, ere.

Heath, Erix, icis, f. Erica, æ, f.

A Heath, Ericetum, i, n. Bruera, æ, f.

An Heath (or Ground over-run with Fern) Filicetum, i, n.

To heave (or lift up) Allevo, are.

Heavy (or weighty) Ponderosus, a, um.

HEB.

Hebe (a Woman's Name) Heba, æ, f.

HEC

A Heckle (or Brake) for Hemp, Linibrium, ii, n. Hamus, i, m.

Hector (a Man's Name) Hector, oris, m.

HED

A dead Hedge, Sepes, is, f.

A quick set-Hedge, Haia, æ, f. *Reg.* 105. *bis. Spel.* 128. Sepes viva.

A Hedge or Pale before a Gate, Hercæus, i, m.

To hedge, Sepio, ire. *To hedge or fence round*, Circumsepio, ire.

To hedge in or divide by a Hedge, Intersepio, ire.

To hedge up Gaps, Contexere Interrupta.

Hedge-boot, Estoverium Claudendi.

Hedge-wood, Busca, æ, f.

HEE

A Heel, Calx, cis, m, *and* f.

HEI

An Heifer, Juvenca, æ, f.

An Heir, Hæres, edis. c. 2. Although the word is borrowed of the Latin, yet it hath not altogether the same Signification with us, that it hath with the Civilians. For whereas they call him *Hæredem, qui ex Testamento succedit in universum jus Testatoris*: The Common Lawyers call him Heir that succeedeth by right of Blood in any Man's Lands or Tenements in Fee; for there is nothing passeth with them, *jure Hæreditatis*, but only Fee. Moveables or Chattels immoveable, are are given by Testament, to whom the Testator pleaseth, or else are at the Disposition of the Ordinary.

Cassanæus in Consuetud. Burg. pag. 909. hath a distinction of *Hæres*, which in some sort well accordeth with our Common Law. For he saith, there is *Hæres Sanguinis*, and *hæres hæreditatis*. And a Man may be *hæres sanguinis*, that is, Heir apparent to his Father or other Ancestor, by Blood, and yet may upon displeasure be defeated of his Inheritance, or at the least the greatest part thereof

Heir in the Legal Understanding of the Common Law, implyeth that he is, justis nuptiis procreatus, *for* hæres legitimus est quem nuptiæ demonstrant, and is he to whom Lands, Tenements or Hereditaments, by the Act of God, and right of Blood do descend, of some Estate of Inheritance. *Coke on Lit. Lib. 1. cap. 1. Sect. 1. Hæres dicitur ab Hærendo, quia qui hæres est hæret, id est, proximus est Sanguine illi cujus est hæres.*

Every Heir is either a Male or Female, or an Hermaphrodite, that is, both Male and Female, and an Hermaphrodite (which is also called *Androgynus*) shall be Heir, either as Male or Female according to that kind of the Sex which doth prevail, *Hermaphrodita, tam masculo quam fœminæ comparatur, secundum prævalescentiam sexus incalescentis*, and accordingly it ought to be baptized, *Id. Ib. Hæres est quintuplex.*

1. *Jure proprietatis*, so the eldest Son shall inherit only before all his Brethren.

2. *Jure repræsentationis*, as where the Eldest Son dieth, his Issue shall inherit before the Younger Son, he represents the Person of his Father.

3. *Jure propinquitatis*, *as* propinquus excludit remotum, *and* remotus remotiorem. *Coke* 3. *Rep. Ratcliff's Case.*

4. *Jure*

4. *Jure sanguinis*, so the Daughter of the first Venter shall inherit before the Son of the second.

5. *Ratione Doni*, so the half Blood shall inherit, as if a Gift be made to one and the Heirs of his Body, and he hath Issue a Son, and a Daughter by one Venter, and a Son by another Venter. The Father dies, and the Eldest Son enters and dies, the younger Son shall inherit *per formam Doni*, for he claims as Heir of the Body of the Donee, and not generally as Heir of his Brother: otherwise where Land cometh by Descent, the Rule is, *Possessio fratris de feodo Simplici facit sororem esse hæredem*, but the Brother ought to be in actual Possession of the Fee and Frank Tenement, either by his own Possession, or the Possession of another, to make his Sister Heir; and the reason is, because of all Hereditaments in Possession, he which claimeth as Heir, ought to make himself Heir by him that was last actually seized. *Id. Ib. Soror est hæres facta*, therefore some Act must be done to make her Heir, and the younger Brother is *hæres natus*, if no act be done to the contrary. But if the King by his Letters Patent make a Baron to him and his heirs, Possession in the elder Brother of this Dignity cannot make his Sister Heir, but the Brother of the half Blood shall inherit, because no Possession can be gained of this Dignity, *per pedis positionem*. *Coke ubi supra* and on *Lit. lib* 1. c. 1. *sect.* 8.

In case of the Descent of the Crown, the half Blood shall inherit, so after the Decease of King *Edward* the Sixth, the Crown fell to Queen *Mary*, and from her to Queen *Elizabeth*, both which were of the half Blood, and yet inherited not only the Lands which King *Edward* or Queen *Mary* purchased, but the ancient Lands, parcel of the Crown also. *Coke Rep. Lib.* 7. *Calv. Case.* and on *Lit. Lib.* 1. *c.* 1. *sect.* 8.

Hæres est pars antecessoris; therefore if Land be given to a Man and his Heirs, all his Heirs are so totally in him, as he may give the Lands to whom he will; one cannot be Heir till the death of his Ancestor; he is called *hæres apparens*, Heir apparent.

Every Heir having Land, is bound by the binding Acts of his Ancestors, if he be named, *qui sentit commodum sentire debet & incommodum sive Onus. Coke on Lit. Lib.* 1. *c.* 1. *sect.* 1.

A Man by the Common Law cannot be Heir to Goods or Chattels; for *hæres dicitur ab hæreditate.* If a Man buy divers Fishes, as Carps, Breams, Tenches, and put them into his Pond and dieth; in this case the Heir shall have them, and not the Executors; but they shall go with the Inheritance, because they were at liberty, and could not be gotten without Industry, as by Nets and other Engines; and otherways it is if they were in a Trunk. Likewise Deer in a Park, Conies in a Warren, and Doves in a Dovehouse, young and old shall go to the Heir. *Coke on Lit. Lib.* 1. *cap.* 1. *Sect.* 1.

An

An Heir-loom, Principalium, i, n. *Lex.* 67. It seemeth to be compounded of Heir and Loom, that is, a Frame, namely to weave in. The word by time is drawn to a more general signification than at the first it did bear, comprehending all Implements of Houshold, as namely Tables, Presses, Cupboards, Bedsteads, Wainscots, *&c.* which by the Custom of some Countries, having belonged to a House certain Descents, are never Inventoried after the decease of the Owner, as Chattells, but accrew to the Heir with the House it self.

HEL

The Helm (the Rudder of the Ship) Ansa gubernacnli. Pars summa clavi.

A Helmet, Galea, æ, f. Cassis, dis, f. Calpes, is, f. Sila, æ, f.

Held in Commen, not divided, Indivisus, a, um. Lex. 71.

Helidorus (a Man's name) Helidorus, i, m.

Helen (a Woman's name) Helena, æ, f.

The Crest of an Helmet, Conus, i, m.

Help, Auxilium, ii, n.

To help, Juvo, are.

Helped, Auxiliatus, a, um. Adjutus, a, um.

An helper, Adjutor, oris, m.

An helping, Auxiliatio, onis, f. Juvatio, onis, f.

The Helve of an Ax, Securis manubrium.

HEM

A Hem or Welt of a Garment, Limbus, i, m. Fimbria, æ, f. vestis extremitas.

To Hem (or Welt) Fimbrio, are.

That hath a Hem, Frimbriatus, a, um.

A Hemming, Prætextura, æ, f.

Hemp, Cannabis, is, f.

A Course part of Hemp, Stupa, æ, f.

Of Hemp, Cannabaceus, a, um Cannabinus, a, um.

A Hempcroft (or Place to lay Hemp in) Linarium, ii, n.

Hemp set on a Distaff, Stamen, inis, n. Pensum, i, n.

A Hemp Cord, Tomex, icis, f.

HEN

A Hen, Gallina, æ, f.

A Brood Hen, Ovipara gallina. Gallina incubans.

One that keeps Hens, Gallinarius, ii, m.

A Hen-pen, Chors gallinaria.

Of a Hen, Gallinaceus, a, um.

Hence, Hinc, adv.

Henceforth, Dehinc, abhinc, deinceps.

Hengist (a Man's name) Hengistus, i, m.

Henly on Thames (in Oxfordshire) Henlega.

Henley Hundred (in Oxfordshire) Ancalites.

Henry) (a Man's Name) Henricus, i, m.

HER

Herbage, Herbagium, ii, n. It signifieth in our Common Law the Fruit of the Earth provided by Nature for the Bit or Mouth of the Cattel. But it is most commonly used for a Liberty which a Man hath to feed his Cattel in another Man's Ground,

as in the Forest, &c. *Crompt. Jurisdict. fol.* 197.

An Herb, Herba, æ. f.

Fruitful in Herbs, Herbifer, a, um.

Full of Herbs, Herbosus, a, um.

Of Herbs, Herbarius, a, um.

Of (or feeding on) Herbs, Herbilis, e.

All kind of Pot-Herbs, Lachanum, i, n.

The Herb-Market, Lachanopolium, ii, n.

A seller of Herbs, Lachanopoles, æ, m.

An Herbal, Herbarium, ii, n.

An Herbalist (simpler) Herbarius, ii, m. Botanicus, ci, m.

Herbert (a Man's name) Herbertus, i, m.

An Herald, Heraldus, i, m. Spel. 336. with us it signifieth an Officer at Arms whose Function is to denounce War, to proclaim Peace, or otherwise to be employed by the King in Martial Messages or other Business. They are the Judges and Examiners of Gentlemen's Arms, they marshal all the Solemnities at the Coronation of Princes, manage Combats and such like. With us three being the chief are called Kings at Arms, and of them *Garter* is the Principal, Instituted and Created by *Henry* the Fifth. *Stow's Annals*, page 584. whose Office is to attend the Knights of the Garter at their Solemnities, and to marshal the Solemnities of the Funerals of all the greater Nobility, as of Princes, Dukes, Marquises, Earls, Vicounts, and Barons, and in *Plowden, casu Reniger & Fogassa*, is found, that *Edward* the Fourth granted the Office of the King of Heralds, to one call'd Garter, *cum feudis & proficuis ab antiquo, &c. fol.* 12. *ibid.*

The next is Clarentius, ordained by *Edward* the Fourth, for attaining the Dukedom of *Clarence* by the Death of *George* his Brother, whom he put to death for aspiring to the Crown, made the Herald, which properly belonged to the Duke of *Clarence*, a King at Arms, and called him *Clarentius*. His Office is to marshal and dispose the Funerals of all the lesser Nobility, as Knights and Esquires thorough the Realm of the South Side of *Trent*.

The Third is *Norroy* or *Northroy*, whose Office is the same on the North-side of *Trent*, that *Clarentius* hath on this side, as may well appear by this Name, signifying the Northern King, or King of the North Parts. Besides these, there are six others properly called Heralds according to their Original, as they were created to attend Dukes, *&c.* in Martial Executions, viz. *York*, *Lancaster*, *Somerset*, *Richmond*, *Chester*, *Windsor*.

Lastly, There are four others called Marshals or Pursuivants at Arms, reckon'd after a sort in the Number of Heralds, and do commonly succeed in the place of the Heralds, as they die; or be preferred, and these are *Blew Mantle*, *Rouge cross*, *Rouge dragon*, and *Percullis*.

Hereafter, Ex tunc. Imposterum.

Hercules (a Man's Name) Hercules, is, m.

Hereditary, Hæreditarius, a, um.

Hereditaments, Hæreditamenta, orum, n. It signifieth all such things, as a man may have to himself and his Heirs, by way of Inheritance, or not being otherwise bequeathed, do naturally and of course descend to him which is our next heir of blood, and fall not within the Compass of an Executor or Administrator, as Chatels do.

Heretofore, Præantea, ante, tunc, olim, adv.

Hereunto or thereunto requested, Adinde, *or* ad hoc, *or* ad illud requisitus.

Hereford City, Herefordia, Harefordia.

Herefordshire, Herefordiæ Comitatus.

Bishop of Hereford, Episcopus Herefordiensis.

Hermione (a Woman's name) Hermione, es, f.

An Hermitage (or solitary place) Hermitagium, ii, n.

A Chapel belonging to a Hermitage, Hermitorium, ii, n.

An Hermite, Eremita, æ, m.

An heresie, Hæresis, is, f.

The ring-leader of an heresie, Hæresiarcha, æ, *and* chus, i, m.

An heretick, Hæreticus, ci, m.

Heretical, Hæreticus, a, um.

Heretically, Hæretice, adv.

A herring, Halec, ecis, f. & n.

An heriot, Heriotum, i, n. *Cow.* 135. 8. *Co.* 103. It is the best Beast a Tenant has at the time of his death due to the Lord, whether it be Horse, Ox, or any such like.

An heritage or inheritance, Hæreditas, atis, f.

Herod (a Man's name) Herodes, is, m.

Hertford, Hertfordia.

Vadum { Rubrum. Corvinum.

Hertfordshire, Hertfordiæ comitatus.

Herty-point, *(in Devonshire)* Herculis promontorium.

H E T.

Hethy Isle near Scotland (as some conjecture) Ocetis.

H E W.

To hew (or hack) Ascio, are: Dolabro, are.

A hewer of stones, Lapicida, æ, m.

A hewing, Dolatio, onis, f.

Hewed, Cæsus, a, um.

H E X.

Hexam, *(in Northumberland)* Axelodunum.

Of Hexam, Hangustaldensis.

H I D.

Hidage, Hidagium, ii, n. Spel. 352. It is an extraordinary Tax to be paid for every Hide of Land.

An hide of Land, Hida Terræ, Spel. 352. It is a certain measure or quantity of Land, by some Mens Opinion, that may be Plowed with one Plough in a Year. *Terms of Law.* By other Men it is an hundred Acres. By *Beda* (who calleth it *Familiam*) it is as much as will maintain a Family: *Crompton* saith, that it

consisteth of an hundred Acres, and eight hides contain a Knight's Fee.

Hide, or Heth (in Kent) Portus Hintius.

To hide, Abscondo, ere.

A Hide (or Skin) Pellis, is, f. Tergus, oris, n.

A raw hide of a Beast, Scortum, ti, n.

Made of Hides, Pelliceus, a, um. Terginus, a, um.

Hidden, Abditus, a, um.

An hierarchy, Hierarchia, æ, f.

H I L.

Hilary (or Man's name) Hilarius, ii, m.

A hill, Collis, is, m.

A hillock (or little hill) Colliculus, i, m. Grumus, i, m.

An hilt (haft or handle) of a Sword, Capulum, i, n. Manubrium, ii, n.

H I N.

An hind, Cerva, æ, f, Bissa, æ, f. *Spell.* 99.

To hinder, Impedio, ire.

A hinge of a door, Cardo, inis, d. g. Gumphus, i, m.

Hinksey (near Oxford) Hinchesega.

H I P.

The hip, Coxendix, icis, f.

Hippocrates (a Man's name) Hippocrates, is, m.

Hippolyte (a Woman's name) Hippolyta, æ, f.

H I R.

To hire (to take to hire) Conduco, ere.

To let, or set to hire, Eloco, are, abloco, are.

An hireling, Mercenarius, ii, m. Stipendiarius, ii, m.

H I S.

His (or his own) Suus, a, um.

A history, Historia, æ, f.

An Historian (or Historiographer*)* Historiographus, i, m. Historicus, i, m.

A writing of history, Historiographia, æ, f.

Historical, Historicus, a, um.

H I T.

Hitchingham, (in) Vicanium.

Hithe, Hitha, æ, Lex. 70. i. e. *a small Haven to land Wares out of Vessels or Boats. New Book of Entries*, fol. 3. colum. 3.

Hitherto, Hactenus, adv.

H I U.

A Bee-hive, Alveare, is, n.

H O B.

Hobelers, Hobelarii, Spel. 354. i. e. certain Men that by their Tenure are tied to maintain a little light Nag for the certifying of any Invasion made by Enemies, or such like Peril towards the Sea-side, as *Portsmouth*, &c. of these you may read, Anno 18 Ed. 3. Stat. 2. cap. 7. & anno 25 ejusdem, Stat. 5. cap. 8.

H O D.

A hodge-podge, Farraginaria, orum, n.

Hodney River (in Buckinghamshire) Hodneius.

HOG.

A hog, Porcus, i, m.
An hogshead, Dolium, ii, n.
Hog's flesh, Caro Suilla.
The belly piece in a hog, Sumen, inis, n.
The bristle of an hog, Seta, æ, f.
Hog's dung, Succerda, æ, f.
An hog's trough, Aqualiculum, i, n.
An hog-fly, Porcarium, ii, n. Porcile, is, n. Suile, is, n. Hara, æ, f.

HOL.

Holderness (in Yorkshire) Cavæ diræ peninsula.
A hole, Foramen, inis, n.
Holland (a part of Lincolnshire) Hollandia, Houlandia, Hoylandia.
Hollow, Cavus, a, um.
To make hollow, Tumulo, are.
First holyrood-day (the third of May) Inventionis sanctæ Crucis.
Second holyrood-day (the fourteenth of September) Exaltationis sanctæ Crucis.

HOM.

Homage, Homagium, ii, n. Spel. 356. Cow. 138.
Homicide (Manslaughter) Homicidium, ii, n. *Homine Replegiando*, Is a Writ to Replevy, or deliver a Person out of Prison.
Homer (a Man's name) Homerus, i, m.

HON.

Honey, Mel, llis, n.
A honey-comb, Favus, i, m.
Honour, Honor, is, m. also great Lordships, including other Mannors and Lordships.

HOO.

A hood, Cuculus, i, m. Capitium, ii, n.
A Graduate's hood of the University, (or such a hood as those of the Companies do wear) Humerale, is, n.
A French hood, Redimiculum, i, n.
A Travelling hood, Cucullio, onis, f.
A riding hood, Palliolum, i, n.
Hooded, Cucullatus, a, um.
A hoof of a horse or beast, Ungula, æ, f.
A fishing hook, Hamus, i, m.
A hook to cut withall, Falx, cis, f.
A Flesh-hook, Fuscinula, æ, f.
A hook to pull down houses on Fire, Hama, æ, f.
Of a hook, Hamatilis, le, adj.
Hooked, Falcatus, a, um. Hamatus, a, um.
A Hooker (Catcher) Hamator, oris, m.
To weed with a hook, Sarculo, are
A hoop, Circulus, li, m.
Twig hoops, Circuli Viminei.
An Iron hoop, or band, such as Chests are bound withall, Stegestris, is, f.

HOP.

Hop (or Hops) Lupulus, i, m.
An Hop Merchant, Lupularius, ii, m.

H O R.

Horace (a Man's name) Horatius, ii, m.

A horn, Cornum, i, n.

A Tax within a Forest to be paid for horned Beasts, Horngelda, æ, f.

A Shoe-horn, Cornu calceatorium.

An Ink-horn, Atramentarium, ii, n.

A Horse, Equus, i, m. Caballus, i, m.

An ambling horse, Equus Gradarius, asturco, onis, m.

A little ambling Nag, Mannus, i, m.

A trotting horse, Succussator, oris, m.

A Stone horse, Burbo, onis, m.

A Pack-horse, Sarcinarium jumentum, *vel* Clitellarium.

A War-horse, Equus agminalis.

A Sumpter horse, Equus Sarcinarius *vel* Clitellarius.

A Wincing-horse, Calcuro, onis, m.

A Stallion (or horse kept for breed) Equus Admissarius.

A Hackney-horse, Equus conductitius, Equus tolutarius, Equus meritorius

A broken winded horse, Equus Suspiriosus.

A mill horse, jumentum molarium

A light horse, Veredus, i, m.

A Saddle-horse, Equus vectarius.

A cart horse, Jumentum plaustrarium.

A hobbie (or Irish horse) Equus Hybernicus.

A post-horse, Veredus, i. m.

A light horse man, Veredarius, ii, m.

An hard mouthed restiff horse, Equus Refractarius.

The Crupper of an horse, Subtela, æ, f.

A breed (or store) of horses, Restaurus Equorum, Ry. 253.

Of the races or breed of horses, Decimæ de araciis equorum, 2 Mon. 967.

A stud or race of horses, Equitium, ii, n.

A horse stable, Equile, is, n.

A horse Courser, Mango equorum.

A horse-man, Equestris, is, m. Eques, itis, c. 2.

A horse-litter, Vehiculum cameratum, Lectuarium gestatorium.

A horse rider, or breaker, Equiso, onis, m.

A horse keeper, Equipastor, oris, m.

Horse harness, Phaleræ Equinæ.

Horses harnessed, Funales Equi.

An horse cloath, Dorsuale, is, n.

A horse shoe, Solea Equina.

Horse bread, Panis Equinus.

To shoe an horse, Affigere Soleas Equo. Calceo, are.

A Smith's Butteress to pare horse hoofs, Scaber, ri, m.

A horses reins, Laximina, orum, n.

A horse load, Summagium, ii, n. Rol. 103. Cow. 250. Prv. 184. Ry. 104, 105. Lex. 114. 120.

Barnacles for a horse's Nose, Postmodis, dis, f.

A troop of horse, Equestre agmen.

The art of horsemanship, ars Equestris.

An horse-race, certamen Equestre.

A drench for an horse, Salivatum, i, n.

He that gives a drench to a horse, Salivarius, ii, m.

The master of the Horse, Magister Equorum Domini Regis.

A horse to saw wood on, Cantherius, ii, m. Equus durateus.

Horn-Church, (*in Essex*,) Cornutum Monasterium.

Hortensia (*a Woman's name*) Hortensia, æ, f.

HOS.

A hose, Hosa, æ, f. Caliga, æ, f.

Hosea (*a man's name*,) Hoseas, æ, m.

A Hosier (*one that maketh or selleth hose or stockings*,) Caligarius, ii, m.

Ancle-hose, Caligæ talares.

Hose tops, Summitates caligarum.

Hose-garters, Fasciæ crurales.

Pertaining to hose, Caligarius, a, um.

Hosed, Caligatus, a, um.

An Hospital, Hospitalium, ii. n.

An Hospital for Poor Children, Epitrophium, ii, n.

An Hospital for sick People, Valetudinarium, ii, n.

Hospitality, Hospitalitas, atis, f.

An Hostage (*or Pledge in war*) Obses, idis, c. 2.

An Host, *which receiveth Strangers*, Hospes, itis, m.

An Hostler, (*or Inn-keeper*) Hostellarius, ii, m. anno 9 Ed. 3. Stat. 2. cap. 11.

An Hostler that keepeth a stable, Stabularius, ii, m.

HOT.

A Hot-house, Vaporarium, ii, n. Sudatorium, ii, n.

HOU.

A Hovel or Shed, *wherein Husbandmen set their Ploughs and Carts out of the Rain or Sun*, Mandra, æ, f. Appendix, icis, f.

A Hound, Venaticus, ci, m.

A Blood-hound, Canis Sagax.

An Houlster, Theca pro Sclopo.

An hour, Hora, æ, f.

An hour-glass, Horarium, ii, n. Clepsydra, æ, f.

Half an hour, Semihora, æ, f.

During an hour, Horarius, a, um.

A house, Domus, i, or, ûs, f.

A dwelling-house, Domus Mansionalis. Haga, æ, f.

A little house, Domuncula, æ, f. Domicilium, ii, n.

A Cow-house, Vaccaria, æ, f. Cow. 267. Ry. 341. 1 Mon. 527.

An Ox-house, Boveria, æ, f. Lex. 21. 2 Mon. 210.

A Hay-house, Fœnile, is, n.

A Gate-house, Domus portuaria. Co. Ent. 696.

Front-houses, Frontana messuagia. Domus frontalis.

A Tan-house, *or Heath-house*, Barcaria, æ, f. Ra. Ent. 69. 697.

A Wood-house, Lignile, is, n.

A Sheep house, Ovile, is, n.

A Goat-house, Caprile, is, n.

A Lamb-house, Agnile, is, n.

A Cart-house, Domus Carucaria.

A Cart-hovel (or Wain-house,) Domus Plaustraria.

A Goose-house, Anserarium, ii, n.

A Poultry-house, Aviarium, ii, n.

A Fatting-house, Saginarium, ii, n.

A Coal-house, Domus Carbonaria.

A Treasure-house, Ærarium, ii, n.

A Council-house, Conciliabulum, i, n.

A Store-house, Repositorium, ii, n. Reconditorium, ii, n.

A Malt-house, Brasitorium, ii, n.

A Brew-house, Pandoxatorium, ii, n.

A Work-house, Domus operaria.

A Milk-house, Domus Lactearia.

A Dairy-house, Lactarium, ii, n.

A Bake-house, Pistrinum, ii, n.

A Slaughter house, Laniena, æ, f.

A Wash-house, Lavatrina, æ, f.

A Pent-house, Compluvium, ii, n. Imbricamentum, i, n.

House and Land sufficient to maintain one Family, Cassatum, i, n.

The freedom of a man's own house, Hamsora, æ, f.

A Summer or country-house, Suburbanum, i, n.

A Summer-house, Sellio, onis, m.

A Sunning house, Heliocamanus, i, m.

The Stories of an house, Tābūlāta, orum, n.

The back-side of an house, Posticium, ii, n.

A Thatched house Top, Culmen, inis, n.

The jetting out of an house where it joyns to another, Protectum, i, n.

The house Eaves, Subgrunda, æ, f.

A making of house Eaves, Subgrundatio, onis, f.

Living in the same house, Homocapnus, a, um.

Pertaining to a house, Domesticus, a, um. Oeconomicus, a, um.

Household-stuff, Supellex, ctilis, f. Utensilia, bona mobilia. Penates, um, *m. pl. Sing. caret.*

A place where household-stuff is sold, Arctorium, ii, n.

Household, Domestici, orum, m.

To make a floor of a house, Paviclo, are.

House-bote, Estoverium Ædificandi. Co. Lit. 41. B. Brac. 407.

It is necessary Timber that the Lessee for Years, or for Life, of common right may take upon the Ground, to repair the houses upon the same ground to him Leased, although it be not expressed in the Lease, and although it be a Lease paroll, by words without deed. But if he take more than is needful, he may be Punished by an Action of Wast.

HOW.

Howard (the Family) Howerdus, Havertus.

Howel,

Howel, (a man's name) Howelus, i, m.

H O Y.

Hoyes (Catches, Mongers) Navigiola, æ, f.

H U B.

Hubert (a man's name) Hubertus, i, m.

H U C.

A Huckster, Propola, æ, m.

H U E.

Hue and Cry, Hutesium & clamor. Spel. 370. Cow. 141. Lex 70. *Hue and Cry is derived of two* French *words,* Huyer *and* Cryer, *both signifying to Shout or Cryaloud. In Legal Understanding,* Hue *and* Cry *is all one. See* Cook 3. part *of* Institutes, c. 52.

This Hue and Cry may be by Horn and by Voice. He that goeth not at the Commandment of the Sheriff or Constable, upon Hue and Cry, shall be grievously Fined and Imprisoned. *Cook* 52. part of his *Institutes.* c. 9.

It signifies a pursuit of one having committed Felony by the High-way, for if the party robbed, or any in the Company of one murdered or robbed, come to the Constable of the next Town, and will him to raise Hue and Cry, or to make pursuit after the Offender, describing the Party, and shewing as near as he can, which way he is gone: the Constable ought forthwith to call upon the Parish for aid in seeking the Felon, and if he be not found there, then to give the next Constable warning, and he the next, untill the Offender be apprehended, or at the least, untill he be thus pursued to the Sea-side, of this read *Bract. lib.* 3. *tract.* 2. *cap.* 5. *Smith de Repub. Angl. Lib.* 2. *cap.* 20. and the *Stat. Anno* 13 *Ed.* 1 *Stat. of Winchester cap.* 3. *& anno* 28 *Ed.* 3. *cap.* 11. *& anno* 27. *El. cap.* 13 *Crompt. Justice of Peace. fol.* 160. *B.*

H U G.

Hugh (a man's name) Hugo, onis, m.

H U L.

A Hulk (a kind of Ship broad and great) Stlata, æ, f.

Hull River (in Yorkshire) Hullus.

H U M.

Humane, Humanus, a, um.

Humanity, Humanitas, atis, f.

Humber River (in Yorkshire,) Abus Æstuarium, Humber, Humbra, Umber.

Humidity (or moistness) Humiditas, atis, f.

Humble River (over-against the Isle of Wight,) Homelea.

Humphrey, (a man's name) Humphridus.

H U N.

An hundred (or part of a Shire,) Hundredum, i, n.

An

An Hundreder, Hundredarius, ii, m. Spel. 364. Reg. 174.

An hundred (in number,) Centena, æ, f.

An hundred of Fish, Centena Piſcium. Pry. 303.

One hundred of hides (or skins) Centena Pellium. Pry. 185.

One hundred weight, Centena, æ, f. Pondus unius Centenæ. Ra. Ent. 3.

A hundred weight of madder, Centena de madder, Kit. 252. Pry. 185.

Hundredeskelde, Centum Fontes.

A hundred, Centum, adj. indecl.

A hundred times, Centies, adv.

A hundred fold, Centŭplex, icis, adj. Centŭplus, a, um.

Two hundred, Ducenti, Ducentus, a, um.

Two hundred fold, Ducentuplus, a, um.

Two hundred times, Ducenties, adv.

Of two hundred, Ducenarius, a, um.

Three hundred, Trecenti.

Three hundred times, Trecenties, adv.

The three hundredth, Trecentenus, a, um.

Of or concerning three hundred, Trecenarius, a, um.

Four hundred, Quadringenti.

Five hundred, Quingenti.

Five hundred, (in weight, number or age) Quingenārius, a, um.

The five hundredth, Quingentēſimus, a, um.

Five hundred times ſo much, Quingentŭplus, a, um.

Which weigheth five hundred Pounds, Quingentĭlibrālis, le, adj.

Six hundred, Sexcenti.

Six hundred times, Sexcenties, adv.

The ſix hundredth, Sexcentēſimus, a, um.

Seven hundred, Septingenti.

The number of ſeven hundred, Septingēnārius, a, um.

Of or belonging to ſeven hundred, Septingentārius, a, um.

The ſeventh hundredth, Septingentēſimus, a, um.

Seven hundred times, Septingenties, adv.

Seven hundred fold, Septingentŭplus, a, um.

Eight hundred, Octingenti.

Containing eight hundred, Octingenarius, a, um.

The eight hundredth, Octingenteſimus, a, um.

Eight hundred times, Octingenties, adv.

Eight hundred fold, Octingentuplus, a, um.

Nine hundred, Nongenti.

Of or concerning Nine hundred, Nongenarius, a, um.

The nine hundredth, Nongenteſimus, a, um.

Nine hundred times, Nongenties, adv.

Hunger, Fames, is, f. pl. caret.

To hunt, Venor, ari.

To go a hunting, Ire venatum.

A Hunter (or Huntſman) Vēnātor, oris, m.

A Huntreſs, Vēnatrix, icis, f.

A hunting, Vēnatio, ōnis, f.

Gotten with hunting, Venatitius, a, um.

Of or belonging to, or ſerving for hunting, Venatorius, a, um.

A kind of hunting by taking ſtands at ſeveral places, Triſta, æ, f.

A hunting-ſtaff, Venabulum, i, n.

A hunting horn (a Bugle,) Cornu venatorium.

Hunting-nets, Plagæ, arum, f. sing. caret.

Huntingdon, Huntingdonia. Venantodunum.

Huntingdonshire, Huntingdonensis comitatus, vel ager Venantodunensis.

Hungerford (in Berkshire) Hungerforda.

Hunsdon (in Hertfordshire) Hundesdena. Hunsdona.

HUR.

A Hurdle, Crates Lignea.

Hurds, Lini floccus. Stupa, æ, f.

Hovels or hurdles, Gurgustia, orum, n.

Made of Reeds, Rods, or Sticks in manner of a hurdle, and daubed with loam or clay, *Cratitius, a, um.*

To cover with hurdles, Cratio, ere.

To hurt, Noceo, ere. Lædo, ere.

Hurt, Læsus, a, um.

Hurt (or annoyed), Offensus, a, um.

Hurt (or marred) Corruptus, a, um.

Hurt (or mischief) Malum, i, n. Nocumentum, i, n.

Hurt (or Injury,) Maleficium, ii, n.

Hurt, (Loss or damage) Damnum, i, n. Detrimentum, i, n.

A hurt, Læsura, æ, f.

A hurting, Læsio, onis, f.

Hurtfulness, Noxietas, atis, f. hence comes the word *Annoyance.*

Hurtful (or that hurteth) Nocuus, a, um. Noxius, a, um.

Hurtful (or mischievous) Perniciosus, a, um.

Hurtful (or that causeth hurt or Loss,) Dispendiosus, a, um.

Hurtful (or noisome) Maleficus, a, um.

Very hurtful, Noxiosus, a, um.

Hurtfully, Nocenter, adv.

Hurtfully (or mischievously,) Perniciose, adv. Malitiose, adv.

Hurtfully (or against Profit) Damnose, adv. Incommodé, adv.

Hurst Castle (in Hantshire) Hurstanum castellum.

Hursteley (in Hantshire) Hurstelega.

HUS.

A husband, Mārītus, i, m. Conjux, jugis, c. 2. Vir, viri, m.

A husbandman, Agricola, æ, c. 2. Agricolator, oris, m. Agricultor, oris, m.

In husband-like manner, More Colonico.

Husbandry, Husbandria, æ, f. *Ra. Ent.* 162. 421. *Dyer.* 35. Agricultura, æ, f. Agricolatio, onis, f.

Implements of husbandry, Implementa husbandriæ.

To practice husbandry, Rusticor, ari. Villico, are.

The husk, (or hull of Grains,) Folliculus, i, m. Siliqua, æ, f.

Hustings, Hustingum, i, n. Spel. 369, (*i. e.*) the chief Court in the City of *London, anno* 11 *H.* 7. *cap.* 21. *Fitz. nat. brev. fol.* 23. *anno* 9 *Ed.* 1. *cap. unico.*

HUT.

A hutch (or Bin) to keep Bread in, Mactra, æ, f. Cardopus, i, m.

HYP.

Hypsipile, (a Woman's name) Hypsipila, æ, f.

H Y R.

Hyrtha Isle, Hyrtha.

J A C.

Jacynth (a precious Stone) Hyacynthus, i, m.

A jack, Veruverſorium, ii, n.

A jack, (ancient, or colours hanged out of a Ship,) Apluſtrum, i, n.

A jacket (Coat) Jackettus, i, m. Supertunica, æ, f. Exomis, idis, f. Exuvis, is, f.

A ſhort jacket, Colobium, ii, n.

A little jacket, Tunicula, æ, f. Tunicella, æ, f.

Jacob (a man's name) Jacob, Indecl.

A G.

A jagg, Lacinea, æ, f. Inciſura, æ, f.

J A K.

A jakes, Cloïca, æ, f. Sentina, æ, f. Forica, æ, f. Latrina, æ, f.

A jakes-Farmer (or Gold-finder, Foricarius, ii, m. Coprophorus, i, m.

J A M.

James (a man's name) Jacobus i, m.

Jambes, (Cheeks, or ſide poſts of a door, Antæ, arum, f.

J A N.

January, Januarius, ii, m.

Janus (a man's name) Janus, i, m.

Jane (a Woman's name) Jana, æ, f.

J A R.

A little jarr (or Pot) Seriola, æ, f

Jarrs of Oyl, Seriæ oleares.

Jarrow (in the Biſhoprick of Durham,) Ingirvum.

Jarſey Isle, Cæſarea.

J A S.

Jaſon (a man's name) Jaſon, onis, m.

Jaſper (a man's name,) Gaſparus, i, m.

J A U.

A javelin, Haſta, æ, f. Lancea, æ, f. Pilum, i, n.

A little javelin, Haſtula, æ, f.

A javelin, with a barbed head, Tragula, æ, f.

He that beareth a Javelin, Lancearius, ii, m.

The ſhaft and ſteel of a Javelin, Haſtile, is, n.

The Jaundice, Icterus, i, m.

That is ſick of the Jaundice, Icterícus, a, um.

J A W.

The Jaw or Gum wherein the Teeth are ſet, Gingiva, æ, f.

The Jaws, Faucis, is, f.

The Jaw-bone, Mandibula, æ, f. Maxilla, æ, f.

Belonging to the Jaw-bone, Mandibularis, re, adj.

I C B.

Icborrow (in Norfolk,) Iciani, Iſianos.

I D E.

Identitate nominis. Is a writ that lyeth for him who is upon a *Capias* or *Exigent*, taken and committed to Prison for another man of the same name, whereof see the form and further use, in *Fitz. nat. brev. fol.* 267. *Regist. Orig. fol.* 194.

The Ides of every month, Idus, uum, f. pl. Sing. caret.

An Ideot (or fool,) Ideota, æ, m.

An Ideot and he that afterward becometh of Insane memory, differeth in divers cases. *Cook fol.* 154. *b. lib.* 4.

Ideota Inquirenda vel examinanda. Is a writ that is directed to the Escheator or the Sheriff of any County, where the King understanding that there is an Ideot, naturally born, so weak of understanding, that he cannot govern or manage his Inheritance, to call before him the Party suspected of Ideocy, and examine him: And also to enquire by the Oaths of twelve men, whether he is sufficiently witted to dispose of his own lands with discretion or not, and to certify accordingly into the Chancery. For the King hath the Protection of his Subjects, and by his Prerogative the Government of their Lands and Substance, that are naturally defective in their own discretion. *Stat. de Prærogativa Regis editum anno* 17 *Ed.* 2. *cap.* 8. *Stawnford Prærog. cap.* 9. *Fitz. nat. brev. fol.* 231. *Regist. Orig. fol.* 267. The Author of the new Terms of Law, saith thus. An Ideot is he that is a fool naturally from his birth, and knoweth not how to account or number twenty pence, or cannot name his Father or mother, nor of what age himself is, or such like easie or common matters. But if he have so much knowledge that he can read, or learn to read, or can measure an Ell of Cloth, or name the days of the week, &c. then (saith he) it appeareth such a one is no Ideot.

I D L.

Idle, Otiosus, a, um.

Idleness, Otium, ii, n.

Idleton (in—) Segelocum. Segelogum.

J E L.

Jelly, Gelatina, æ, f. Coactum, i, n.

J E N.

Jenkin (a man's name) Jenkinus, i, m.

J E R.

A jerkin (or Jacket) Tunicula, æ, f.

A jerkin of Leather, Colobium Scorteum.

A Frize-jerkin used in Winter, Endromis, is, f.

A jerkin with sleeves, Succinctorium, ii, n.

Jerom (a man's name) Jeronymus, i, m.

J E S.

Jesses, (for hawks) Lemniscii, orum, m.

A Jester, Jocator, oris, m. Mimus, i, m.

J E T.

A jetting out, Projectus, ûs, m.

A jetty, Projectura, æ, f. Superpendiculum, Plac. 27.

J E W.

A jewel, Jocale, is, n. Gemma, æ, f. Clinodium, ii, n.

Jewels, Jocalia orum, n. Pry. 142. 160. Ra. Entr. 486. Fle. 341.

A Jewel to hang about ones Neck, Monile, is, n. Torquis, is, m, vel f.

A jewel hanging at the Ear, Inauris, is, f. Ellobium, ii, n.

A Jewel for the Arms, Armilla, æ, f.

A jewel for the hands, Annulus purus.

A Jeweller, Clinodarius, ii, m. Gemmarius, ii, m.

I F.

If, Si, conj.

I G N.

Ignoramus, is a word properly used by the Grand Inquest, Impanelled in the Inquisition of Causes, criminal and publick, and written upon the Bill, whereby any Crime is offer'd to their Consideration, when as they mislike their evidence as defective, or too weak to make good the presentment. The effect of which word so written, is, that all farther inquiry upon that Party for that Fault, is thereby stopped, and he delivered without farther answer.

Ignorance, Ignorantia, æ, f.

Ignorance of art, Inscitia, æ, f.

Ignorant, Ignarus, a, um.

Ignorantly, Ignare, adv.

I L A.

Ila Isle, (*near Cantire in* Scotland,) *or Cantire it self*, Caledonium, Epidia, Epidium.

I L L.

Ill-street (*in Cheshire*), Mala Platea.

Ill-will (*hatred*) Atia, æ, f. *Vid. West. de Odio & Atia.*

Illegal, Illicitus, a, um.

Illegitimate, Illegitimus, a, um.

Illiterate, Illiteratus, a, um,

To Illustrate, Illustro, are.

I M A.

An Image (*form or likeness*) Imago, inis, f.

An Image of Metal, Ivory, or Stone, Statua, æ, f.

Images bearing up Posts or Pillars in Building, Telamones, f. pl.

The Place where Images are sold, Hermopolium, ii, n.

The Craft of Carving Images, Statuaria, æ, f.

A Carver (*or maker*) *of Images*, Statuarius, ii, m. Hermoglyphus, i, m.

He that maketh Poppets (*or little Images*,) Coroplathus, i, m.

He that maketh Images of Wax, Ceroplastes, is, m. Cerarius, ii, m.

He that beareth an Image, Signifer, a, um.

Full of Images, Imaginosus, a, um.

Of or belonging to Images, Statuarius, a, um.

To imagine, Imagino, are. Imaginor, ari.

Imagi-

Imaginary, Imaginarius, a, um.

An imagination, Imaginatio, onis, f.

A Crafty and Subtile imagination, Machina, æ, f.

I M B.

To Imbark (or Embark) Ascendere seu Conscendere navem, Navigo, are.

Imbecillity, Imbecillitas, atis, f.

To imbesil, Imbesilo, are. Ra. Entr. 186. 446. Plo. 118.

An imbesiling, Imbesilatio, onis, f.

To imboss (or cut in Plates) Lamino, are, Cœlo, are.

An imboss (or imbossment) Dejectus, ûs, m.

Imbossed work, in Metal or Stone, made with bosses or bunches, Toreuma, æ, f. Toreumatum, i, n. Opus cœlatum.

An imbosser of Plate, Toreutes, is, m.

I M M.

Immaculate, Immaculatus, a, um.

Immediately, Immediatè, adv.

Immedicable, Immedicabilis, le, adj.

Immemorable (or not worthy to be remembred) Immemorabilis, le, adj.

Imminent (at hand, or hanging over, ready to fall) Imminens, tis, part.

Immoderate, Immoderatus, a, um.

Immoderately, Immoderatè, adv.

Immunity, Immunitas, atis, f.

Immutable, Immutabilis, le, adj.

I M P.

To impanel, Impanello, are.

Imparlance, Interloquela, Licentia interloquendi. It is a Petition made in Court, upon the account of the Demandant by the Tenant, or Declaration of the Plaintiff, by the Defendant, whereby he craveth respite, or another day to put in his answer, that is, a day to parle or speak about his answer.

Impatience, Impatientia, æ, f.

To impeach, Impeto, ere.

An impeachment (or hindrance) Impetitio, onis, f. Pry. 34, 35.

Impeachment of Wast, Impetitio vasti, (i. e.) A Restraint from committing of Wast upon Lands or Tenements.

An Impediment, Impedimentum, i, n.

Impenetrable, Impenetrabilis, le, adj.

Imperfect, Imperfectus, a, um.

Imperfectly, Semè, adv.

Impertinent, Impertinens, tis, adj.

Impetuous, Impetuosus, a, um.

To implant, Implanto, are.

To implead, (sue, to Prosecute) Implacito, are.

Implements within a house, Implementa, orum, n.

Implements (or Tools) Instrumenta, orum, n.

To imply (or import) Implico, are. Importo, are.

To implore, Imploro, are.

To be implied, Implicandum. 1 Fol. 252.

Importance, Importantia, æ, f. Co. Ent. 204. Momentum, i, n.

Importunate, Importunus, a, um.

Importunity, Importunitas, atis, f.

Importunately, Importunè, adv.

In

In the hands and imployment, In manibus & usu. 1 Rol. 454.

To impose, Impono, ere.

Impossible, Impossibilis, le, adj.

Impost, Vectigal, lis, n. Tributum, i, n.

It signifieth with us, the Tax received by the Prince, for such merchandizes as are brought into any Haven from other Nations. *anno* 31 *Eliz. cap.* 5. and I think it may in some sort be distinguished from Customs, because Custom is rather that Profit which the Prince maketh of Wares Shipped out of the Land, yet they may be confounded.

An impostume (or course of evil humours gathered to some part of the Body) Apostema, atis, n. Abscessus, ûs, m.

Opening Impostumes, Aperiens abscessus.

An impostor (or cozener) Impostor, oris, m.

Imposture, Impostura, æ, f.

To impound, Imparco, are.

Impoundment (or putting into a Pound) Imparcamentum, i, n. 1 Mon. 119. Spel. 373.

Impression, Impressio, onis, f.

Impress-money, Auctoramentum, i, n.

To Imprison, Imprisono, are.

A Imprisonment, Imprisonamentum, i, n.

Hardship of Imprisonment, Duritia Imprisonamenti.

Improbable, Improbabilis, le, adj.

Improperly, Impropriè, adv.

Improper, Improprius, a, um.

Impropriation, Impropriatio, onis, f. (i. e.) an annexing an Ecclesiastical Benefice to the use of a Bishoprick, &c. *Abbes.* 5.

To improve, Appruo, are.

An improvement, Appruamentum, i, n. Reg. 8. Lex. 8. 2 Mon. 255. Appruatio, onis, f.

Improvident, Improvidus, a, um.

Imprudence, Imprudentia, æ, f.

To impugn, Impugno, are.

Impulsion, Impulsio, onis, f.

Impunity (or Pardon) Impunitas, atis, f.

To impute, attribute, or ascribe, Imputo, are.

I N.

In as much, In quantum.

I N A.

Inaccessible, Inaccessibilis, le, adj.

I N C.

An incendiary (or setter of houses on Fire) Incendiarius, ii, m.

To incense, Incendo, ere. Stimulo, are. Incito, are.

Incessantly (or continually) Indesinenter, adv.

An inch, Pollex, icis, m. Stat. de admensuratione terræ.

Inch-Keith Isle, near Scotland, Victoria.

Incident, Incidens, tis, adj. It signifieth a thing necessarily depending upon another, as more principal: for Example, A Court Baron is so incident to a Mannor, and a Court of Pie-Powder to a Fair, that they cannot be severed by Grant, for if a Mannor or Fair be granted, these Courts cannot be severed, *Kitchin fol.* 36.

An incision, Incisio, onis, f.

To make an incision, Incido, ere.

To incite, Incito, are.

To incline (or bend to) Inclino, are.

To inclose, Includo, ere.

An inclosure, Inclausura, æ, f. Clausus, ûs, m.

An income (or revenue, Proventus, ûs, m. Reventio, onis, f.

An income (or Fine) Landa, æ, f. Landicinia, æ, f.

Incommodious, Incommodus, a, um.

Incomparable, Incomparabilis, le, adj.

Incompatibility of Benefices, Incompatibilitas Beneficiorum. Is when Benefices cannot stand one with another, if they be with Cure, and of eight Pound Value in the King's Book, or above. *Whitlock's Reading, Pag.* 4.

Incongruity, Incongruentia, æ, f.

Inconvenient, Inconveniens, tis, adj.

To incorporate, Incorporo, are.

Incorrigible, Incorrigibilis, le, adj.

Incredible (or not to be believed) Incredibilis, le, adj.

Incredulous (or hard of belief) Incredulus, a, um.

To incroach, Incrochio, are, Spel. 375. Cow. 143.

An incroachment, Incroachamentum, i, n.

To inculcate (or repeat often one thing) Inculco, are.

Inculpable, Inculpabilis, le, adj.

An incumbent, Incumbens, tis, n.

To incumber, Incombro, are.

An incombrance, Incombrantia, æ, f. 1 Ro. 536. Incumbramentum, i, n. Brac. 261. 392.

An incurring, Incurramentum, i, n. Ry. 204, 205.

IND.

Indeed, In facto.

Indefatigable, Indefatigabilis, le, adj.

Indefinite (undefined, not limited) Indefinitus, a, um.

Indebted, Indebitatus, a, um.

Indefeasible, Indefecibilis, le, adj. Co. Ent. 64. 83.

To indemnifie, Indempnem conservare.

An indenture, Indentura, æ, f.

Indicavit. Is a Writ or Prohibition that lieth for a Patron of a Church, whose Clerk is defendant in Court-Christian, in an action of Tithes commenced by another Clerk, and extending to the fourth part of the Church, or of the Tithes belonging unto it. For in this case the Suit belongeth to the King's Court, by the *Stat. Westm.* 2. *cap.* 5. wherefore the Patron of the defendant being like to be prejudiced in his Church and Advowzon, if the Plaintiff obtain in the Court-Christian, hath this means to remove it to the King's Court. *Regist. Orig. fol.* 35. *b. Old Nat. brev. fol.* 31. *The Register fol.* 35. *& Britton Cap.* 109. *fol.* 260. *A.*

To indite, Indicto, are.

An inditement (or charge in Law) Indictamentum, i, n. Spel. 375. Fle. 30. Lex. 49.

Individual, Individuus, a, um.

Individuals (or particulars) Individua, orum, n.

Indivisum. Is used in the Common Law, for that which two hold in Common without partition. *Kitchin fol.* 241. in these words, he holdeth *pro Indiviso*, &c.

To indorse (or write upon the back of any thing) Indorso, are.

An indorsement (a writing on the backside) Indor samentum, i, n.

Indorsed, Indorsatus, a, um.

To indow, Doto, are.

An induction, Inductio, onis, f. (*i. e.*) the giving a Clerk possession of a Benefice.

Inducted, Impersonatus, a, um. (*i. e.*) put in possession of a Benefice.

Industry, Industria, æ, f.

INE.

Inequality, Inæqualitas, atis, f.

Inestimable (or which cannot be valued) Inæstimabilis, le, adj.

Inevitable, Inevitabilis, le, adj.

INF

Infallible, Infallibilis, le, adj.

Infamy, Infamia, æ, f.

Infamous, (also absurd, unlikely, improbable) Adoxus, a, um.

An infant, (a Person under the Age of One and Twenty Years) Infans, tis, m.

Infatigable, Infatigabilis, le, adj.

To infeoffe, Feoffo, are, (*i. e.*) *grant in Fee.*

Infelicity, Infelicitas, atis, f.

Inferiour, Inferior, ius, adj.

Infertile, Infertilis, le, adj.

Infirmity, Infirmitas, atis, f.

To inflame, Inflammo, are.

Inflammation, Inflammatio, onis, f.

Influence, Influentia, æ, f.

Informatus non sum. Is a formal Answer, or of Course made by an Attorney that is commanded by the Court to say what he thinketh good in the defence of his Client, by which he is deemed to leave his Client undefended, and so Judgment passeth for the adverse Party. See the new Book of *Entries*, *Titulo*, *non sum informatus*, and Judgment, 12.

To inform, Informo, are.

An Informer, Informator, oris, m. He is an Officer belonging to the Exchequer, King's Bench, and Common Pleas, that complaineth of those that offend against any Penal Statute. They are otherwise called Promoters, but the Men do blush at this Name. These among the *Civilians* are called *Delatores.*

Infortunate, Infortunatus, a, um.

To infringe, Infringo, ere.

An infusion, infusio, onis, f.

ING.

To ingage, Suscipio, ere.

An ingot (a small Mass or Wedge of Gold) Palacra, æ, f.

Ingratitude, Ingratitudo, inis, f.

Ingrailed, Engrallatus, a, um. 1 Mon. 930.

An ingredient, or going in, a beginning (in Physick) when a medicine is made) one of the Simples put into the Medicine compounded, Ingrediens, tis, n.

Ingress, Egress, and Regress, Ingressus, Egressus & Regressus.

To ingross, Ingrosso, are, (*i. e.*) to buy in great Quantities of Provisions and Victuals; also to write in great hand.

An Ingrosser, Ingrossator, oris, m. Cow. 145. Spel. 382. Lex. 30. It signifieth in the Common Law, one that buyeth Corn growing, or dead Victual, to sell again, except Barley for Mault, Oats for Oatmeal,

meal, or Victuals to retail, badging by Licence, and buying of Oils, Spices and Victuals, other than Fish or Salt. *Anno* 5 *Ed.* 6. *cap.* 14. *anno* 5 *Eliz. cap.* 14. *anno* 13 *Eliz. cap.* 25. these are Mr. *West*'s words, part 2. *Symbol. Titulo, Indictments Sect.* 64. yet this definition rather doth belong to unlawful Ingrossing, than to the word in general.

INH.

To inhabit, Inhabito, are.

Inhabitable, Inhabitabilis, le, adj.

An inhabitant, Habitator, oris, m.

To inherit, Hæredito, are.

An inheritance, Hæreditas, atis, f. It is a perpetuity in Lands or Tenements to a Man and his Heirs. *Littleton, cap.* 1. *lib.* 1. and it is to be understood, that this word (Inheritance) is not only understood where a man hath Inheritance of Lands and Tenements by descent of heritage, but also every Fee simple, or Fee tail, that a man hath by his purchase, may be called Inheritance, for that his Heirs may inherit him.

Several Inheritance, is that which two or more hold severally; as if two Men have Land given them, to them and the Heirs of their two Bodies, these have Joynt Estate during their Lives, but their heirs have several inheritance. *Kitchin fol.* 155. See the new Terms of Law, *verbo Inheritance.*

A man may have an Inheritance in Title of Nobility and Dignity three manner of ways. That is, first by Creation, Secondly by descent, Thirdly by Prescription.

By Creation two manner of ordinary ways. First, by *Writ*, Second, by *Letters Patents.* Creation by writ is the ancienter way; yet that by Letters Patents is the surer. If he be generally called by a Writ to the Parliament, he hath a Fee-Simple in the Barony without words of Inheritance. But if he be created by Letters Patents, the State of Inheritance must be limited by apt words, or else the Grant is void; but a man must not only have the writ delivered to him, but sit in Parliament, to make him noble that way; and thereupon a Baron is called a Peer of Parliament: Therefore a Duke, Earl, &c. of another Kingdom are not to be sued by these names here, for they are not Peers of our Parliament, *Cook on Lit. L.* 1. *c.* 1. *Sect.* 9.

Some have an Inheritance, and have it neither by descent, nor properly by Purchase, but by Creation; as when the King doth Create any Man a Duke, a Marquess, Earl, Viscount or Baron to him and his Heirs, or to the Heirs Males of his Body, he hath an Inheritance therein by Creation, *Id. Ib.*

A demanding of an Inheritance, Fetæredium, ii, n.

A Disinheritance, Exhæredatio, onis, f.

To inhibit (or forbid) Inhibeo, ere.

An inhibition (or prohibition) Inhibitio, onis, f.

Inhumane, Inhumanus, a, um.

Inhumanity, Inhumanitas, atis, f.

I N I.

An injection, Injectio, onis, f.

A Restringent Injection, Restringens injectio.

An injunction, Injunctio, onis, f. It is an Interlocutory Decree out of the Chancery, sometime to give Possession unto the Plaintiff, for want of appearance in the Defendant, sometime to the King's ordinary Court, and sometime to the Court Christian, to stay proceeding in a Cause upon Suggestion made, that the rigour of the Law, if it take place, is against Equity and Conscience in that case. *West. part.* 2. *Symb. Titulo, Proceeding in Chancery, Sect.* 25.

To injure (or wrong) Injurior, ari.

Injury, Injuria, æ, f.

Injustice, Injustitia, æ, f.

I N K.

Ink, Atramentum, i, n.

An ink-horn, Atramentarium, ii, n Cornugraphium, ii, n.

Printers ink, Atramentum Typographicum, vel Fuligineum.

I N L.

Inlagary, Inlagatio, onis, f. as it were to bring one within the Laws as a Subject. It is a Restitution of one out-lawed, to the King's Protection, and to the benefit or Estate of a Subject. *Bract. Lib.* 2. *Tract.* 2. *cap.* 14. *num.* 6, 7 8. *Britton. cap.* 13.

Inlawed, Inlagatus, a, um, *Brac.* 131. 421. *Spel.* 382. (i. e.) one that is in Frankpledge, and lives under the Protection of the Law.

The Inland or Demesnes of a Lord, as the Outland were the Tenancies, Inlandum, i, n.

An inlargement, Inlargiamentum, i, n. Elargatio, onis, f.

I N N.

An Inn, Diversorium, ii, n.

An Inn-holder, or inn-keeper, Diversoriarius, ii, m. Hospitator, oris, m.

An innholder his Wife, Hospita, æ, f.

Inner, or more within, Interior, us, adj. Interius, adv.

An inner Parlour, Conclave, is, n.

Innerlothy (in Scotland) Innerlothea.

Inverness (in Scotland) Invernessus.

Innocent (a man's name) Innocentius, ii, m.

To innovate, Innovo, are.

Innovation, Innovatio, onis, f.

Innuendo, a word used in declarations to ascertain the Person, or Thing that was doubtful before.

Inquirendo, is an authority given to a person or persons, to inquire into something for the King's advantage, which in what cases it lyeth, *See the Regist. Orig. fol.* 72. 85. 124. 265, 266, 179. 267.

An inquisition, Inquisitio, onis, f. 8. Co. 108.

An inquest, Inquestum, i, n.

An inquest (or Jury) Duodena, æ, f. Jurata.

I N R.

To inroll, Inrotulo, are.

An

An inrollment, Irrotulatio, onis, f. Irrotulamentum, i, n. Cow. 145. Spel. 387.

INS.

To insinuate, Insinuo, are.
To insist, Insisto, ere.
In somuch, In tantum.
Inspection, Inspectio, onis, f.
To install, Installo, are.
An installment, Installagium, ii, n. 2 Mon. 26. Ry. 333.
An instance, (*or particular example*) Instantia, æ, f.
An instant (*or present time*) Instans, tis. Articulus temporis.
Instantly, Instantèr, adv.
To instigate, Instigo, are.
To instill, Instillo, are.
To institute, Instituo, ere.
Institutes, *Lord* Coke's *Books of Law.*
To instruct, Instruo, ere.
An Instrument to do or make any thing with, Instrumentum, i, n.
A Kitchin Instrument wherewith the Pot is removed, Toryna, æ, f.
Insufficient, Insufficiens, tis, adj.
An insurer, Assecurator, oris, m.
An insurrection, Insurrectio, onis, f.

INT.

An intail, Feodum talliatum.
Intacks, (*or Cattle taken in to be fed*) Animalia introcapta. Spel. 383.
To intercommon, Intercommunico, are.
Interchangeably, Alternatim, adv. Mutualiter, adv.
To interdict, Interdico, ere.
An interdiction, Interdictio, onis, f.
Interest of Money, *also an interest in any thing*, Interesse.
An interest in a Term not begun, Interesse Termini.
Interledged, Consertus, a, um.
Intermission, Intermissio, onis, f.
To intermit, Intermitto, ere.
Interposition, Interpositio, onis, f.
An Interpreter, Interpres, ētis, c. 2.
To interrogate, Interrogo, are.
An interrogation, Interrogatio, onis, f.
To interrupt, Interrumpo, ere.
Interruption, Interruptio, onis, f.
To intervene, Intervenio, ire.
Intestate, (*or dying without a Will*) Intestatus, a, um.
Intricate, Intricatus, a, um.
Introduction, Introductio, onis, f.
To intrude, Intrudo, ere.
In truth, Revera.

INV.

To invent, Invenio, ire.
An inventory, Inventorium, ii, n. Fle. 159. Inventarium, ii, n. Cow. 146. Ry. 148. Lex. 73. (*i.e.*) An account and value set down in writing of the Goods of a Person deceased.
To invest, Investo, ire, Cow. 146. Spel. 385.
An investiture, Investitura, æ, f. Investatio, onis, f. West. Sect. 565.
Inviolable, Inviolabilis, le, adj.
An inundation (*or deluge*) Inundatio, onis, f.
To involve, Involvo, ere.
To inure, Opero, are. Operor, ari.
An invoice, Nota Onerationis.

JOA.

Joan (*a Woman's name*) Joanna, æ, f.

JOB.

Job (a man's name) Job, indecl.

JOC.

Joceline (a man's name) Jocelinus, i, m.

JOE.

Joel (a man's name) Joel, lis, m.

JOH.

St. *John's day*, Festum Sancti Johannis Evangelistæ.

JOI.

Joint Tenants, Simul tenentes.

Jointure, Junctura, æ, f. Cow. 147. Lex. 73. It is a Covenant whereby the Husband or some other Friend in his behalf, assureth unto his Wife, in respect of Marriage, Lands or Tenements for Term of her Life, or otherwise. See *West part* 2. *Symb. lib.* 2. *Tit. Covenants, Sect.* 128. It is called a Jointure, either because it is granted *ratione junctura in Matrimonio*, or because the Land in Frank Marriage is given jointly to the Husband and the Wife, and after to the Heirs of their Bodies, whereby the Husband and the Wife are made Joynt-Tenants, during the Coverture. *Cook Lib.* 3. *Rep. the Marquess of Winchester's case, fol.* 3. *a. b.*

JON.

Jonah (a man's name) Jonas, æ, m.

Jonathan (a man's name) Jonathan, indeclin.

JOR.

Jorval (in Yorkshire) Urivallis.

JOS.

Joseph (a man's name) Josephus, i, m.

Joshua (a man's name) Josua, æ, m.

Josiah (a man's name) Josias, æ, m.

JOU.

A Journal (or Day-book) Diarium, ii, n.

A Journey, Iter, itineris, n.

A day's Journey, Dieta, æ, f. Diurnata, æ, f.

To go, or take a Journey, Itineror, ari.

JOY.

Joyce (a Woman's Name) Jocosa, æ, f.

To joyn, Jungo, ere.

To joyn together, Conjungo, ere.

A Joyner, Junctor, oris, m. Adjugator, oris, m.

A joynt, Articulus, i, m.

A putting out of joynt, Luxatio, onis, f.

Out of joynt, Luxatus, a, um.

To put out of joynt, Luxo, are. Exarticulo, are.

To set Limbs out of joynt, Reponere locis suis membra luxata.

Joynts in Timber, Jugamenta, orum, n.

Joysts, Asseres, m. pl.

IPR.

De Ipres (the Family) De Ipra,

I R E.

Ireland, Bernia, Hibernia, Ibernia, Jerne, Jernis, Insula Britanica, Inernia, Iris, Inernis, Juverna, Ogygia, Vernia.

Of Ireland, Hybernicus, a, um.

I R O.

Iron, Ferrum, ri, n.

An iron Mine, Ferraria, æ, f.

A branding iron, Cauterium, ii, n.

Dog irons, Sustentacula ferrea.

Cramp irons, Ansæ ferreæ.

To sear with a hot iron, Cauterio, are.

A searing iron, Cauter, ēris, m.

A scalping iron for a Chirurgeon, Scalprum, i, n.

A marking iron, Tudicula, æ, f.

Iron-work, Ferramentum, i, n.

A dog of iron, Catellus ferreus.

Iron-wire, Filum ferreum, Ferrum netum.

Dressed with iron, Ferratus, a, um.

Old iron, Ferramenta detrita, vel rupta.

Of iron, as hard as iron, Ferreus, a, um.

An iron (or black) Smith, Faber ferrarius.

An ironmonger, Ferramentarius, ii, m.

Irregular, Irregularis, re, adj.

Irreparable, Irreparabilis, le, adj.

Irrevocable, Irrevocabilis, le, adj.

I S L.

An island, Insula, æ, f.

An islander, Insulaneus, ei, m.

I S S.

To issue forth, Exeo, ire.

An issue, Fluxio, onis, f.

An issue in the body, Fontanella, æ, f.

An issue, or the end of a matter, Exitus, ûs, m. It hath divers applications in the Common Law, sometime being used for the Children begotten between a man and his Wife, sometime for Profits growing from an amerciament or Fine, or expences of Suit, sometime for profits of Lands or Tenements. *West.* 2 *anno* 13 *Ed.* 1. *cap.* 39. Sometime for that point of matter depending in Sute, whereby the Parties join and put their Cause to the Tryal of the Jury, and this is called *Junctio Exitus*. In all these it hath but one signification, which is an Effect of a Cause proceeding, as the Children be the Effect of the Marriage between the Parents, the Profits growing to the King or Lord, from the Punishment of any Man's Offence, is the Effect of his Transgression, the Point referred to the Tryal of twelve Men, is the Effect of Pleading or Process.

Ithancester (*in Essex*) Ad ansam, Othona.

I T I.

An itinerary, Itinerarium, ii, n. (*i. e.*) a Commentary concerning things fallen out in Journeys; also the Kalendar of Miles, with the distances of Places, and the time of abode in every Place, like to the Guests of Princes.

JUD.

To Judge (or give Sentence) Judico, are.

Leisurely to consider and judge, Sentito, are.

A Judge, Judex, icis.

Judgment, Jūdĭcium, ii, n.

Strict judgment according to the Letter of the Law, Acribodicæum, æi, n.

A judgment place (or Seat) Tribunal, lis, n.

Judicial (or pertaining to Judgment) Judicialis, le, adj.

Judicious, Judiciosus, a, um.

Judith (a Woman's Name) Juditha, æ, f.

JUG.

A jug to drink in, Cantharus, i, m.

A jugler, Præstigiator, oris, m. Circulator, oris, m. Pililādius, ii, m.

JUI.

Juice, Succus, i, m.

Scorbutick Juices, Succi Scorbutici.

JUL.

A julep, Julepus, i, m.

A Cordial julep, Potio corroborans.

Julia (a Woman's name) Julia, æ, f.

Julian (a Woman's name) Juliana, æ, f.

Julianus (a Man's name) Julianus, i, m.

Juliet (a Woman's name) Julieta, æ, f.

JU.

Julius (a Man's name) Julius, ii, m.

July (Month) Julius, ii, m.

JUN.

June (Month) Junius, ii, m.

IVO.

Ivory, Ebur, oris, n.

Made of Ivory, Ebŏreus, a, um.

Overlaid with Ivory, Eboratus, a, um.

Set with small pieces of Ivory, Eburnĕŏlus, a, um.

Covered with Ivory, Ebŏritus, a, um.

A worker in Ivory, Eburarius, ii, m.

Of ivory (as white as ivory, Eburneus, *and* nus, a, um.

JUR.

A jury, Jurata, æ, f. Cow. 147. Spel. 397. Lex. 73. It signifieth in our Common Law, a Company of men, as 24 or 12 sworn to deliver a truth upon such evidence as shall be delivered them, touching the matter in Question, of which Tryal who may, and who may not be Empanelled, *Vid Fitz. Herb. Nat. brev. fol. 165. D.*

For better understanding of this Point, is is to be known: That there are three manner of Tryals in *England*; One by *Parliament*; another by *Battle*, and and the third by *Assize* or *Jury*. *Smith de Repub. Angl. lib. 2. cap. 5, 6, 7. Vid. Combat. & Parliament.* The Tryal by Assize or Jury (be the action Civil or Criminal, Publick or Private, Personal or Real) is

is referred for the Fact to a Jury, and as they find it, so passeth the Judgment.

Jurata, *Juratores*, and *Jury*, are so called, *à Jurando*, they are called in *legibus antiquis*, *Sacramentales à Sacramento præstando*. There are divers sorts of Jurors, according to the variety of ancient matters, and the nature of the Courts, of which there are two sorts more especially eminent, *viz.* 1. *Jurata delatoria*, is which inquires out Offenders against Law, and presents their Names together with their Offences to the Judge. *Ut in examen vocati juris subeant Sententiam*, *sive ad condemnationem*, *sive ad deliberationem*, and this is called an Inquest, and is two-fold.

1. *Major*, cui totius Comitatus lustratio, ut in assisis, & sessionibus pacis, nec non in Curia Regii tribunalis demandatur, and is called the *Grand Jury*, or *Grand Inquest*.

2. *Minor*, cui minor jurisdictio, ut unius Hundredi in sessionibus pacis creditur.

3. *Jurata judiciaria*, is that Jury which determineth *de summa litis*, or the matter of Fact in issue before the Judge, doth *punire de jure*, and this *Jurata*, or Jury is also two-fold.

1. *Civilis*, which takes Cognizance of civil Actions between Subject and Subject.

2. *Criminalis*, which takes Cognizance of actions Criminal *de vita & membris*, and is always betwixt the King and the Subject, commonly called the Jury of Life and Death.

This Jury, though it appertain to most Courts of the Common Law, yet it is most notorious, in the half Year Courts of the *Justices Errants*, commonly called the Great Assizes, and in the quarter Sessions, and in them it is most ordinarily called a Jury: And that in civil Causes, whereas in other Courts it is oftner termed an *Inquest*, and in the Court Baron, the *Homage*. Vid. Homage.

In the General assize, there are usually many Juries, because there are store of Causes both Civil and Criminal, commonly to be tryed, whereof one is called the *Grand Jury*, and the rest *Petit Juries*, whereof there should be one for every Hundred. *Lamb. Eirenar. Lib.* 4. *cap.* 3. *pag.* 384.

The Grand Jury consisteth ordinarily of twenty four grave and substantial Gentlemen, or some of them Yeomen, chosen indifferently out of the whole Shire by the Sheriff, to consider of all Bills of Indictment preferred to the Court, which they do either approve by writing upon them these words, *Billa vera*, or disallow by writing *Ignoramus*, such as they do approve, if they touch Life and Death, are further referred to another Jury to be considered of, because the Case is of such importance; but others of lighter moment, are upon their allowance, without more ado, Fined by the Bench, except the Party Traverse the Indictment, or Challenge it for insufficiency, or remove the Cause to an higher Court by *Certiorari*, in which two former cases it is referred to another Jury, and in the latter transmitted to the Higher.

Higher. *Lambert. Eiren. Lib.* 4. *cap.* 7.

And presently upon the allowance of this Bill by the *Grand-Inquest*, a man is said to be indicted. Such as they disallow, are delivered to the Bench, by whom they are forthwith cancelled or torn.

The Petit Jury consisteth of twelve men at the least, and are Empannolled, as well upon Criminal as upon Civil Causes as aforesaid.

The determination of the Jury is called sometimes *Duodecim virorum judicium*, for that the number of men to make up a Jury are for the most part but twelve, which custom for the tryal of matter of Fact is very ancient, and was used amongst the *Saxons. Ut è L. L. Etheldredi in frequenti Senatu apud Panatingum editis cap.* 4. *refert Lambertus. In Singulis* (*inquit*) *Centuriis Comitia funto, atque liberæ conditionis viri duodeni ætate superiores una cum præposito sacra tenentes, jurento se adeo virum aliquem innocentem haud damnaturos, sontemve absoluturos*, The like to which memorial is in *consulto de Monticulis Walliæ sub ævo ejusdem Etheldredi, cap.* 3. *de pignore ablato, viri duodecim jure consulti* (*seu legales*) *Anglis & Wallis jus dicunto, Sc. Angli Sex, Walli totidem*, which we call *medietas linguæ*, which is a Privilege or Courtesy afforded by the Law to Strangers, Aliens, whose King is in League with us, in Suits about things personal, namely, that the Jury shall consist of six *English*, and six of the Alien's own Country-men, if so many can be found, if not, Aliens of any other Country, who by League are capable. The office of the Jury is to find *Veritatem facti*, and of the Judge to declare *Veritatem juris*.

It is a Maxim in the Law, Quod ibi semper fieri debet triatio, ubi juratores meliorem possunt habere notitiam.

Their finding is called Veredictum, quasi dictum veritatis. *Cook* 4. Rep. Cases of Appeals and Indictments.

By the Law of *England*, a Jury after their Evidence given upon the Issue, ought to be kept in some convenient Place, without meat or drink, fire or candle, which some books call an Imprisonment, and without Speech with any unless it be the Bailiff, and with him only if they be agreed. *Cook* on *Lit. Lib.* 3. *c.* 5. *Sect.* 366.

After they are agreed, they may in Causes between Party and Party give a Verdict before any of the Judges of the Court, and then they may eat and drink, and the next morning, in open Court they may either affirm or alter their privy Verdict, and that which is given in Court shall stand.

If the Jury after their Evidence given unto them at the Bar, do at their own Charges eat or drink either before or after they be agreed on their Verdict, it is finable, but it shall not avoid the Verdict; but if before they be agreed upon their Verdict, they eat or drink at the Charge of the Plaintiff, if the Verdict be given for him, it shall avoid the Verdict, but if it be given for the Defendant,

Defendant, it shall not avoid it, *& sic è converso.* But if after they be agreed on their Verdict, they eat and drink at the Charge of him for whom they do pass, it shall not avoid the Verdict.

If *A* be Appealed or indicted for Murder, *viz.* that he of Malice prepensed, kills *J. A.* pleadeth that he is not Guilty, *modo & forma*, yet the Jury may find the Defendant guilty of Manslaughter without Malice prepensed, because the killing of *J.* is the matter, and malice prepensed is but a circumstance. *Cook* on *Lit. Lib.* 3. *cap.* 8. *Sect.* 484.

A sufficient man (or a good man of the Jury) Legamannus, i, m.

A Jury-man in an Assize, Recognitor, oris, m.

A Juror (or Person sworn on a Jury, Jurator, oris, m.

A supply, or addition of men to a Jury, Tales. *Tales de circumstantibus*, A Tales of the By-standers.

Juris utrum, Is a writ that lyeth for the Incumbent, whose Predecessor hath alienated the Lands or Tenements: the divers uses of which writ, *See in Fitz-Herb. Nat. brev. fol.* 48.

Jurisdiction (or Authority to Minister and execute Laws) Jurisdictio, onis, f.

JUS.

Just, Justus, a, um

Justice (or Equity) Justitia, æ, f.

A Justice, Justiciarius, ii, m. (*i. e.*) one that has the King's Commission to do Justice. They are called Justices *per Metonymiam Subjecti*, because they do, or should do Law and Justice. *Cook on Lit.* All the Commissions of the Justices of the Assize, are bounded with this express limitation. *Facturi quod ad justitiam pertinet secundum legem, & consuetudinem Angliæ.*

Lord Chief Justice of England. Capitalis Justiciarius Domini Regis ad Placita coram ipso Rege tenenda assignatus.

His Office especially is to hear and Determine all Pleas of the Crown; that is, such as concern offences committed against the Crown, Dignity, and Peace of the King as Treasons, Felonies, Mayhems, &c. which you may see in *Bracton Lib.* 3. *Tract.* 2. *per totum*, and in *Stawnford's* Pleas of the Crown, from the first Chapter to the fifty first of the first Book. But either it was from the beginning, or by time it is come to pass, that he with his Assistants, heareth all Personal actions, and real also, if they be incident to any Personal action depending before them. *Crompt. Jurisdict. fol.* 67, &c. This Court was first called the King's Bench, because the King sat as Judge in it, in his Proper Person, and it was moveable with the Court. *Anno* 9 *H* 3. *cap.* 11. Of the Jurisdiction you may see more in *Crompton ubi supra.* Vide also King's Bench.

A Justice of the King's Bench, Unus Justiciarius Domini Regis ad Placita coram ipso Rege tenenda assignatus.

Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, Capitalis Justiciarius Domini Regis de Banco.

He with his assistants did Originally hear and determine all Causes at Common Law, that is,

all Civil causes between common persons, as well personal as real, for which causes it was called the Court of Common-Pleas, in opposition to the Pleas of the Crown, or the King's Pleas, which are special, and pertaining to him only. Of this Court and the Jurisdiction hereof, *Vid. Crompton's Jurisdiction, fol.* 91. This Court was always settled in a Place, as appeareth by the Statute *Anno* 9 *H.* 3. *cap.* 11.

Justice of the Forest. Capitalis Justiciarius itinerans omnium Forestarum & Parcorum Domini Regis circa Trentam. He is also a Lord by his Office, and hath the hearing and determining of all Offences within the King's Forest, committed against Venison or Vert. Of these there be two, whereof the one hath Jurisdiction over all the Forests on this side *Trent*, the other of all beyond. The chiefest part of their Jurisdiction, consisteth upon the Articles of the King's Charter, called *Charta de Foresta*, made *Anno* 9 *H.* 3. which was by the Barons hardly drawn from him, to the mitigation of over-cruel Ordinances made by his Predecessors.

The Court where this Justice sitteth and determineth, is called the Justice-Seat of the Forest, held every three years once, whereof you may read at large in Mr. *Manwood's* first part of *Forest-Laws, pag.* 121. & 154. & *pag.* 76. He is sometimes called Justice in Eyre of the Forest, see the reason in Justice in Eyre. This is the only Justice that may appoint a Deputy, *per Statutum anno* 32 *H.* 8. *c.* 35.

Justices of Assise, Justiciarii ad capiendas Assisas, are such as were wont by special Commission to be sent (as occasion was offered) into this or that County to take Assises: The Ground of which Policy was the Ease of the Subjects. For whereas these actions pass alway by Jury, so many Men might not without great hindrance be brought to *London*, and therefore Justices for this purpose were by Commission particularly authorised and sent down to them. When they come to this Dignity, they give over Practice. *Anno* 8 *Ric.* 2. *cap.* 3. But this is alway to be remembred, that neither Justice of either Bench (nor any other) may be Justice of Assise in his own Country, *Anno* 8 *Ric.* 2. *cap.* 2. & *anno* 33 *H.* 8. *cap.* 24.

Justices of Oyer *and* Terminer, Justiciarii ad audiendum & terminandum, were Justices deputed upon some especial or extraordinary occasion, to hear and determine some or more Causes. *Fitz-Herb.* in his *Nat. Brev* saith the Commission, *D'Oyer* and *Terminer*, is directed to certain Persons upon any great Assembly, Insurrection, heinous Demeanour, or Trespass committed. And because the occasion of granting this commission should be maturely weighed, It is provided by the Statute, *anno* 2 *Ed.* 3. *cap.* 2. that no such Commission ought to be granted, but that they shall be dispatched before the Justices of the one Bench or other, or Justices Errants, except for horrible trespasses, and that by the especial favour of the King. The form of

of this Commission, see in *Fitz-Herb. Nat. brev. fol.* 110.

Justices in Eyre, Justiciarii Itinerantes. The use of these in ancient time, was to send them with Commission into divers Countries to hear such Causes especially, as were termed the Pleas of the Crown: and therefore one may imagine they were so sent abroad for the ease of the Subjects, who must else have come to the King's Bench if the Cause were too high for the County Court. They differed from the Justices of *Oyer* and *Terminer*, because they (as is above said) were sent uncertainly, upon any uproar or other occasion in the Country, but these in Eyre, (as Mr. *Gwin* setteth down in the Preface to his Reading) were sent but every seven Year once. These were Instituted by *Henry* the Second, as Mr. *Cambden* in his *Britannia* witnesseth.

Justices of Goal-delivery, Justiciarii ad Gaolas deliberandas, are such as are sent with Commission to hear and determine all Causes appertaining to such, as for any Offence are cast into the Gaol, part of whose authority is, to punish such as let to mainprise those Prisoners that by Law are not bailable, by the Statute *de Finibus*, *cap.* 3. *Fitz. Nat. brev. fol.* 251. I. These by Likelyhood, in ancient time, were sent to Countries upon several occasions. But afterward Justices of Assise were likewise authorised to this *anno* 4 *Ed.* 3. *cap.* 3.

Justices of Peace, Justiciarii ad Pacem. Are they that are appointed by the King's Commission, with others, to attend the Peace in the County where they dwell; of whom some upon special respect are made of the *Quorum*, because some business of importance may not be dealt in, without the presence or assent of them, or one of them; they are called of the *Quorum*, because the King in their Commissions thus chuseth or chargeth them. *Quorum vos A. B. C. D. E. F. unum esse volumus*, for the special trust in them reposed: They were called Guardians of the Peace, until the 36th Year of King *Edward* the IIId. *cap.* 12. where they be called Justices. *Lamb. Eirenarcha, Lib.* 4. *cap.* 19. *pag.* 578. Sir *Tho. Smyth de Repub. Angl. Lib.* 2. *cap.* 19.

Justices of Peace within Liberties, Justiciarii ad Pacem infra libertates, be such in Cities and other Corporate Towns, as those others be of any County; and their authority or Power is all one within their several Precincts, *Anno* 27 *H.* 8. *cap.* 25.

Justicies, It is a writ giving the Sheriff authority, to hold Plea, where otherwise he could not; it is called a Justicies, because it is a Commission to the Sheriff, *ad Justiciandum aliquem*, to do a man right, and requireth no Return of any Certificate of what he hath done. *Bract. Lib.* 4. *tract.* 6. *cap.* 13. *nu.* 2. maketh mention of a Justicies to the Sheriff of *London*, in a case of Dower, see the new book of Entries, *Justicies*.

To Justify or make Just, Justifico, are.

Justification, Justificatio, onis, f.

Justin (a man's name) Justinus, i, m.

Justinian (a man's name) Justinianus, i, m.

J U T.

Jutties of houses, or other buildings, Jutting or standing out further than the Residue, Projecta, orum, n. Prominentiæ, arum, f. Protecta, orum, n. Columna Meniana.

J U V.

Juvenal (a man's name) Juvenalis, is, m.

K E E.

A *Keel (or bottom of a Ship)* Carina, æ. f.

A Keel, a Vessel to Cool Wort or new brewed Ale and Beer, Labrum, i, n.

To keep, Servo, are.

A Keeper, Custos, ōdis, m.

Lord keeper, Dominus custos Magni Sigilli Angliæ. He is Lord Keeper of the Great Seal of *England*, and is of the King's Privy Council, under whose hands pass all Charters, Commissions, and Grants of the King, strengthened by the Great or Broad Seal of *England*, without which Seal, all such Instruments, by Law, are of no force: For the King is in Interpretation and Intendment of Law, a Corporation, and therefore passeth nothing firmly, but under the said Seal. This Lord Keeper, by the Statute *Anno* 5 *Eliz. cap.* 18. hath the same and the like Place, Authority, Pre-eminence, Jurisdiction, Execution of Laws, and all other customs, commodities and advantages, as hath the Lord Chancellor of *England* for the time being.

Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal, Dominus Custos privati Sigilli Domini Regis. Under his hands pass all Charters Signed by the King, before they come to the broad or Great Seal of *England*. He is also one of the King's most Honourable Privy Council.

Keeper of the Forest, Custos Forestæ. He is also called Chief Warden of the Forest. *Manwood part.* 1. of his Forest-Laws, pag. 156, &c. and hath the Principal Government of all things belonging thereunto, as also the Check of all Officers belonging to the Forest. And the Lord Chief Justice in Eyre of the Forest, when it pleaseth him to keep his Justice-Seat, doth forty days before send out his General Summons to him, for the warning of all under Officers, to appear before him at a day assigned in the Summons, vid. *Manwood ubi Supra.*

K E G.

A Kegg of Sturgion, Sturionarium, ii, n. Turfionarium, ii, n.

K E L.

Kelnsey (in Yorkshire) Ocellum Promontorium.

K E N.

Ken river (in Scotland) Jena.
Kenchester (near Hertford) Ariconium.
Kendal (in Westmorland) Candalia.
Kendal Barony, Concangium.
Kened River (in Wiltshire) Keneta.
Kenelm (a Man's name) Kenelmus, i, m.
Kenelworth Castle (in Warwickshire) Chinegliſſi caſtrum.
A kennel for Dogs, Canile, is, n.
A kennel-raker, Lacunarius, ii, m. Carinarius, ii, m.
Kenet River (in Wiltshire) Cunetio.
Kent, Cantia, Cantium.
Kentish Saxons, Cantuaritæ.

K E R.

A Kerchief for Women, Rica, æ, f. Calantica, æ, f.
A kernel (properly in Nuts) Nucleus, ei, m.
A kernel in Grapes, Acinus, i, m.
A kertle (or kirtle) Supparus, i, m.
Kerry County (in Ireland) Kerrienſis Comitatus.

K E S.

Kester (a Man's name) Keſterus, i, m.
Kesteven, a part of Lincolnshre, Keſtevena.

K E T.

A kettle, Caldārium, ii. m. Cabus, i, m. Cŏcŭlum, i, n.

K E W.

Kew (in Surrey) Cheva.

K E Y.

A key, Clavis, is, f.
A little key, Clāvĭcŭla, æ, f.
Of a key, Clāvĭcŭlarius, a, um.
A key (or wharf) Kaia, æ, f.
A duty paid for loading or unloading of Goods, at a Key (or Wharf) Kaiagium, ii, n. Ry. 400. Spel. 419. Lex. 75.

K I D.

A kid (or young goat) Hœdus, i, m.
A young kid, Hœdulus, i, m.
A place where kids are kept, Hœdile, is, n.
Of a kid, Hœdinus, a, um.
A kidnapper (one that steals Children) Laucus, i, m.
A kidney, Ren, renis, m.

K I L.

To kill, Occido, ere.
Kildare (in Ireland) Kildaria.
Of Kildare, Kildarienſis.
Kildare Bishoprick, Darenſis Epiſcopatus.
Killair Castle (in Meath in Ireland) Laberus.
Killalo Bishoprick in Ireland, Ladenſis Epiſcopatus.
Killage, Killagium, ii, n. Ry. 169.
A kilderkin, Semicadus, i, m. Cadiolus, i, m.
A kiln for lime (or lime-kiln) Calcaria fornax.
Killigrew (the Family) Cheligrevus.

K I M.

Kimbolton Castle (in Huntingtonshire) Kinebantum castrum.

K I N.

The King's Majesty, Dominus Rex. Reg.a Majestas, Rex, regis, m. The King hath in the Right of his Crown many Prerogatives above any Person whatsoever, be he never so Potent or Honourable, whereof you may read in *Stawnford tract.* upon the Statute thereof made, *Anno* 17 *Ed.* 2. what the King's Power is, *Vid. Bract. lib.*2. *cap.* 24. *numb.* 1,& 2.

King's County (in Ireland) Regis comitatus.

Death of the King, Dimissio Regis.

The King's Evil,Scrofula, æ, f.

A Kingdom, Regnum, i, n.

King's Bench, Bancus Regius. It is the Court or Judgment Seat, where the King of *England* was wont to sit in his own Person, and therefore it was moveable with the Court or King's Houshold, and call'd *Curia Domini Regis*, or *Aula Regia*; as Mr. *Gwin* reporteth in the Preface to his Readings, and that, in that and the Exchequer, which were the only Courts of the King, until *H.* 3. his days, were handled all matters of Justice, as well Civil as Criminal; whereas the Court of Common Pleas might not be so by the Statute, anno 9 *H.* 3. *c.* 11. or rather by Mr. *Gwin*'s Opinion, was presently upon the Grant of the Great Charter severally Erected. This Court of the King's Bench, was wont in ancient Times to be especially exercised in all Criminal Matters and Pleas of the Crown, leaving the handling of private Contracts to the County-Court. *Glanv. lib.* 1. *cap.* 2, 3, 4. & *l.* 10. *cap.* 18. *Smyth de Repub. Angl. lib.* 2. *cap.* 11. and hath President of it, the Lord Chief Justice of *England*, with three or four Justices Assistants, and Officers thereunto belonging. The Clerk of the Crown, a Protonotary, and other six inferior Ministers or Attorneys. *Camd.Britan. pag.* 112. How long this Court was moveable, I find not in any Writer, but in *Briton*'s time, who wrote in King *Edw.* the first his days. It appeareth it followed the Court, as Mr. *Gwin* in his said Preface well observeth out of him.

Kingston upon Hull (in Yorkshire) Regiodunum Hullinum.

Kingston upon Thames (in Surrey) Regiodunum Thamesinum.

Kin by blood, Cognatus, i. m.

Kin by marriage, Affinis, is, c. 2.

A kinsman, Propinquus, i, m.

K I R.

Kirby (the Family) Chirchebeius.

Kirkby-Stephen (in Westmorland) Fanum Sancti Stephani.

Kirton (in Devonshire) See Crediton.

K I T.

A kitchin, Culina, æ, f. Coquina, æ, f.

A kitchin boy, Puer culinarius.

A kitchin maid, Focaria, æ, f.

Of

Of the Kitchin, Culinarius, a, um.

K N E.

To knead, Depso, ere.

A kneading Trough, Mactra, æ, f. Alveus pistorius.

A knee, Genu, n. Indecl.

K N I.

A knife, Culter, tri, m.

A little knife, Cultellus, i, m.

A child's bone knife, Cicilicũla, æ, f.

A chopping-knife, Culter herbarius, Culter panarius.

A Butcher's chopping-knife, Clunaculum, li, n.

A scraping knife, Radula, æ, f. Radens Culter.

A paring-knife, Culter sutorius.

A wood knife, Scrama, æ, f.

A Shoe-maker's round cutting-knife, Smilium Sutorium.

A Pen-knife, Pennacus cultellus.

Made sharp, like a knife, Cultratus, a, um.

Of a knife, Cultrarius, a, um.

The back of a knife, Ebiculum, i, n.

A grinder or whetter of knives, Cotiarius, ii, m.

A Knight, Miles, itis, m.

A Knight of the Garter, Prænobilis Ordinis Garterii Miles It signifieth with us, both in divers Statutes and otherwise, one Especial Garter, being the Ensign of a Great and Noble Society of Knights, called Knights of the Garter. This high Order as appeareth by Mr. *Camden*, and many others, was first instituted by that Famous King *Edward* the Third, upon good Success in a Skirmish wherein the King's Garter, (I know not upon what occasion) was used for a token. But I know that *Polydore Virgil* casteth in another suspicion of the Original, his ground, by his own confession, grew from the vulgar opinion, yet as it is, take it as I have read it. *Edward* the third, King of *England*, after he had obtained many great Victories, King *John* of *France*, King *James* of *Scotland*, being both Prisoners in the Tower of *London* at one time, and King *Henry* of *Castile*, the Bastard expulsed, and Don *Pedro* restored by the Prince of *Wales* and Duke of *Aquitane*, called the black Prince, did upon no weighty occasion first erect this Order in *anno* 1350. *viz.* he dancing with the Queen, and other Ladies of the Court, took up a Garter that happened to fall from one of them, whereat some of the Lords smiling, the King said unto them, that ere it were long, he would make that Garter to be of high Reputation, and shortly after Instituted this Order of the Blue Garter, which every one of the order is bound daily to wear on the left Leg, being richly deck'd with Gold and Precious Stones, with a buckle of Gold, and having these words written or wrought upon it, *Honi soit qui mal y pense*. Which is, shame take him that thinketh evil. Mr. *Fearne* in his Glory of Generosity, agreeth with Mr. *Camden*, and expressier setteth down the Victories, whence this order was occasion'd. Whatsoever beginning in had, it need not seem a base Original, seeing as one saith, *Nobilitas sub amore jacet*, Nobility lies under love.

The

The Order is inferior to none in the world, consisting of twenty six Martial and Heroical Nobles, whereof the King of *England* is the Chief, and the rest be either Nobles of the Realm, or Princes of other Countries, Friends and Confederates with this Realm, the Honour being such, as Emperors and Kings of other Nations have desired and thankfully accepted it. The Ceremonies of the Chapter proceeding to Election of the Investitures, and Robes of his Installation, of his Vow, with all such other Observances. See in Mr. *Segar*'s book intituled Honour Military and Civil, *Lib.* 2. *cap.* 9.

There [illegible] depending on this Honourable Order twenty six poor Knights that have no other Sustenance or means of Living, but the allowance of this House, which is [illegible] respect of their daily [illegible] labour of God, and [illegible] according to the course of those times) of St. *George*.

There are also certain officers belonging to this Order, as namely the Prelate of the Garter, which office is inherent to the Bishop of *Winchester* for the time being, the Chancellor of the Garter, the Register who is always Dean of *Windsor*. The Principal King at Arms called Garter, which see in Herald, whose chief Function is to manage and marshal their solemnities at their Yearly Feasts and Installations.

Lastly, the Usher of the Garter, which (as I have heard) belongeth to an Usher of the Prince's Chamber, called *Black Rod*. The Seat of this College, is the Castle of *Windsor*, with the Chappel of St. *George*, Erected by *Edward* the Third, and the Chapter house in the said Castle

Garter, signifieth also the Principal King at Arms among our *English* Heralds, created by King *Henry* the Fifth, *Vid. Stow. pag.* 584.

A Knight Banneret. Bannerettus. Which dignity is more than an ordinary Knight, equal with that of King *James*, lately erected of Baronets, yet inferior to a Baron. It was given at the first by the Kings of *England* and *France*, to such Gentlemen that valiantly carried themselves in two Royal Battles, or to such as had ten Vassals, and means to maintain a Troop of Horse at their own Charge. Sir *Thom. Smyth de Repub. Angl. lib.* 1. *c.* 18. saith that a Baneret is a Knight made in the Field, with the Ceremonies of the cutting off the Point of his Standard, and making it as it were a Banner, and they being before Batchelor Knights, are now of greater degree, allowed to display their Arms in a Banner in the King's Army as Barons do. Of creating a Knight Banneret, you may read more in Mr. *Segar Norroy* his Book.

Mr. *Camden* saith he cannot fetch the Antiquity of these Knights from further, than King *Edward* the third, when *Englishmen* as he there saith, were renowned for Chivalry.

A Knight of the Bath Miles Balnei. They are the Order of Knights made within the Lists of the Bath guided with a Sword, in the Ceremonies of his Creation.

These

These are spoken of *Anno* 8 *Ed.*4. *cap.* 2. But I have heard that these Knights, were so called of a Bath, into the which (after they had been shaved and trimmed by a Barber) they ertred, and thence, the Night before they were Knighted, being well bathed, were taken again by two Esquires commanded to attend them, dried with fine Linnen Cloaths, and so apparelled in a Hermits gray-weed, with a Hood and a Linnen Coif, and booted withal, and led through many Solemn ceremonies *viz.* confessing their Sins, watching and praying all Night in a Church or Chappel, as though they would begin their Warfare, in employing their service for God especially, with many other, to the Order of Knighthood the next day.

Knight Marshal; Marescallus hospitii. Is an Officer in the King's house, having Jurisdiction and Cognizance of any Transgression within the King's House, and Verge; as also, all Contracts made within the same, whereunto one of the House is party. *Regist. Orig. fol.* 185. *a. b. u. fol.* 191. *b.* whereof you may read there more at large.

Knights of the Shire, Milites Comitatus; otherwise be called Knights of the Parliament, and be two Knights, or other Gentlemen of worth, that are chosen in *Pleno comitatu*, by the Free-holders of every County that can dispend forty Shillings *per annum*, and be Resident in the Shire, *Anno* 10 *H.* 6. *cap* 2. & *anno* 1 *H.* 5. *cap.* 1. upon the King's writ to be sent to the Parliament, and there by their Counsel, to assist the common proceedings of the whole Realm. These when every man that had a Knight's Fee, were customarily constrained to be a Knight, were of necessity to be *Milites gladio cincti*, for so runneth the Tenour of the writ at this day. *Crompt. Jurisdict. fol.* 1. But now there being but few Knights in comparison of former times, and many men of great living in every County. Custom beareth that Esquires may be chosen to this Office, so that they be Resident within the County, for the observation in the choice of these Knights, see the Statutes, and the new book of Entries, *verbo Parlamentum*. Their Expences, during the Parliament, are born by the County or Shire. *Anno* 35 *H.* 8. *cap.* 11.

Knight-hood, Militaris ordo.

To Knit, Necto, ere.

K N O.

A Knot, Nodus, i. m.

Full of knots, Condylomaticus, a, um.

To know, Cognosco, ere.

To cause to know, Scirefacio, ere.

To shew cause. 2. Inst. 473. Ry. 52.

K N U.

A Knuckle, Condylus, i, m.

K R E.

Kreckhornwell (*in* — Uxela.

L A B.

Labour, Labor. oris, m.

To Labour, Operor, ari.

To labour with Child (*or to be*

in Labour or Travail) Parturio, ire.

A Labourer, Laborarius, ii, m. Operarius, ii, m.

L A C.

A Lace (or riband) Aſtrigmentum, i. n. Tenia, æ, f.

Lace, Lacinia, æ, f. Inſtita, æ, f.

Bone-lace, Tæniola, æ, f.

A Hair-lace, Fiſcia crinalis.

A Neck-lace, Monile, is, n.

To lace, Conſtringo, ere.

A lackey, Pediſſequus, i, m.

L A D.

A Ladder, Scala, æ, f. Climax, acis, f.

A ſhort Ladder, Eriſma, atis, n.

A Ladder-ſtaff, Interſcalare, is, n.

Ladder-ſtaffs, Scalæ gradus.

A Lady, Domina, æ, f.

A little Lady, Dominula, æ, f.

Our Lady, the bleſſed Virgin, Beata virgo. Virgo Maria.

The Feaſt of the Annunciation of the Bleſſed Virgin, commonly called Lady-day, always the 25th of March. Feſtum Annunciationis beatæ Mariæ Virginis.

Lady-day in Harveſt (or the Aſſumption of our Lady) Feſtum aſſumptionis beatæ Mariæ Virginis.

The conception of our Lady, Feſtum Conceptionis beatæ Mariæ Virginis.

Ladings, Carcationes.

Unladings, Diſcarcationes, Ry. 30.

Laden (overcharged) Onĕrātus, a, um.

A ladle, Cucchiara, æ, f. Spatha, æ, f. Capula, æ, f. Futum, i, n.

L A I.

To laie (as one layeth a foundation) Loco, are.

To laie a-part, Sepono, ere.

To laie aſide, Repono, ere.

To laie down, Depono, ere.

To laie under, Submitto, ere.

To laie out (Diſburſe or ſpend) Expono, ere.

Laid-aſide, Poſtpoſitus, a, um.

A Laie-man, Laicus, m.

Lairwite (or Laherwite) Legergildum, i, n. (*i. e.*) a kind of Fine for Fornication or Adultery, 4 Inſt. 206.

L A K.

A Lake or Pool, Lacus, ûs, m.

A little Lake, Lacunculus, i, m.

L A M.

A lamb, Agnus, i, m.

A lamb newly yeaned, Avilla, æ, f.

A little Lamb, Agnellus, i, m.

A lean lamb, Curioſus agnus.

Lamb, Caro agnina.

Lambard (the Family) Lambardus.

Lambert, (a man's name) Lambertus, i, m.

Lambeth (in Surrey) Lamitha, Lomithis.

Lammas day (the Gule or firſt day of Auguſt) Feſtum Sancti Petri ad Vincula. Gula Auguſti.

A lamp, Lampas, ădis, f.

L A N.

Lancaſter Town, Alion, Alione, Alone, Lancaſtria, Loncaſtria, Longovicum.

Lancaſhire, Lancaſtrienſis comitatus.

Of

Of Lancaster, Mediolanensis.

A lance, Lancea, æ, f.

A lancier, (one that serves on horse-back with a lance) Lancearius, ii, m. Doryphorus, i, m.

A Chirurgeons lance or fleam (an instrument used in letting Blood) Scalprum, i, n.

To lance, cut, or open a sore, Scarifico, are.

To be lanced, Scarificor, ari.

A lancing or opening of a Sore, Scarificatio, onis, f.

Land, Fundus, i, m.

Fallow-land, Vervactum, i, n.

New-broken land, Novale, is, n.

Arable land, Arvum, i, n. Terra Arabilis.

Land covered with Water, Terra aqua cooperta.

A rood of land, Rodata, æ, f.

A ridge of land, Selio terræ.

A neck of land, Isthmus, i, m.

A hide of land, (100 *acres*) Hida terræ. Swolinga, æ, f.

A Teem of Land, Quadrugata terræ.

A Yard-land (40 *acres*) Virgata terræ.

Twelve acres of land, Solidata terræ.

As much Land as one Plough can till in a year, Sulinga, & Solinga, æ, f.

A small piece of land, Frustum terræ.

Land that may be tilled or ploughed, Excultabilis terra.

Fresh land that hath not been long Ploughed, Terra frisca.

A field or land to be manured, Terrenum, i, n.

The crop or profits of land, Vestura terræ, Vestitura Bosci. 1 Mon. 780.

Going forth, and Issuing out of land, Egrediens, & Exeuns è Terris.

To levy (or raise money) on lands, Levo, are.

Landaffe, Landava.

Bishop of Landaffe, Episcopus Landavensis.

A quarter of a yard land, Ferlingata terræ, Lex. 55. Ferdellum terræ. Spel. 250.

A lane, Venella, æ, f.

Langdon (the Family) De Langdona, & Landa.

A Lantern, Laterna, æ, f.

A dark lantern (or thieves lantern) Laterna Secreta.

The lantern of a Ship or Gally, also a great lantern on the top of a Tower to light and guide Ships into a Harbour, Pharus, i, m.

A lantern-maker, Cornificus, i, m.

Lanvethlin (in Montgomeryshire) Mediolanum.

Lands end Cape, Antivestæum, Belerium, Bolerium, Helenum Prom.

L A O.

Laon, See Killalo.

L A P.

A lapidary (or Jeweller) Lapidarius, ii, m.

Lapse, Lapsus, ûs, m. It is a slip or departure of a Right of Presenting to avoid a Benefice from the Original Patron, neglecting to present within six Months unto the Ordinary. For we say, that Benefice is in Lapse, or Lapsed, whereunto he that ought to present, hath omitted or slipped his Opportunity. *Anno* 13. *Eliz. cap.* 12. This Lapse groweth as

well, the Patron being Ignorant of the avoidance, as privy, except only upon the Resignation of the former Incumbent, or the deprivation upon any Cause comprehended in the Statute. *Anno* 13 *Eliz. cap.* 12. in which cases the Bishop ought to give Notice to the Patron.

L A R.

Larcenie, Laricinium, Latrocinium, ii, n. In respect of things stollen, it is either great or small. Great Larcenie, is wherein the things stollen, though severally, exceed the value of twelve pence. And Petit Larcenie, is when the Goods stollen, exceed not the value of twelve pence, then it is not felony. *Vid. Stawnford.*

Lard, Lardum, i, n.

A lardery (or larder) Lardarium, ii, n. Carnarium, ii, n. Promptuarium, ii, n.

Large (or broad) Largus, a, um.

To go at large (to be set at Liberty, or to make an Escape) Ire ad Largum.

A hanging larum with Minutes, Horologium pendens cum momentis.

L A S.

A last of Fish, Lasta vel Halecium Piscis. Ra. Entr. 161. Spel. 426. Lex. 78. Pry. 25. A Last of Herring containeth ten Thousand, *Anno* 31 *Ed.* 3. *Stat.* 2. *cap.* 2. A Last of Pitch and Tar, or of Ashes, containeth fourteen Barrels, *anno* 32 *H.* 8. *cap.* 14. A Last of Hides, *anno* 1 *Jac. cap.* 33. containeth twelve Dozen of Hides or Skins.

A last for Shooe makers, Calus, i, m. Mustricula, æ, f.

Lastage, Lastagium. ii, n. *(i.e.)* a Custom in Fairs and Markets, paid for carrying of things, or for wares sold by the Last, also the Balast of a Ship.

L A T.

A latch of a door, Clostrum, i, n.

The latchet of a shooe, Corrigia, æ, f.

Late, Tardus, a, um.

Lately, Nuper.

A lath (or little board) Assula, æ, f. Asserculus, i, m.

A lath (or shingle) Scindula, æ, f.

A lath (or great part of a County) Læstrum, i, n.

A lath (or part of a County, containing three or more hundreds) Leda, æ, f.

The Latin tongue, Lingua Latina.

Latitat, is the name of a writ, whereby all men in Personal actions are called Originally to the King's Bench, and it hath the name from this, because in respect of their better Expedition, a man is supposed *Latitare*, *(i. e.)* to Lurk and lie hidden; therefore being served with this writ, he must put in security for his appearance at the day; therefore the form of this writ is after the Return. *Non est Inventus in Balliva, &c. Ut in curia nostra coram nobis sufficienter testatum est quod prædict. &c. latitat & discurrit in comitatu tuo. Id circo tibi præcipimus quod capias prædict. T. Si inventus fuerit in Balliva tua, & eum salvum custodias, ita quod habeas corpus*

corpus ejus coram nobis apud Westm. die, &c. ad respond. &c.

A lattice (or a wind-w with barrs) Transenna, æ, f, Clathrus, i, m.

L A U.

A lavacre (or washing place) Lavacrum, i, n. Lavatorium, ii, n.

Lauden, or Lothien (in Scotland) Laudenia, Laudonia.

To lavish, Absumo, ere.

A laundress, Lotrix, icis, f. Candidatrix, icis, f.

L A W.

A Law, Laga, æ, f. Lex, legis, f.

A By-law, Ordinatio, plebiscitum.

To thwart the laws, Obligo, are.

A Doctor of law, Legisdoctor, oris, m. Legum Doctor.

A law-giver, Legifer, eri, m. Legislator, oris, m.

Lawful, Legitimus, a, um. Legalis, le, adj.

Law of arms, Jus militare. Is a Law that giveth precepts, and rules how rightly to Proclaim War, to make and observe Leagues and Truce, to set upon the Enemy, to retire to punish Offenders in the Camp, to appoint Soldiers their Pay, to give every one dignity to his desert, to divide Spoils in proportion, &c. *Vide Martial* Law, *sub voce Martial.*

Law-day, Dies Juridicus.

The civil Law, Jus civile.

Lawing of Dogs, Expeditatio canum.

Mastiffs must be lawed every third year, Crompt. Jurisdict. fol. 163.

A Lawyer, Jurisconsultus, i, m.

A civil lawyer, Civilista, æ, m. Dyer 267.

Lawful money of England, Legalis moneta Angliæ.

It shall and may be lawful, Liberet & licitum foret, *or* Liceret *alone, or* licitum foret *only.*

A lawless person, Exlex, legis, c. 2. Illex, legis, c. 2.

A lawnd (or open field) Landa, æ, f. Lex. 77. Fle. 90. Ry. 636. Landa, æ, f. 2 Mon. 969.

Lawn (or fine linnen cloth) Syndon, ŏnis, f.

Lawrence, (a man's name) Laurentius, ii, m.

L A Y.

An underlaying, Fulcimentum, i, n.

L A Z.

Lazarus (a man's name) Lazarus, i, m.

L E A.

Lead, Plumbum, i, n.

Black lead, Plumbum nigrum.

Red Lead, Minium, ii, n. Plumbum rubrum.

White lead, Ceruſſa, æ, f. Plumbum album.

Of lead, Plumbeus, a, um.

Full of lead (or mixt with lead) Plumbosus, a, um.

Lead oar, Plumbago, inis, f. Molybdena, æ, f.

Leading, Plumbatio, onis, f.

Soddering with lead, Plumbatura, æ, f.

Sodder of lead, Ferrumen, ĭnis, n.

A pipe of lead, Pipa Plumbea.

A roof covered with lead, Tectum plumbo obductum.

A Sow of lead, Plumbi lamina.

A pellet of lead, Plumbata, æ, f. Glans plumbea.

To lead (cover with lead, or solder together) Plumbo, are. Plumbo conglutinare.

A sheet of lead, Charta Plumbea.

Leah (a woman's name) Læa, æ, f.

A leaf fallen, Folium, ii, n.

The green leaf of a tree, Frons, dis, f.

A leaf of paper, Folium chartæ.

A league (ordinarily two miles, in some Countries more) Leuca, æ, f. 2 Mon. 853.

A league (or agreement) Fœdus, eris, n.

Leakey, Futilis, le, adj.

A leaking, Futilitas, atis, f.

Lean, Macilentus, a, um.

Leanness, Macies, ei, f.

A leaning-stock, (as a rail, stay, or rest to lean on) Fulcimentum, i, n.

Learned, Doctus, a, um.

Learning, Doctrina, æ, f.

A Lease, Lessa, æ, f. Dimissio, onis, f.

Leased, Traditus, a, um. Dimissus, a, um.

A leash (or line to hold a Dog in) Lorum caninum.

A leasowe, Lesura, æ, f. 1 Fo. 144.

At least, Ad minus, Ad minimum.

Leather, Corium, ii, n.

Of leather, Coriaceus, a, um.

A thong of leather, Lorum, i, n.

Of Buff leather, Bubulinus, a, um.

Made of leather, Scorteus, a, um. Coriaceus, a, um.

Covered with leather, Pellitus, a, um.

Utensils of leather, Corium tannatum.

A leather dresser, Allutarius, ii, m.

A leather seller, Pellio, onis, m.

A leather seller's trade, Pellipa-ria, æ, f.

To tan leather, Tanno, are.

To dress leather, Concinnare Coria.

Upper-leather, Obstragulum, i, n.

To leave, Relinquo, ere.

Leave (or permission) Permissio, onis, f.

Leaven, Fermentum, i, n.

To leaven, Fermento, are.

Unleavened, Infermentatus, a, um.

A leaver (or bar to lift, or bear up Timber) Palanga, æ, f.

Using a leaver, Vecticularius, a, um,

He that turns a wine-press with a leaver, Vectiarius, ii, m.

To level at, (or aim at) Collimo, are.

To level (or make plain) Plano are: Complano, are.

A lewn or levy, Levina, æ, f. Assessmentum, i, n.

L E C.

Lechlade (in Gloucestershire) Lechenlada, Lechelada, Lathelada.

L E D.

Ledah (a woman's name) Leda, æ, f.

L E E.

Leeds (in Kent) Ledanum. Castrum Lodanum.

Lees

Lees, (or Dregs) of Wine, Floces.

Lees (or Dregs) of oyl, Fraces, ium, f.

A leet Court, Leta, æ, f. Reg. 134. Spel. 431. Visus francus plegii.

L E F.

Left, Relictus, a, um.

L E G.

Legacester (in—) Legionum civitas. *See* Isca.

A legacy, Legatum, i, n.

Legal, Legalis, le, adj.

A legate (or ambassador) Legatus, i, m.

The Leg, Crus, cruris, n.

The calf of the leg, Sura, æ, f.

Legible (or to be read) Legibilis, le, adj.

Legitimate, Legitimus, a, um.

L E I.

Leicester town, Legacestria, Legecestria, Leiceastria, Licestria, Legoria, Leogoria, Ratæ.

Leicester, or Lester, (the Family) De Leicestria.

Leighlin in Caterlough (in Ireland) Lechlinia.

Leith Town (in Scotland) Letha.

Leiton, in Essex (or near it) Durolitum.

L E M.

Lemster (in Herefordshire) Leofense & Leovense Cœnobium, Leonis monasterium, Leonense cœnobium.

L E N.

Lenister province (in Ireland) Lagenia.

Leneham (in Kent) Durolenum, Durolevum.

Lenitives, Mitigatoria.

Lent (or lent season) Quadragesima.

L E O.

Leonard (a man's name) Leonardus, i, m.

Leominster (in—) Fanum Leonis. Vide *Lempster*.

Leopold (a man's name) Leopoldus, i, m.

L E P.

The leprosie, Lepra, æ, f.

L E S.

Leskard (in Cornwall) Sebasta altera Legio.

A lessee, Firmarius, ii, m. Terminarius, ii, m. Captor, oris, m. Conductor, oris, m. (*i. e.*) he to whom the Lease is made for term of years, for Life or at will.

A lessor, (or landlord) Locator, oris, m. Lessor, oris, m. (*i. e.*) he that leaseth or letteth Lands, &c.

L E T.

The lethargy (a sleepy disease) Lethargia, æ, f.

A letter without a seal, Indiculus, i, m.

A letter of Attorney, Litera attornati. It is a writing authorizing an Attorney, that is a man appointed to do a lawful act in our Steads. *West. part.* 1. *Symb. lib.* 2. *Sect.* 559. It is called in the Civil Law, *Mandatum* or *Procuratorium*. There seemeth to be some difference between a Letter of

of Attorney, and a Warrant of Attorney, for whereas a Letter of Attorney is sufficient if it be sealed and delivered before sufficient Witness, a Warrant of Attorney must be acknowledged and certified before such Persons, as Fines be acknowledged in the Country, or at least before some Justice or Serjeant. *West. part.* 2. *Symb. Tit. recoveries. Sect.* 1. *F.* See the Statute, Anno 7 *R.* 2. *cap.* 14.

Letters of Exchange, Literæ Cambitoriæ, *vel* Literæ Cambii.

Letters Patents, Literæ Patentes, Be Writings Sealed with the Broad Seal of *England*, whereby a Man is authorized to do or enjoy any thing, that otherwise of himself he could not. *Anno* 19 *H.* 7. *cap.* 7. and they are so termed of their form because they are Patents, (*i. e.*) open with the seal hanging, ready to be shewed for the confirmation of the authority given by them. If any will say, that Letters patents may be granted by common Persons, you may find to that effect in *Fitz-Herb. Nat. brev. fol.* 35. E. Howbeit they be rather called Patents in our common speech, than Letters Patents.

Letters of recommendation, Literæ Recommendatitiæ.

Lettered (or well learned) Literatus, a, um.

Lettley (the Family) De Lxto Loco.

L E V.

Levant and Couchant, Levans & cubans, (*i. e.*) when Beasts or Cattle of a stranger, are come into another man's ground, and there have remained a good space, have Layen and Risen.

Levari facias, Is a writ directed to the Sheriff, for the levying of a sum of money upon Lands and Tenements, of him that hath forfeited a Recognizance, &c. *Regist. Orig. fol.* 208. *b.* & 300. *b.*

Levari facias damna de disseisitoribus. Is a writ directed to the Sheriff for the Levying of damages, wherein the Disseisor hath formerly been condemned to the disseised. *Regist. fol.* 214. *b.*

Levari facias residuum debiti. Is a writ directed to the Sheriff, for the Levying of a remnant of a debt upon Lands and Tenements, or Chattels of the Debtor, that hath in part satisfied before. *Regist. Orig. fol.* 299.

Levari facias quando vice-comes returnavit quod non habuit emptores. Is a writ commanding the Sheriff to sell the Goods of the Debtor, which he hath already taken, and returned that he could not sell them, and as much more of the Debtors goods, as will satisfy the whole Debt. *Regist. Orig. fol.* 300. *a.*

A level, Levella, æ, f. Co. Entr. 292.

A level, Plumb-line, Perpendiculum, i, n.

By line and level, Ad perpendiculum.

A measurer by a level, Perpendiculator, oris, m.

Leviable, Leviabilis, le, adj. Ra. Ent. 513.

Leveney (in Brecknockshire, or near it) Loventium.

Levin river (in Scotland) Lelanonius, Levinus.

Levie, Levare. It is used in our Com-

Common Law, for to set up any thing, as to levy a mill, *Kitchin fol.* 180. or to cast up, as to Levy a Ditch. *Old. Nat. brev. fol.* 110. or to gather and exact, as to Levy money, *Vide Levari facias.*

L E W.

Lewis Island, the largest of the Hebrides. Ebuda, vel Hebuda secunda, Hebuda occidentalior. Levissa.

Lewis (a man's name) Ludovicus, i, m.

Lewellin (a man's name) Leonellus, i, m.

Lewkin (the Family) Leuchenorius.

L E X.

Lexington (the Family) De Lexintuna.

L E Y.

A ley, Terra Subcessiva.

L H E.

Lheyne Promontory (in Caernarvanshire) Canganum, Canganorum, Ganganorum, Ganganum, Langanum Prom.

L I A.

Liable (chargeable) Onerabilis, le, adj. Responsibilis, le, adj.

L I B.

A libel, Libellus, i, m. Lex 80. It literally signifieth a little book, but by use it is the Original Declaration of any action in the Civil Law, *Anno 2 H. 5. cap.* 3. & *anno 2 Ed. 6. cap.* 13. It signifieth also a criminous or scandalous Report of any man cast abroad, or otherwise unlawfully Published in writing, but then for difference sake, it is called an Infamous Libel, *famosus Libellus.*

Libera Chasea habenda, Is a Writ Judicial granted to a man for a free chase belonging to his Mannor, after he hath by a Jury proved it to belong unto him, *Regist. Judic. fol.* 36, & 37.

Liberal, Liberalis, le, adj.

Liberate, Is a warrant Issuing out of the Chancery to the Treasurer, Chamberlains and Barons of the Exchequer, or Clerk of the Hamper, &c. for the Payments of any annual Pension, or other sums granted under the Broad Seal. *Vid. brook Tit Tuye D' Exchequer, num.* 4. *Regist. Orig. fol.* 193. a.b. or sometime to the Sheriff, &c. *Nat. brev. fol.* 132. for the delivery of any Lands or Goods taken upon forfeit of a Recognizance. It is also to a Goaler from the Justices for the delivery of a Prisoner, that hath put in Bail for his appearance. *Lamb. Eiren. lib.* 3. *cap.* 2.

Libertas, Is a privilege held by Grant or Prescription, whereby men enjoy some benefit or favour beyond the ordinary subject. Liberties Royal what they be, see in *Bract. lib.* 2. *cap.* 5. *Brook hoc Titulo.*

Libertatibus allocandis, Is a writ that lyeth for a Citizen or Burgess of any City, that contrarily to the Liberties of the City or Town whereof he is, is Impleaded before the King's Justices, or Justices Errants, or Justice of the

Forest, &c. that refuseth or deferreth to allow his Privilege. *Regist. Orig. fol.* 262. *Fitz. Herb. Nat. brev. fol.* 229.

Liberty, Libertas, atis, f.

To set one at liberty, Libero, are.

A liberty (or Franchise) Socna, æ, f.

A library, Bibliotheca, æ, f.

A library-keeper, Librarius, ii, m. Bibliothecarius, ii, m.

Librata terræ, containeth four Ox-gangs, and every Ox-gang thirteen acres. *Skene de verb. Signif. verbo Bovata terræ*, See *Farding Deal* of Land.

L I C.

Lichfield (in Staffordshire) Lichfeldia, Lycheifeldia.

Of Lichfield, Lecefeldensis, Licetfeldensis.

Licentia transfretandi, Is a Writ or Warrant directed to the Keepers of the Port at Dover, &c. willing them to let some pass quietly over Sea, that hath formerly obtained the King's licence thereunto. *Regist. Orig. fol.* 193. 6.

Licentious, Licentiosus, a, um.

A licking medicine, Linctus, i, m.

L I D.

Lidford (in Devonshire) Lideforda.

L I E.

Lie, made of ashes, Lixivium, ii, n.

A liege-man Ligeus, ei. m. Spel. 448. Lex 8. Co. postnati. 2.

In lieu, In loco, compensatione.

Lieutenant, Locum tenens. It signifieth with us sometimes, him that occupieth the King's Place, or representeth his Person, and then he is called the King's Lieutenant, *anno* 4 *H.* 5. *cap.* 6. So it is used *anno* 2 & 3 *Ed.* 6. *cap.* 2. whence that Officer seemeth to take his beginning, you may read also in Mr. *Manwood*'s first part of Forest Laws, pag. 113. that the Lord Chief Justice in Eyre of the Forest, and the Chief-warden also, have their Lieutenants in the Forest.

A lieutenant of a shire, Præfectus limitaneus, Custos limitis.

L I F.

Life, Vita, æ, f.

Liffy river (in Ireland) Libnius.

To lift up, Levo, are.

L I G.

A ligature (any thing to tie with) Ligamentum, i, n.

Ligeance, Ligeantia, æ, f. It sometime signifieth the Dominions or Territory of the Liege Lord, as *anno* 25 *Ed.* 3. *Stat.* 2.

Light horse-men, Equites levis armaturæ.

A lighter-boat, Epholcium, ii, n.

A lighter, Ratiaria, æ, f. Remulus, i, m. Pontonium, ii, n.

The lights or lungs, Pulmo, onis, f.

Ligon Isle on the Coasts of France, Liga.

L I M.

A limbeck, Alembicus, ci, m.

Bird-lime, Viscum, ci, n.

Lime Twigs, Calamus aucupatorius, virga viscata, Festuca viscata.

Lime

Lime to make mortar, Calx, cis, f.

A lime Kiln, Calcifurnium, ii, n. Spel. 116.

Lime-pits, Foveæ calcariæ.

A lime-burner (or lime-maker) Calcarius, ii, m.

Limitation of assize, Limitatio assisæ. It is a certain time set down by Statute, within the which a man must alledge himself or his Ancestor to have been seised of Lands, sued for by a writ of assize, *vid.* the Statute of *Merton, cap.* 8. *anno* 20 *H.* 3. and *West.* 1. *cap.* 38. and *anno* 32 *H.* 8. *cap.* 2. & *anno* 1 *M. p.* 1. *c.* 5.

A limit or bound, Limes, itis, m.

To limit (or set bounds) Limito, are.

Lime, or Limen (in Kent) Ad Portum Lemanis, Lemanis portus, Novus portus.

Lime house near London, Limo domus.

Lime-hill. See Lime.

Limerick County (in Ireland) Limiricensis comitatus.

To limn, (or paint with colours) Miniculor, ari.

A limner, Miniculator, oris, m. Miniator, oris, m.

A limning, Miniatura, æ, f.

A limon, Malum limonicum Limones, num, m.

Limsie (the Family De Limesi.

LIN.

Lin river (in Nottinghamshire) Linus.

A lineage (or stock) Prosapia, æ, f.

Lineal (as lineal descent successive) Linealis, le, adj.

A linck is the tenth part of a Pole, Longitudo & latitudo acræ terræ. Dyer 303. 1. Mon. 313. Stat. de Terris mensurand.

Lincoln City, Caerlincoit, Lincolnia, Lindecolina, Lindecollina civitas, Lindecollinum, Lindocolina, Lindocollinum, Lindon, Lindum.

Bishop of Lincoln, Episcopus Lincolniensis.

Lindsey (part of Lincolnshire) Lindesia, Lindisi, Lindisgia.

A line (which Masons or Carpenters use) Linea, æ, f.

A line with a plummet, Perpendiculum, li, n.

A slope line, Hypothenusa, æ, f.

A plumb line (or level) Amussis, is, f.

To line, draw, or square out by line or level, Lævigo, are.

To draw a line about, Circumscribo, ere.

A line (as in writing) Linea, æ, f.

Line (or flax) Linum, i, n.

To line a Garment, Duplico, are. Adduplico, are.

The lining of a garment, Rannus subductitius. Suffultura, æ, f.

To link, Cateno, are. Concateno, are.

A link or Torch, Funale, lis, n. Fax, acis, f.

Linen, Linteum, i, n.

Fine linen, Linteum tenue, Sindon, onis, f.

Linen wore next the Skin, Interula, æ, f.

Cloathed with linen, Linteatus, a, um.

Wearing linen, Liniger, a, um.

A linen wearer, Linteo, onis, m.

A linen work, Linificium, ii, n.

Of linen, Linteus, a, um.

To make linen, Linifico, are.

A linen draper, Lintearius, ii, m.

Linne (the Family) De Linna.

Linne (in Norfolk) Linum, Linum Regis.

Linsie-woolsie, Linostema, atis, n. Vestis ex Lino & Lana.

Lint (or rags of linen) Linteum, i, n.

L I O.

A lion, Leo, ōnis, m.

A Lioness, Læna, æ, f.

Lionel (a man's name) Lionellus, li, m.

L I Q.

English liquorish, Glycyrrhiza Britannica.

Spanish liquorish, Glycyrrhiza Hispanica.

Liquor, Liquor, oris, m.

L I S.

A list (or Line) Lista, æ, f. Spel. 119, 449.

L I T.

Lithquo (in Scotland) Lindum.

Litter (or straw for Horses, &c.) Littera, æ, f. Substramen, inis, n. 1. Fo. 141.

A horse-litter, Lectica, æ, f. Vehiculum cameratum.

Litter-bearers, Liburni, orum, m

Little, Parvus, a, um.

A little while, Parum, adv.

By little and little, Paulatim.

Littlebourough (in Nottinghamshire) Agelodum, Segelocum, Segelogum.

L I V.

Livelihood (or way of living) Victus, ūs, m. Ars vivendi, Facultas vivendi, Vitalitium, ii, n.

A living (or benefice) Spiritual or Ecclesiastical, Victus Ecclesiasticus, Beneficium.

The liver, Jecur, ŏris, n. Hēpar, ātis, n.

Hardness of the liver, Scirrhoma, ātis, n.

Of the liver, Hepaticus, a, um.

A livery of cloth, Liberatura, æ, f. Cow. 162. Spel. 445. Liberata, æ, f. West Indictments 183. Livery hath three significations. In one it is used for a suit of Cloth or other Stuff, that a Gentleman giveth in Coats, Cloaks, Hats or Gowns, with cognisance or without, to his servants or followers. *Anno* 1 *Ric.* 2. *cap.* 7. *& anno* 20 *Ejusdem, cap.* 1. *anno* 8 *H.* 6. *& anno* 8 *Ed.* 4. *cap.* 3. *& anno* 3 *H.* 7. *cap.* 1, &c.

In the other signification it betokeneth a delivery of Possession.

Livery in the third signification, is the Writ which lieth for the heir to obtain the Possession, or seising of his Lands at the King's hands, which see in *Fitz. nat. brev. fol.* 155.

Livery of seisin, Liberatio seisinæ. Livery of Seisin, is a solemnity that the Law requireth for the passing of a Free-hold, or Lands or Tenements, by delivery of Seisin thereof. There are two kinds of Livery of Seisin, *viz.* a livery in Deed, and a livery in Law.

A Livery in Deed, is when the Feoffer taketh the Ring of the Door, or Turf, or Twig of the Land, and delivereth the same upon the Land to the Feoffee, in the name of Seisin of the Land.

A Livery in Deed may be two manner of ways, by a solemn act and words, as by delivery of the Ring,

Ring, or hasp of the Door, or by a branch or twig of a Tree, or by a turf of the Land, and with these, or the like words, the Feoffer, and Feoffee, both holding the Deed of the Feoffment, and the ring of the Door, hasp, branch, twig, or turf, and the Feoffer saying Here I deliver you Seisin and Possession of this House, in the name of Seisin, and Possession of all the Lands contained in this Deed; or, Enter you into this House or Land, and have and enjoy it according to the Deed; or, Enter into the House or Land, and God give you joy; or, I am content you shall enjoy this Land, according to the Deed, or the like. *Cook on Lit. l.* 1. *c.* 7. *Sect.* 59.

A Livery in Law, is when the Feoffer saith to the Feoffee, being in view of the House or Land (I give yonder Land to you and your Heirs, and there ore enter into the same. and take Possession thereof accordingly.) and the Feoffee doth accordingly in the life of the Feoffer enter; This is a good Feoffment, for *Signatio pro traditione habetur.* But if either Feoffer or the Feoffee die before the entry, the Livery is void, and delivery within the view is good, where there is no Deed of Feoffment; and such a Livery is good, albeit the Land lie in another County. *Cook on Lit. l.* 1. *c.* 7. *Sect.* 59. and 5. *Rep. Sharp's case.*

There is a diversity between the Livery of Seisin of Land, and the delivery of a Deed, for if a man deliver a Deed without saying of any thing, it is a good delivery; but to a Livery of Seisin of Land, words are necessary; as taking in his hand the Deed, and the Ring or the Door (if it be an House) or a Turf or Twig, (if it be of Land) and the Feoffee laying his hand on it, the Feoffer says to the Feoffee: Here I deliver to you Seisin of this House, or of this Land, in the name of all the Land contained in this Deed, according to the Form and effect of the Deed; and if it be without Deed, then the words may be, Here I deliver you Seisin of this House or Land, to have and to hold to you for Life, or to you, and the heirs of your body, or to you and your heirs for ever. When one makes Livery of Seisin, this Livery shall be taken most strong against him.

And therefore if one give Land to a man & *hæredibus*, this shall be a Fee-simple to him, although *suis* be left out, and yet he gives not Fee-simple expresly, but because every Livery shall be taken most strongly against him that makes it. *Plowden, Colthrist* against *Beinshin.*

Livia (a woman's name) Livia, æ, f.

L I Z.

Lizard point (in Cornwall) Danmoniorum prom. Ocrinum prom.

L O A.

A load (or burthen) Onus, ĕris, n.

A load to avoid water, Lada, æ, f. Spel. 4.

To load, Onero, are.

A loader, Onĕrātor, oris, m.

A load stone, Magnes, ētis, m.

A loaf of bread, Unus panis. Collyra, æ, f.

Loam

Loam (or mud-wall) Lutamentum, i, n.

Loam tempered with chopt straw, Lutum paleatum.

L O B.

A lobby (or antichamber) Antithalamus, i, m.

L O C.

Local, Localis, le, adj. It signifieth in our Common Law, as much as fixed or annexed to a place certain. Example, The thing is local, and annexed to the Freehold. *Kitchin fol.* 180. And again in the same place:

"An Action of Trespass for Battery, &c. is transitory and not local; that is, not needful, that the place of the Battery should be set down as material, in the Declaration: or if it be set down, that the Defendant should traverse the Place set down, by saying he did not commit the Battery in the place mentioned in the Declaration, and so avoid the Action. And again, *fol.* 230. The Place is not local, that is, not material to be set down in certainty; and the guard of the Person and of the Lands differeth in this, because the Person being transitory, the Lord may have his Ravishment *de garde,* before he be seised of him, but not of the Land, because it is *local, Perkin's Graunts.* 30.

Locus partitus, Signifieth a division made between two Towns or Counties, to make Trial in whether the Land or Place in Question lieth. *Fleta lib.* 4. *cap.* 15. *num.* 1.

Locii (the Family) De Lasey.

A lock of a door, Sera, æ, f.

A spring-lock, Sera laconica.

The key of a spring-lock, Clavis laconica.

To lock, Sero, are.

A lock smith, Faber Serarius.

A lock (or flock) of wool, Floccus, i, m.

A lock of hair, Cirrus, i, m.

A curled lock of hair, Cincinnus, i, m.

Locks and Tores, Capilli intorti.

L O D.

To lodge (or sojourn) Hospitor, ari.

A lodge, Logia, æ, f. 1 Mon. 759. 880. 2 Lon. 610. Logia, æ, f. Co. Ent. 71. Tugurium, ii, n.

A little lodge, Tuguriolum, i, n.

A lodge (or summer-house) Nubilarium, ii, n. Suflugium imbris & solis.

A lodging, Diversorium, ii, n. 1. Fo. 32. Lectus, i, m. n. 1. Fo. 63. Hospitium, ii, n. 1. Fo. 74. Hospitatio, onis, f.

Lodowick (a man's name) Lodovicus, i, m.

L O F.

A loft, Tabulatum, i, n.

An upper loft, Pisaculum, i, n.

L O G.

Logick (the art of Reasoning and of Disputation) Logica, æ, f.

A Logician, Logicus, i, m.

Logh, Luthea, or Louthea (in Scotland) Louthea, Leutea.

Loghor (in South-wales) Leucarum.

LON.

London, Londinenſe oppidum, Londinia, Londinium, Londinum, Londonia, Lundinum, Lundonia, Lundonium.

Biſhop of London, Epiſcopus Londonienſis.

Longchamp (the Family) De longo campo.

Longſpee (the Family) De Longo Spatha.

Longuille (the Family) De longa Villa.

LOO.

A Weaver's loom, Jugum Textoris.

A loophole for a button or ſuch like, Tranſenna, æ, f.

To looſe (or untie, or make looſe) Solvo, ere.

LOP.

To lopp, (top, or ſhred trees) Amputo, are.

Lopped, Loppatus, a, um, Plo. 469. Ra. Entr. 490.

Lopping, Amputatio, onis, f.

LOR.

A Lord, Dominus, i, m. It is a word of Honour with us, and is uſed diverſely. Sometime being attributed to a man that is Noble by Birth or Creation, which ſort are otherwiſe called Lords of the Parliament. Alſo to the Sons of a Duke, or the eldeſt Son of an Earl, &c. Sometime to men honourable by Office, as Lord Chief Juſtice, &c. and ſometime to a mean man that hath Fee, and ſo conſequently the Homage of Tenants within his mannor; for by his Tenants he is called Lord, and by none other; and in ſome places, for diſtinction ſake, he is called Landlord. It is uſed nevertheleſs by the writers of the Common Law, moſt uſually in this ſignification: And ſo it is divided into Lord above, and Lord *Meſne*; Lord *Meſne* is he that is owner of a Mannor, and by Vertue thereof hath Tenants holding of him in Fee; and by Copy of Court-roll, and yet holdeth himſelf under a ſuperior Lord, who is called Lord above, or Lord *Paramount*, *Old. nat. brev. fol.* 79.

A young Lord, Dominulus, li, m.

Titular Lords, Domini Honorarii.

Lordſhip (or Seigniory) Dominium, ii, n.

A Lordſhip or Privileged place, with Power to keep Courts, Soca, æ, f.

Lordly (or ſtately) Imperioſus, a, um.

LOS.

Loſs, Deperditum, i, n. Amiſſus, ûs, m.

Loſt, Amiſſus, a, um.

LOU.

Lovel (the Family) Lupellus.

A lover (or tunnel on the top of a houſe, to let out the ſmoak) Fumentum. i, n. Fumarium, ii, n.

Lovett (the Family) Lupellus.

Loughborough (in Leiceſterſhire) vid. Lutterworth.

Lough Corbes (in Ireland) Anſoba, Auſoba.

Lough der (in Ireland) Logia fluvia.

Lough Erne (in Ireland) Lacus Ernus.

Lough longus (in Scotland) Longus Fluvius.

Louth-County (in Ireland) Luva Luda.

L O W.

A low-Bell, Campanola, æ, f.

A low-beller, Campanolator, oris, m.

L U C.

Lucan (a man's name) Lucanus, i, m.

Luce (a woman's name) Lucina, æ, f.

Good luck, Fauſtitas, atis, f.

Luckily, (happily) Fauſte, adv.

Lucrece (a woman's name) Lucretia, æ, f.

L U G.

Lug River (in Herefordſhire) Lugus fluvius.

L U K.

Luke (a man's name) Lucas, æ, m.

St. *Luke's day*, Feſtum Sancti Lucæ Evangeliſtæ.

L U M.

A lump, (heap, or maſs) Cumulus, i, m.

L U N.

The lungs (or lights) Pulmo, onis, m.

L U R.

A lurcher (Dog) Lurco, onis, m. Lurcherius, ii, m.

A lure for a Hawk, Illubra, æ, f. Revocatorium accipitrum, Scapus pinnarum.

To lure a hawk, Aſſuefacere accipitrem revocatorio.

L U T.

A lute, Teſtudo, inis, f. Barbiton, ti, n.

A lutaniſt, Barbitiſta, æ, m.

A lute-ſtring, Chorda, æ, f.

Lutterworth (in Leiceſterſhire) Lactodorum, Lactodurum, Lactorodum, Lactorudum.

L Y C.

Lycaſte (a Woman's name) Lycaſte, es, f.

Lycurgus (a Man's name) Lycurgus, i, m.

L Y D.

Lydia (a woman's name) Lydia, æ, f.

L Y N.

Lyned, Duplicatus, a, um.

M A B.

M*Abel (a woman's name)* Mabella, æ, f.

M A C.

A mace, Clava, æ, f. Geſtamen, inis, n.

A Serjeant at mace, Serviens ad Clavam.

Macegriefs, Macherarii, orum, m. *(i.e.)* thoſe that wittingly buy and ſell ſtoln fleſh. *Crompt. Juſt. Peace, f.* 193. *a.*

Mace (a ſpice) Macis, is, f.

Maclenith (in Montgomeryſhire) Maglova, Maglona.

M A D.

Mad, Insanus, a, um.

Madam, (*a title given to a Lady*) Domina mea.

Madness, Insania, æ, f.

Made (*or done*) Factus, a, um.

A magician, Magus, i, m.

Magick, Magica, æ, f.

Magdalen (*a woman's name*) Magdalena, æ, f.

Magistracy the Office of a Magistrate) Magistratus, ûs, m.

A Magistrate, Magistratus, i, m.

The chief Magistrate of a City, Major, oris, m.

Magisteries, Magisteria, orum, m. (*i. e.*) a Chymical Preparation.

Magna Charta, called in *English*, the Great Charter, Is a Charter containing a number of Laws, ordained the ninth year of *Henry* the third, and confirmed by *Edward* the first. The reason why it was termed *Magna Charta*, was either for that it contained the sum of all the written Laws in *England*, or else that there was another Charter called the Charter of the Forest, established without, which in quantity was the lesser of the two. We have now no ancienter written Law than this, which was thought to be so beneficial to the Subjects, and a Law of so great Equity in comparison of those which were formerly in use; that King *Henry* the third was brought but hardly to yield unto it, and had the fifteenth penny of all the moveable goods, both of the Spiritualty and Temporalty throughout this Realm. *Helinshed* in *H.*3. and though his Charter consist not of above 37 Chapters or Laws; yet it is of such extent, as all, or the most part of the Law we have, is thought in some sort to depend upon it. *Vid. Polydorus*, and *Holinshed ubi supra.*

Magnanimous, Magnanimus, a, um.

Magnificence, Magnificentia, æ, f.

Magnificent, Magnificus, a, um.

Mago, (*a man's name*) Mago, onis, m.

M A I.

A Maid, Virgo, ĭnis, f.

Maid-Isle (*on the East of Scotland*) Emonia.

A maid servant, Serva, æ, f.

A chamber (*or waiting*) *maid*, Cubicularia, æ, f. Ancilla Cubicularia.

Maidenhead (*in Berkshire*) Alaunodunum.

Maidstone (*in Kent*) Madus Vagniacæ, Vagniacum.

Maim, Mahemium, ii, n. Is a Corporal hurt whereby a man looseth the use of any member, that is or might be any defence unto him in Battle. The Canonists call it *Membri Mutilatio*, or *Obtruncatio*, as the eye, the hand, the foot, the scalp of the head, his fore-teeth, or as some say of any finger of his hand. *Glanvil. lib.* 14. *cap.* 7. See *Bracton* at large, & *Brit. cap.* 25. & *Stawnf. pl. cor. lib.* 1. *cap.* 41. and the Law-Terms who saith thus; Maim is, where by the wrongful act of another, any Member is hurt, or taken away, whereby the Party so hurt, is made unperfect to fight; as if a Bone be taken out of the Head, or a Bone be broken in any other part, or a foot, or a hand, or finger, or joynt of a foot, or any

member be cut, or by some wound the Sinews be made to shrink, or the fingers, or other member made more Crooked, or an Eye be put out, or the fore-teeth broken, or any other thing hurt in a man's Body, by means whereof he is made the less able to defend himself, or offend his Enemy. But the cutting off an Ear or Nose, or breaking of the hinder Teeth, is no Maim, but rather a Deformity of Body, than Diminution of Strength; by a maim a member is hurt, or taken away, by reason whereof the Party is less able, and made unperfect to fight.

This offence of Maim is under all Felonies deserving death, and above all other inferiour offences, so as it may be truly said of it, that it is *inter crimina majora minimum, & inter minora maximum, vita & membra sunt in potestate Regis.* The Life and members of every Subject are under the Protection of the King. *Cook on Lit.*

In my Circuit (saith Sir *Edward Cook*) in *anno* 11 *Jacobi Regis*, in the County of *Leicestershire*, one *Wright*, a young, strong and lusty Rogue, to make himself Impotent, thereby to have the more colour to beg, or to be relieved without putting himself to any Labour, caused his Companion to strike off his left hand, and both of them were Indicted, fined, and ransomed therefore. *Cook on Lit. L.* 2. *c.* 11. *Sect.* 194.

The Party only shall recover damages in Maim. *Leigh. Phil. Com. fol.* 155. *Vide* the Act of Parliament, call'd the Lord *Coventry's* Act. In some Cases it is made Felony.

To maim, Mahemio, are. Cow. 164. Co. Lit. 126. Mutilo, are.

Mainprise, Manucaptio, onis, f. It signifieth in our Common Law, the taking or receiving a man into friendly custody, that otherwise is, or might be committed to Prison, and so upon security given for his forth-coming at a day assigned.

A mainpernor, Manucaptor, oris, m. *(i. e.)* He that doth thus undertake for any, and receive him into their hands, a Surety, or Bail.

To maintain (or uphold) Manuteneo, ere.

Maintenance, Manutenentia, æ, f. In our Common-Law it is used in the evil part, for him that secondeth a Cause depending in suit between others, either by Lending of Money, or making friends for either Party towards his help. *Anno* 32 *H* 8. *cap.* 9.

Maintenance is most usually done by the hand, either by delivery of money, or other reward, or by writing on the behalf of one of the Parties, in a suit depending. *Cooks* 2 *part of Institut. c.* 28.

When one laboureth the Jury, if it be put to appear, or if he Instruct them to put them in fear, or the like, he is a Maintainer, and an action of maintenance lyeth against him,

Manutenentia est duplex. 1. *Curialis*, in Courts of Justice, *pendente placito.* 2 *Ruralis*, to stirr up and maintain complaints, suits and parts in the County, other than their own, though the same depend

depend not in Plea. *Cock's 2d part of Inſtit. c.* 28.

And when a man's Act in this kind is by Law accounted maintenance, and when not, *vid. Broke titulo* maintenance, and *Kitchin, fol.* 202. & *ſeq Fitz. nat brev. fol.* 172. and *Crompt. Jurisdict. fol.* 38. The writ that lieth againſt a Man for this offence is likewiſe called a writ of Maintenance.

A maintainer, Manutentor, oris, m. Lex. 83. Ry. 600. Ra. Entr. 24. *vid. Maintenance.*

M A K.

To make good, Firmam facere. 2 Rol. 738.

M A L.

Malachy (a man's name) Malachias, æ, m.

A male (or ſatchel) Bulga, æ. f.

A malefactor, Malefactor, oris, m.

Malice, Malitia, æ, f.

Male on the river Shannon (in Ireland) Macolicum.

Maldon (in Eſſex) Colonia victricenſis, Camalodunum, Camolodunum, Camoludunum, Camudolanum, Camulodunum, Mealdunum.

A malkin (an Inſtrument to make an Oven clean) Peniculus, i, m. Penicillus, i, m. Peniculus furnarius.

A mallet, Tudes, is, f. Buſalia, æ, f. Malleolus ligneus.

Mallieure, commonly Mallyvery (the Family) Malus Leporarius.

Mallovell (the Family) Malus Lupellus.

Malmsbury (in Wiltſhire) Bladunum; fortaſſe à noto nemore vicino. Maidulphi curia, Maidulphi urbs, Maldunenſe Monaſterium, Malmesburium, Meldunum.

Of Malmsbury, Meldunenſis.

Malpas (in Cheſhire) Malus paſſus.

Malpas (the Family) De Mala Platea, & De malo paſſu.

Malverne (in Worceſterſhire) Malvernia, Malvernum.

M A N.

A Man, Homo, inis, m. Vir, viri, m.

The chief man of a Town or Pariſh, Sitheundus, i, m. Cuſtos paganus.

The chief man in a rank, Cardinatus, i, m.

A young man, Juvenis, is, c. 2.

A man-ſlayer, Homicida, æ, m.

Man-ſlaughter, Homicidium, ii, n.

The kindred of a man that is ſlain, Walleſheria & Wallecheria, æ, f.

The price of a man's Life, Wera, æ, f.

Manhood, Pubertas, atis, f.

Man, Iſland, Eubonia, Mannia, Menavia, Menavia Secunda, Mevania, Mona ulterior (*to diſtinguiſh it from Angleſey*) Monabia, Monœda.

Biſhop of the Iſle of Man, Epiſcopus Meneveníſis.

Manaſſes, (a man's name) Manaſſes, is, m.

Mancaſtle (in Lancaſhire) Manucium.

Mancheſter (in Warwickſhire) Manducſſedum.

Mancheſter (in Lancaſhire) Mammucium, Mancunium.

To manage, Adminiſtro, are.

A Manciple, Opsonator, oris, m. Ash. 188. (*i. e.*) a Caterer, one that in Colleges buyeth victuals, and common Provisions into the House.

Mandamus, It is a Writ that lies to restore a Person put out of his Office.

Mandatum, Is a Commandment judicial of the King, or his Justices, to have any thing done for the dispatch of Justice, see more in the Table of the Register Judicial, *verbo Mandatum*.

Mandevil (the Family) De Magna Villa, & De Mandavilla.

The mandible (or Jaw) Mandibulum, i, n.

The mane of a Beast, Juba, æ, f. Coma equi.

Manicles (or Manacles, wherewith Prisoners are bound by the hands) Manicæ, arum, f.

Many, Multus, a, um.

Manufacture, Manufactura, æ, f.

Manifest, Manifestus, a, um.

A manger, Præsepe, is, n.

A manning (or man's days work) Manopera, æ, f.

A Mannor or Lordship, Manerium, ii, n.

A Mannor-house, Domus Manerialis. Cow. 166. 2 Mon. 348.

A free mannor, Alodium, ii, n.

A Lord of a mannor, Alodarius, ii, m. Dominus Manerii.

Mannours or Mannors, (the Family) De Maneriis.

A mantle, Mantelium, ii, n.

A floured Silk mantle, Loricum Sericum floratum.

Manual, Manualis, le, adj.

A manual (or small portable Volume, a Book which may be carried in one's hand) Manuale, is, n.

Manumission, Manumissio, onis, f. (*i. e.*) a freeing of a slave or Villain from his slavery.

Manurance, Manurancia, æ, f.

M A P.

A plank of maple, Molluscum, ci, n.

A map, for description of Countries, or of the whole world, Tabula Cosmographica.

M A R.

March (in Scotland) Marchia.

The month of March, Martius, ii, m.

Marble, Marmor, oris, n.

A slate of marble, a thin Pill crust, or cream, Crustula, æ, f.

A March pane (or spice Cake) Lagunculus, li, m. Panis Dulciarius.

A marching, Expeditio, onis, f.

The marches or borders of Wales, Marchiæ Walliæ, Cow. 168. Lex. 21. Pry. 33.

A Marchioness, Marchionissa, æ, f.

Of the Marches, (or March the Family) De Marchia.

Marcella (a woman's name) Marcella, æ, f.

A mare, Equa, æ, f. Caballa, æ, f.

A mare-colt, Equula, æ, f.

A margin, Margo, inis, d. g.

A mariner, Nauta, æ, m.

Maritime (or by the Sea) Maritimus, a, um.

A mark (note or sign) Stigma, æ, f. (*i. e.*) a mark made with a burning iron, such as Rogues are burned in the hand with, and Horses on the buttocks or foreshoulder to be known by.

A mark to shoot at, Meta, æ, f.

A sea mark (or Beacon with a light, to direct Ships into the Haven in a dark night) Pharus, i, m.

A Mark of money in Silver, 13 s. 4 d. *in Gold eight Ounces*, Marca, æ, f. We use ordinarily, *Tredecim Solidos & quatuor Denarios*, unless in translation of Deeds.

A Mark of Silver, Mancusa, æ, f.

Mark (a Man's name) Marcus, i, m.

St. *Mark's day*, Festum sancti Marci Evangelistæ.

To mark upon the edge, Præsigno, are.

A market, Mercatum, i, n. Cow. 169.

A fish-market, Piscaria, æ, f. Macellum, i, n. Cetariorum, i, n.

A market-woman, Foraria, æ, f.

Money given for standing in the market, Mesticum, ci, n.

To forestall the market, Præmercor, ari.

A forestaller of the market, Præmercātor, oris, m. Propola, æ, m.

Margery (a Woman's name) Margeria, æ, f.

Marleborough (in Wiltshire) Cunetio, Marlebrigia.

Marle, Marlera, æ, f. Carta de Forest. Ra. Ent. 690. 697. Marla, æ, f. Lex. 84. Marlia, æ, f. Reg. Indic. 23. 25. Terra marlanda vel melioranda. 1 Mon. 722. Marga, æ, f.

A marle-pit, Marlerium, ii, n. *Lex.* 84. Margarium, ii, n.

Marmaduke (a Man's name) Marmaducus, i, m.

Marmalade, Cotoneatum, i, n. Gelatina Cydoniorum.

A Marquess, Marchio, onis, m. They are Lords of dignity, and are in Honour and Account next unto Dukes.

A Marquisate (or marquisship) Marchionatus, ûs, m.

Marriable (or Marriageable) Nūbilis, le.

The Marriage Bed, Lectus jugalis.

Marriage, Maritagium, ii, n.

A Marriage (or Wedding) Nuptiæ, arum, f.

A contract of Marriage, Pactio nuptialis.

To marry, Marito, are.

Married, Maritatus, a, um.

A fine to the Lord for the marriage of a Tenant's Daughter, Marchetum, i, n.

Marrow, Medulla, æ, f.

A marsh, or watery Ground, Mariscus, i, m.

Fresh marsh, Mariscus friscus.

Salt marsh, Mariscus salsus.

Lord Marshal of England, Magnus Mareschallus Angliæ. Mention is made in divers Statutes of this Lord or Earl Marshal of *England. Anno* 1 *H.* 4. *cap.* 7. & 14. & *anno* 13 *R.* 2. *c.* 2. His Office consisteth especially in matters of War and Arms, as well with us, as in other Countries, whereof you may read in *Lupanus* and *Tilius*, *Lib.* 2. *ca. de Conestabili mariscallo*, &c. But he that will know the Office of our Lord Marshal, beside the few Statutes which concern him, must read his Commission, and also have access to the Heralds, who out of their Antiquities are able to discover much that by prescription belongeth unto this Office.

A Vice-Marshal, Vice-mareschallus, i, m.

A marshall's man that scourges Offenders, Lorarius, ii, m.

March (the Family) Marisca.

Le marshal (the Family) Marescallus.

The Marshalsea, Marescaltia, æ, f. It is the Court of the Marshal (or word for word) the Seat of the Marshal, of whom see *Crompt. Jurisdict. fol.* 102. It is also used for the Prison in *Southwark*, the reason whereof may be, because the Marshal of the King's House was wont perhaps to sit there in Judgment. See the Statute *anno* 9 *R.* 2. *cap.* 5. & *anno* 2 *H.* 4. *c.* 23.

Letters of mart or marque, Literæ reprisatoriæ.

Mart, Literæ prisales.

Counter-mart, Reprisales.

Martha (a Woman's name) Martha, æ, f.

Martin (a Man's name) Martinus, i, m.

St. *Martin's day*, Festum Sancti Martini Episcopi.

Martial Law, Lex Martialis, Jus Militare. Is the Law that dependeth upon the Voice of the King, or the King's Lieutenant in Wars, for altho' the King for the indifferent and equal temper of Laws, to all his Subjects do not in time of Peace make any Laws, but by the consent of the three Estates in Parliament; yet in Wars, by reason of great Dangers, rising of small Occasions, he useth absolute Power; in so much as his word goeth for Law; and this is called Martial Law. *Smith de Rep. Angl. lib.* 2. *cap.* 3. See Law of Arms.

Marre (in Scotland) Marria.

Martlemas (or Martinmas) beef, Caro fumo durata, Caro infumata.

Mary (a Woman's name) Maria, æ, f.

M A S.

Masham bridge (in Yorkshire) Massamensis pons.

The mash (or mesh) of a net, Macula retis, foramen retis.

A mask, Masca, æ, f. 1 Fo. 89. Larva, æ, f.

Maslin (or meslin) Wheat and Rye, Mixtilio, onis, f. Farrago, inis, f.

A mason, Cœmentarius, ii, m. Lapicida, æ, m. Macerio, onis, m.

Masons, that work upon scaffolds, Machiones, m. pl.

A mass (or lump of any thing) but properly of Dough in the kneading Trough, Massa, æ, f.

The mast of a Ship, Malus, i, m.

The top of a mast, (or scuttel of of the mast) Carchesium, ii, n.

Mast of Oak, &c. Hogs meat, Glans, dis, f.

To feed Hogs with mast, Masto, are. Pasch. 9 H. 8. in *C. B.*

Feeding with mast, Mastatio, onis, f. ibid.

A master, Magister, tri, m.

A school-master, Ludimagister, tri, m.

A master of Arts, Magister artium, in artibus Magister.

Master of the rolls, Magister Rotulorum Curiæ Cancellariæ Domini Regis. He is an assistant to the Lord Chancellor of *England*, in the high Court of Chancery, and in his absence heareth Causes there, and giveth Orders. *Cromp. Jurisdict.* fol. 41. his Title in his Patents (as I have heard) is *Clericus parvæ bagæ, custos Rotulorum & domus conversorum.* This

Domus

Domus conversorum is the place where the Rolls are kept, so called, because the *Jews* in ancient times, as they were any of them brought to Christianity, were bestowed in that House, separately from the rest of their Nation, by King *Henry* the third, who erected this House. Vid. *Cambden*, and King *Edward* the third appointed it afterward for Rolls and Records. At this day it is still called the Rolls. Sir *Tho. Smith lib.* 2. *c.* 10. *de Repub. Angl.* saith, That he might not unfitly be called *Custos archivorum*. He seemeth to bear the bestowing of the Offices of the six Clerks, *anno* 14, & 15 *H. cap.* 8. *Vide* Chancery.

Masters of the Chancery, Magistri Cancellarii. They are Assistants in Chancery to the Lord Chancellor, or Lord Keeper of the Great Seal in matters of Judgment, of these there be some Ordinary, and some Extraordinary.—Of Ordinary, there are twelve in number, whereof the Master of the Rolls is Chief; whereof some sit in Court every day of the Term, and have committed unto them (at the Lord Chancellor's discretion) the Interlocutory Report, and sometime the final determination of Causes there depending.

Master of the Court of Wards and Liveries, Magister Curiæ Wardi & Liberaturæ. He is the Chief and Principal Officer of the Court of Wards and Liveries, named and assigned by the King, to whose Custody the Seal of the Court is committed. He at the entring upon his Office, taketh an Oath before the Lord Chancellor of *England*, well and truly to serve the King in his Office, to minister equal Justice to Rich and Poor to the best of his Cunning, Wit and Power, diligently to procure all things, which may honestly and justly be to the King's Advantage and Profit, and to the Augmentation of the Rights and Prerogative of the Crown; truly to use the King's Seal appointed to his Office, to endeavour to the uttermost of his Power, to see the King justly answered, of all such Profits, Rents and Revenues, and Issues, as shall yearly rise, grow, or be due to the King in his Office, from time to time, to deliver with speed such as have to do before him, not to take or receive of any Person any Gift or Reward, in any Case or Matter depending before him, or wherein the King shall be Party, whereby any prejudice, loss, hindrance, or disherison shall be or grow to the King, *Anno* 33 *H.* 8. *cap.* 33.

Master of the Horse, Magister Equorum Domini Regis. Is he that hath the Rule and Charge of the King's Stable, being an Office of high Account, and always bestowed upon some Nobleman, both Valiant and Wise. The Master of the Horse is mentioned *Anno* 39 *Eliz. cap.* 7. & *anno* 1 *Ed.* 6. *cap.* 5.

Master of the Posts, (*or Post-master of England*) Magister cursorum Anglix. Is an Officer of the King's Court, that hath the appointing, placing and displaceing of all such thro' *England*, as provide Post-Horses for the speedy passing of the King's Messengers, and other Business in the thorough-

thorough-fair Towns where they dwell; as also to see that they keep a certain number of convenient Horses of their own, and when occasion is, that they provide others, wherewith to furnish such as have Warrant from him to take Post-Horses, either from or to the Sea, or other Borders or Places within the Realm. He likewise hath the Care to pay them their Wages, and make their allowance accordingly as he shall think meet. This Officer is mentioned *Anno* 2 *Ed.* 6. *cap.* 3. but now altered by the late Statutes.

Master of the Ordnance, Magister Machinariorum Domini Regis. Is a great Officer, to whose care all the King's Ordnance and Artillery is committed, being some great Man of the Realm. *Anno* 39 *Eliz. cap.* 7.

Master of the Armory, Magister Armamentarii Domini Regis. Is he that hath the Care and oversight of his Majesty's Armour, for his Person or Horses, or any other Provision or Store thereof in any standing Armories; with command, and placing and displacing of all inferior Officers thereunto appertaining. Mention is made of him *Anno* 39 *Eliz. cap.* 7.

Master of the King's Muster, Magister & Recensor Militum Domini Regis. Is a material Officer, in all Royal Armies most necessary, as well for the maintaining the Forces compleat, well armed and trained, as also for prevention of such Frauds, as otherwise may exceedingly wast the Prince's Treasure, and extreamly weaken the Forces. He hath the over-sight of all the Captains and Bands, and ought to have at the beginning delivered unto him by the Lord General, perfect Lists and Rolls of all the Forces, both Horse and Foot, Officers, *&c.* with the Rates of their Allowance signed by the Lord General, for his Direction and Discharge, in signing Warrants for their full Pay. This Officer is mentioned in the Statute *Anno* 2 *Ed.* 6. *cap.* 2. and Muster-Master General, *anno* 35 *Eliz. cap.* 4. If you desire to read more of him, see Mr. *Digs* his *Strati ticos*.

Master of the Wardrobe, Magister Garderobæ Domini Regis. Is a great and principal Officer in Court, having his Habitation and dwelling House belonging to that Office call'd the Wardrobe, near *Puddle-Wharf* in *London*; he hath the Charge and Custody of all former King's and Queen's ancient Robes, remaining in the Tower of *London*, and all Hangings of Arras, Tapestry, or the like, for his Majesty's Houses, with the Bedding remaining in standing Wardrobes, as *Hampton-Court*, *Richmond* &c. he hath also the Charge and delivering out of all, either Velvet or Scarlet, allowed for Liveries, to any of his Majesty's Servants of the Privy-Chamber, or others. Mention is made of this Office, *Anno* 39 *Eliz. cap.* 7.

Master of the King's Houshold, Magister Hospitii Domini Regis. Is in his Just Title called Grand Master, or Great Master of the King's Houshold, and beareth the same Office that he did, that was wont to be called Lord Steward of

of the King's most honourable Houshold, *Anno* 32 *Hen.* 8. *cap.* 39. whereby it appeareth that the name of this Office was then changed.

Master of the Jewel-House, Magister Domus Jocalium Domini Regis, Is an Officer in the King's Houshold of great Credit, being allowed Bouge of Court, that is, Closet-diet for himself and the inferiour Officers, *viz.* Clerks of the Jewel-House, and a special Lodging or Chamber in the Court, having charge of all Plate of Gold, of Silver double or parcel gilt, used or occupied for the King or Queen's Board, or to any Officer of account, attendant in Court, and of all Plate remaining in the Tower of *London*, of chains and loose Jewels not fixed to any Garment; mention is made of this Officer, *anno* 39 *Eliz. cap.* 7.

Master of the Mint, Magister Monetarii Domini Regis. *anno* 2 *Hen.* 6. *cap.* 14. He is now called Warden of the Mint, who is the Chief of the Officers belonging to the Mint, and is by his Office to receive the Silver of the Goldsmiths, and to pay them for it, and to oversee all the rest belonging to this Function, his Fee is a hundred Pounds *per annum*.

Master of the Revels and Masques, Magister Jocorum, Revellorum & Mascarum.

Master-ship, Magisterium, ii, n.

The Master of a Ship, Patronus, i, m.

The Master's Mate, Optio gubernatoris, Socius Magistri, Proreta, æ, m.

One that runs from his Master, Herifuga, æ, m.

A mastiff Dog, Molossus, i, m

A mastiff's Collar, made with Leather and Nails, Millum, i, n.

M A T.

A matt, Storea, æ, f. Teges, itis, f.

A match to keep fire, commonly made of a fine kind of cord, Myxus, i, m. Fomes igniarius.

A match (or wick of a Candle) Fungus Lucernæ, Lucernarium, ii, n.

A match made of Brimstone, or like matter, and a card apt to take fire, Sulphuratum, i, n.

Materialed, Materiatus, a, um.

A matricide (one that killeth his own mother) Matricida, æ, m.

A matron, Matrona, æ, f.

Matter (or substance whereof any thing is made) Materia, æ, f.

It makes no matter, Nihil refert.

Material, Materialis, le, adj.

Matthew (a man's name) Matthæus, i, m.

Matthias (a man's name) Matthias, æ, m.

St. *Matthew's day*, Festum Sancti Matthæi Apostoli.

A mathematician, Mathematicus, i, m.

A mattock (or pick-axe) Marra, æ, f. Bipalium, ii, n.

Matrafal (in Montgomeryshire) Mediolanum.

M A U.

A maund (or great basket) Canistrum, i, n.

Mault, Brasium, ii, n.

Sweetish mault, Brasium dulciculum.

Maulting (*or mault making*) Granificium, ii, n.

Amault-house, Brasitorium, ii, n.

A mault kiln, Fumarium farrarium.

Mault, meal (*or flour*) Polenta, æ, f.

A maulster, Brasator, oris, m.

Mauley (*the Family*) De Malo Lacu.

Maurice (*a man's name*) Mauritius, ii, m.

M A W.

Maud (*a woman's name*) Matilda, æ, f.

Mawdlin (*a woman's name*) Magdalena, æ, f.

M A X.

Maximilian (*a man's name*) Maximilianus, i, m.

M A Y.

The month of May, Maius, i, m.

M E A.

A mead or meadow, Pratum, i, n.

Meal of wheat, Farina triticea.

Meal of barley, Farina hordeacea.

Meal of oats, Farina avenacea.

The refuse of meal, Bultellum, i, n. Lex. 22.

To sift meal, Subcerno, ere.

A meal sieve, Cribrum pollinarium.

A meal-trough, Farinarium, ii, n.

Mean (*or mesne*) Medius, ii, m.

Mean rates, Mediæ ratæ.

Mean profits, Media proficua.

The measels (*a disease*) Morbilli, orum, m.

A mash-vat, Vas Pandoxatorium.

A measure, Mensura, æ, f.

A measure of ten bushels, Mitta, æ, f.

Heaped measure, Cumulus, i, m.

To measure, Mensuro, are.

To measure out by feet, Podismo, are.

The measuring of solid things, Stereometrica, æ, f.

Meat (*food or victuals*) Esculenta, æ, f. Ry. 48.

Baked meat, Pinsum, i, n.

Dainty meat, Daps, apis, f.

Roast meat, Assum, i, n. Assatura, æ, f.

Boiled meat, Elixum, i, n. Caro elixa.

A mess of meat, Gestarius, ii, m. Ferculum, i, n.

A dish of several sorts of meat, Sŭtŭra, æ, f.

Dishes of meat, Vasa escaria.

White meats, made of milk, cream, butter, &c. Lactaria, orum, n. Lacticinia, orum, n.

Minced meat, Minutal, alis, n.

A chop of meat, Offa, æ, f.

A tid-bit, meat well dressed, Pulpamentum, i, n.

To dress meat, Coquinor, ari.

A dressing of meat, Coctura, æ, f.

One that brings in meat and sets it on the Table, Infertor, oris, m.

Meath county (*in Ireland*) Media, Midia.

Of Meath, Midensis.

Meaux abby (*in Yorkshire*) Monasterium de Melsa.

M E C.

Mechanical, Mechanicus, a, um.

M E D.

Medemenham (in —) Mediamnis.

A medicine, Drug, or Physick, Medicina, æ, f. Pharmacum, i, n.

Medway River (in Kent) Medegnaia, Medweagus.

A meer, Mera, æ, f. Spel. 425. Lex. 21.

M E G.

The megrim (a pain in the Temples of the Head) Hemicrania, æ, f.

M E L.

Mela, one of the Hebrides (in Scotland) Maleos.

Melchisedeck (a man's name) Melchisedecus, i, m.

Melius inquirendo, Is a Writ that lyeth for a second Inquiry, as what Lands and Tenements a Man died seised of, where partial dealing is suspected upon the Writ, *Diem clausit extremum. Fitz. nat. brev. fol* 255.

To melt (or make soft by Fire) Liquesco, ere. Liquefacio, ere.

A melter, Fusor, oris, m. Liquefactor, oris, m.

Melted, Fusus, a, um. Liquatus, a, um.

A melting, Fusura, æ, f.

A melting-house for metal, Ustrina, æ, f.

M E M.

A member (or part of the body properly) Membrum, i, n.

Memorable (or worthy of remembrance) Memorabilis, le, adj. Memorandus, a, um.

A memorial (sign or monument of remembrance) Memoriale, lis, n.

M E N.

A mender (or repairer) Refector, oris, m.

A mending (or repairing) Refectio, onis, f.

A menial servant, Menialis Serviens.

Mention (or a mentioning of any thing) Mentio, onis, f.

Fit to be mentioned, Commĕmŏrandus, a, um.

To make mention, Memoro, are. Mentionem facere.

M E R.

Mercenary, Mercenarius, a, um.

A mercer that selleth all kinds of small wares by retail, Tabernarius, ii, m. Propola, æ, m.

A mercer that selleth Silks and Velvets, as in London, Mercerus, i, m. Metaxarius, ii, m. Sericopola, æ, m.

Mercery, Mercimonia, æ, f. Merceria, æ, f. Pry. 197.

A merchant, Mercator, oris, m.

A merchant adventurer, Mercator & negotiator.

A merchant Taylor, Mercator scissor.

To deal as a Merchant (to sell) Merchandizo, are.

A society of merchants, Hausa, æ, f.

Merchandize, Merchandiza, æ, f.

Mercury (a man's name) Mercurius, ii, m.

Mercy, Misericordia, æ, f.

Merionethshire (in Wales) Merionithia, Mervinia, Terra filiorum Canæni.

M E S.

Meschines (the Family) De Micenis.

The mesentery (or middle of the Bowels or Entrails) Mesenterium, ii, n.

A message (or errand) Nuncium, ii, n. Nunciatum, i, n.

A mess of pottage, Ferculum jusculi.

A messenger, Veredarius, ii, m. Nunciator, oris, m. Fero, onis, m. Nuncius, ii, m.

A messuage, Messuagium, ii, n. Co. Lit. 56. Is a dwelling House, *West. part* 2. *Symb. Tit. Fines Sect.* 26. But by the name of a Messuage may pass also a Courtilage, a Garden, an Orchard, a Dove-House, a Shop a Mill as parcel of an House, as he himself confirmeth out of *Bract. lib.* 5. *cap.* 28. *Sect.* 1. and *Plowd. fol.* 170, 171, 199. and of himself, he avoucheth the like of a Cottage, a Toft, a Chamber, a Cellar, &c. yet they may be demanded by their single names.

M E T.

Metal, Metallum, i, n.

Latten-metal, Orichalcum, i, n.

A method (or order) Methodus, i, f.

A metropolis, mother city, chief city or town, Metropolis, is, f.

A metropolitan (or Arch-bishop) Metropolitanus, i, m.

M E W.

Mews (the family) De Melsa,

M I C.

Michael (a man's name) Michael, lis, m.

Michael's mount (in Cornwal) Mons Michaelis.

Michaelmas day, Festum Sancti Michaelis archangeli.

Michelney (in Somersetshire) Michelnia.

M I D.

The middle, Medium, ii, n.

The midriff, separating the heart and lights from the other nether bowels, Diaphragma, atis, n.

Middle England, Mercia.

Middle English men, Mercii.

Middleham (in Yorkshire) Mediolanium.

Middleton (in Dorsetshire) Middletunensis, Mildetunensis.

Middlesex, Middlesexia.

Midsummer day, Festum Nativitatis Sancti Johannis Baptistæ.

A midwife, Obstetrix, icis, f. Umbilifica, æ, f.

The midwife's fee, Maotrum, i, n.

M I L.

Mildred (a woman's name) Mildreda, æ, f.

A mile, Milliare, is, n. It is a quantity of a thousand Paces, otherwise described to contain 8 Furlongs, and every Furlong to contain forty Lugges or Poles, and every Lugge or Pole to contain sixteen Foot and a half, *Anno* 35 *Eliz. cap.* 6.

Miles (a man's name) Milo, onis, m.

Military (or pertaining to War) Militaris, re, adj.

Milk, Lac, lactis, n. pl. caret.

To milk, Mulgeo, ere.

Sowre Milk, Lac acidum seu acetosum.

Butter-milk, Lac Butyraceum, Lac pressum, Lac agitatum.

Almond-milk, Lac Amygdalinum.

Turned milk (or milk turned to curds) Lac coagulatum.

A milk house, vid. *House*.

A milk-maid, Lactaria, æ, f.

A milk-pail, Mulctra, æ, f. Sinum, i, n. Mulgarium vas.

Of milk, Lactarius, a, um.

A milk-seller, Galactopola, æ, m.

A Mill, Molendinum, i, m.

A Wind-mill, Mola alata. Molendinum ventriticum.

A Water-mill, Mola aquaria. Molendinum aquaticum.

A Hand-mill, Mola manualis vel Trŭsātilis, Moletrina, æ, f.

A Horse or Ass-mill, Mola Asinaria, Mola Equaria.

An oyl-mill (or a mill for Oyl) Trapetum, i, n.

A Fulling-mill, Molendinum fullonicum, Multo, onis, m.

A Sider-mill, Molendinum Pomarium.

A Mault-mill, Molendinum Brasitorium.

A Corn-mill, Bladonicum Molendinum.

A Smelting-mill, Molendinum plumbarium.

A Mill-house, Domus molendinaria.

The Hopper of a mill, Infundibulum, i, n.

The upper mill stone, Catillus, li, m.

The under mill-stone, Meta, æ, f.

A mill-stone, Mola pro Molendino. Pry. 185. Saxum molare, Lapis molaris.

A mill-clapper, Crepitaculum molare, Taratantarium, ii, n.

A pair of mill-clappers, Par Malleorum.

The site of a mill, Situs Molendini.

Ground or running Work, tackling for mills, Instrumenta currentia.

A mill-door, Janua molendinaria.

Fenders belonging to a mill, Emissaria, orum, n.

Locks belonging to a mill, Fluvialia, orum, n.

The trendle of a mill, Molucrum, i, n.

A mill Pool (or Pond) Stagnum, i, n.

A pond head belonging to a mill, Caput Stagni.

A mill-dam, Castellum, i, n. Commatum, i, n.

A milleate, Emissarium, ii, n.

Mill dust, Pollen, inis, n.

Pertaining to a mill, Molaris, re, adj. Molarius, a, um.

A miller, Molitor, oris, m. Molendarius, ii, m. Pollinctor, oris, m.

A Miller's Wife, Molitrix, icis, f.

The miller's toll, Multura, æ, f.

Millet (Corn) Milium, ii, n.

Millicent (a woman's name) Millicentia, æ, f.

The milt, Lien, is, m.

Milford-haven (in Wales) Alaunicus portus.

A million (a thousand times) Decies centum millia.

M I N.

A mine, Minera, æ, f. Fodina, æ, f.

A mine of gold, Aurifodina, æ, f. Auraria, æ, f.

A silver mine, Argenti-fodina, æ, f.

A miner, Minerarius, ii, m. 2 Ro.547. Minetarius, ii, m. 2 Inst. 578.

A mine of brass, Æraria, æ, f. Æri-fodina, æ, f.

A mine of iron, Ferri-fodina, æ, f. Ferraria, æ, f.

A Mine, Cave or Trench digged under ground, whereby to undermine the walls of a City, &c. Cuniculus, li, m.

To undermine, Subruo, ere. Cuniculos agere.

Undermined, Subrutus, a, um.

Mineral (or any thing that grows in mines, and contains metal) Minerale, lis, adj. Fossilis, le, adj.

To mingle (or mix together) Misceo, ere.

A minister, Minister, tri, m. Clericus, ci, m.

The ministry, Ministerium, ii, n.

A minstrell (or fidler) Menestrallus, i, m. Co. Lit. 59. 94. Ry. 553. Fle. 81. Minstrellus, i, m. Tibicen, inis, m.

Minours (the Family) De Mineriis.

A mint (or place where money is coined) Monetarium, ii, n. 1 Mon. 65. 1 Mon. 417. It is the Place where the King's Coin is formed, be it Gold or Silver, which is at this present, and long hath been, *viz.* the Tower of *London*. The Officers belonging to the Mint have not been always alike. At this present they seem to be these, The Warden, who is the chief of the rest, whose Office see in Master of the Mint. 2. The Master-worker who receiveth the Silver from the Warden, causeth it to be melted, and delivereth it to the Moniers, and taketh it from them again, when it is made; his allowance is not any set Fee, but according to the Pound weight.

The third is the Controller, who is to see that the Money be made the Just assize, to oversee the Officers and controll them, if the Money be not as it ought to be, his Fee is 100 Marks *per annum*. The Fourth is the Master of the Assay, who weigheth the Silver, and seeth whether it be according to Standard, his yearly Fee is also 100 Marks. Fifthly, the Auditor to take the accompts, and make them up Auditor-like. Sixthly, the Surveyor of the melting, who is to see the Silver cast out, and not to be altered after it is delivered to the Melter; which is after the Assay-master hath made tryal of it. Seventhly, the Clerk of the Irons, who seeth that the Irons be clean and fit to work with. Eighthly the Graver, who graveth the Stamps for the Money. Ninthly the Smiter of Irons, who, after they be graven, smiteth them upon the Money. Tenthly, the Melters that melt the Bullion, before it come to the Coyning. Eleventhly, the Blanchers, who do aneal, boyl and cleanse the Money. Twelfthly, the Porter who keepeth the Gate of the Mint. Thirteen, the Provost of the Mint, who is to provide for all the Moniers, and to oversee them. Lastly, the Moniers, who are some to Sheer the Money, some to forge it, some to beat it broad, some to round it, some

some to Stamp or Coin it. Their Wages is not by the day or year, but uncertain, according to the weight of the money coined by them.

M I R.

A miracle, Miraculum, i, n.
Miraculous, Miraculosus, a, um.
A Quag-mire or Bogg) Palus, i, m.

M I S.

Mischief, Infortunium, ii, n. Pernicies, ei, f.
Mischievous, Perditus, a, um. Perniciosus, a, um.
To misconstrue, Detorqueo, ere.
A misdeed, Male-factum, i, n.
To misdo, Malefacio, ere.
A misdoer, Malefactor, oris, m.
Misery (or adversity) Miseria, æ, f.
The misne (or misen Sail of a ship) Epidromus, i, m.
Misprision, Misprisio, onis, f. It signifieth in our Common Law, neglect, or negligence, or oversight, Vid. *Stawnf. pl. cor. lib.* 1. *cap.* 19. which read at large. *Anno* 8 *H.* 6. *cap.* 15. *Anno* 14 *Ed.* 3. *cap.* 6. *Stat.* 1. *Crompt.* Just. Peace, *fol.* 40. *West. part.* 2. *Symb. Tit.* Indictments, *Sect.* 63. in fine, *anno* 14 *Eliz. cap.* 3. *Crompt. Jurisdict. fol.* 238.
A mystery (or Trade) Mysterium, ii, n.

M I T.

A Mitre (a Bishop's attire of the head) Mitra, æ, f.
Mittimus. A writ whereby Records are sent from one Court to another. *West. part.* 2. *Symb. Tit. Fines, Sect.* 138. *F.* & 154. *B.* of the divers other uses and applications of this mittimus, See *Regist. Orig.* in the Table of the Book.

M I X.

A mixture, Mixtura, æ, f.
The mixture of other metals with Gold or Silver, Allaia, æ, f.

M O D.

A model (or frame of any thing) Modulus, li, m.
To moderate (or keep a mean) Moderor, ari.
A Moderator, Moderator, oris, m.
Modern (or of late time) Modernus, a, um.
Modo & Forma, are words of art in a Process, and namely in the Answer of the Defendant, whereby he denyeth himself to have done the thing laid to his charge, *Modo & Forma declarata*, in the manner and form declared. *Kitchin fol.* 232. It signifieth as much as that clause in the Civil Law. *Negat allegata, prout allegantur, esse vera.*

M O E.

Moelles (the Family) De Moel's.

M O I.

Le Moigne, or Monk (the Family) De Mona, Monachus.
A moiety (or half part) Medietas, atis, f. Pars media.

M O L.

A mole-catcher, Talpicidus, i, m.

Mole river (in Surrey) Molis.

To molest, Molesto, are.

Molestation, Molestatio, onis, f.

Molines (the Family) De Molendinis, Molendinarius.

MOM.

A moment, Momentum, i. n.

MON.

A Monarch (or state of the Commonwealth governed by a Monarch) Monarchia, æ, f.

A monastery, Monasterium, ii, n.

Monday, Dies Lunæ.

A month, Mensis, is, m.

Monthly, Menstruatim, adv. Mensatim, adv.

Money, Moneta, æ, f. Pecunia, æ, f. Yet for moneys we commonly use, *Denarii*, as *Possessionatus de decem libris in Pecuniis numeratis ut de Denariis suis propriis.*

Advance-money, Pecunia præparatoria.

Press-money, Auctoramentum, i, n.

Currant Money, Pecunia ambulans, æquè à contrahentibus datur & accipitur.

Ready money, Pecuniæ numeratæ, Præsens pecunia, Argentum præsentaneum.

In ready money, In pecuniis numeratis.

The right or art of coining money, Monetagium, ii, n.

One that maketh the King's money, Monetarius, ii, m.

To pay ready money, Numerare Pecuniam.

Well monied, Nummosus, a, um.

Money lying unimproved, Sterilis Pecunia.

To judge what a thing is worth in money, Æstimare pecunia.

A Money-bag, Sparteum, ei, n. Saccus nummarius, Theca nummularia.

Moniers, Monetarii, orum, m. *(i. e.)* Ministers of the Mint, which make and Coin the King's money. *Regist. Orig. fol.* 262. 6. *& anno* 1 *Ed.* 6. *cap.* 15.

A Monk, Monachus, i, m.

Monkery (the profession of a Monk) Monachatus, i, m. *Whitlock*'s reading in the middle Temple, 2d *August* 1619. upon the Stat. 21 *H.* 6. 13. *de facultatibus Beneficiorum fo.* 23. *his verbis*— *Defectus.* 1 *Natalium*, as Bastards, Villains, &c. 2. *Morum, ut Criminosi Perjurii.* 3. *Scientiæ*, want of Learning. 4. Civil capacity, as *Monachatus, Utlaria.*

A monkey, Cercopithecus, i, m.

Monmouth (in Wales) Monmuthia, Monumetha, Monumuthia.

Of Monmouth, Monumethensis.

A monopoly (a sole buying or selling) Monopolia, æ, f.

Montacute (in Somersetshire) Mons acutus.

Montacute (the Family) De Monte acuto.

Mont-eagle (the Family) De Monte Aquilæ.

Montchensey (the Family) De Monte Canisio.

Montfichet (the Family) De Monte fixo.

Montgomery (the Family) De Monte Gomerico.

Montgomery (in Wales) Mons Gomericus, Montgomeria.

Monthermer (the Family) De Monte Hermerii.

Montjoy (the Family) De Monte Jovis.

Mont-Pesson (the Family) De Monte Pessonis.

Mont-

Mont-pisson (the Family) De Monte Pisserio.

Montrose (in Scotland) Celurca, Mons rosarum.

A monument, Monumentum, i, n.

M O O.

Morish ground, Mora, æ, f.

To moor a Ship (or to fasten her that she stick in the mudd) to tye or bind her in some Creek or Harbour with Cables or great Ropes. Navem continenti alligare, navem sistere in portu, navem deducere, appellere ad Portum.

A moot, Mota, æ, f. (i. e.) a Court or Convention, a Plea, also a Castle, also a Moat or Ditch of Water.

M O R.

Moral (or pertaining to manners) Moralis, le, adj.

Morgan (a man's name) Morganus, i, m.

The morning, Aurora, æ, f.

A morsel (or bit) morsellum, i, n.

Mortal, Mortalis, le, adj.

Mortality, Mortalitas, atis, f.

Morter, Intritum, i, n. Lutum, i, n. Cæmentum, i, n.

White morter, Albarium, ii, n.

A tray of morter, Qualus Cæmenti.

To stop with morter, Lio, are.

A mortar, Mortarium, ii, n.

A mortar to pound spice, Fracellium, ii, n.

To bray in a mortar, Pinso, are.

To pound in a mortar, Pinso, ere.

A mortgage, Mortgagium, ii, n. Ra. Ent. 3. Co. Ent. 114. Co. Lit. 205. Morganizand. Ra. Entr. 4.

Mortuum vadium, It signifieth in our Common Law, a Pawn of Land or Tenement, or any thing moveable laid or bound for money borrowed, peremptorily to be the Creditors for ever, if the money be not paid at the day agreed upon; and the Creditor holding Land or Tenement upon this bargain, is in the mean time called Tenant in Mortgage. The Cause why it is called Mortgage, is for that it standeth in doubt, whether the Feoffer or the Borrower (as you may call him) will pay the money at the day appointed, or not, and if he fail to pay, then the Land which he laid in Gage upon condition of payment of the money, is gone from him for ever and so dead to him upon Condition. But if he pay the Money, then is the Gage dead to the Feoffee or Tenant, and for this cause called *Mortuum vadium*, Mortgage, to distinguish it from that which is called *Vivum vadium*. As if a man borrow an hundred Pounds of another, and maketh an Estate of Lands unto him, until he hath received the said sum of the Issues and Profits of the Lands, so as in this case, neither Money nor Land dieth or is lost, and therefore it is called *Vivum vadium*. *Cook on Lit. L. 3. c. 5. Sect.* 332.

To mortgage, Invadio, are.

A mortgaging, Invadiatio, onis, f. 1. Mon. 478. Ry. 272. Glan. 79. Lex 73.

Mortimer (the Family) De Mortuo mari.

A Mortise, Incastratura, æ, f. Cubilia, um, n. Columbaria, orum, n.

Mortmain, Manus mortua. (*i.e.*) a giving of Lands to a Corporation that never dies.

A Mortuary, Mortuarium, ii, n. It is a Gift left by a man at his Death to his Parish Church, for the recompense of his Personal Tithes and Offerings, not duly paid in his Life-time.

Morpit (in Northumberland) Corstopilum, Corstopitum Curia.

Morsby (in Cumberland) Morbium.

Mortlake (in Surrey) Mortuus lacus.

M O S.

Mosaical work (a work of small inlaid pieces) Mosaicum, i, n. Tessalatum, i, n. Segmentatum, i, n.

Moses (a man's name) Moses, is, m.

A moss, Mossa, æ, f. 2. Mon. 632. 636.

Mossy-ground, Mossetum, i, n.

M O T.

A mote round a House, Fossa, æ, f.

A mother, Mater, tris, f.

A mother in law (my Wive's, or Husband's mother) Socrus, cri, f.

A mother-in-law (or a Step-mother) Matrastra, æ, f. Materiastra, æ, f.

A Grand-mother, Avia, æ, f.

The Grand-father's or Grand-mother's Mother, Abavia, æ, f.

The mother-tongue (or language) Lingua vulgaris, Lingua Vernacula.

A motion (or moving) Motus, ûs, m. Motio, onis, f.

A motto, Emblema, atis, n.

M O V.

Moveables (or any Goods that can be removed from place to place) Bona mobilia.

To move, Moveo, ere.

A mould (or Form, wherein any thing is framed) Modulus, li, m. Proplasma, atis, n.

Moulds (or Patterns) Formamenta, orum.

A moulding-board for Bread, Tabula pistoria.

The Art if making moulds for Image-work of clay, Proplastice, es, f.

A mound, Sepimentum, i, n.

Mounds, Clausuræ.

A mountain (or Mount) Mons, tis, m.

Mountains (in Offery in Ireland) Bladinæ montes.

A Mountebank, Medicaster, tri, m. Circulator, oris, m.

Mounthault (the Family) De Monte Alto.

Mountfort (the Family) De Monte Forti.

A mouse trapp, Muscipula, æ, f.

A mouse-catcher, Muscio, onis, m.

The mouth, Os, oris, n.

The mouth (or entrance) Orificium, ii, n.

Things moving alone, Semoventia, 2. Mon. 511. Some watches are called movements.

M O W.

To mow (or cut Corn, or Hay) Meto, ere. Demeto, ere.

A mow (stack or pile of hay, corn, &c.) Tassa, æ, f. Strues, is, f. Moles, is, f.

Mowbray (the Family) De Mowbraia.

A mower, Messarius, ii, m. Falcarius, ii, m. Fœniseca, æ, m.

Mowings, Messuræ, arum, f. Brac. 35.

To mow grass, Herbam falcare.

To mow or reap Corn, Blada metere.

M U E.

A mue for hawks, Mutatorium, ii, n.

M U F.

A woman's muffler, Focale, is, n.

M U L.

Mula Island, Maleos, Mula.

The mul of Cantire (a promontory in Scotland) Epidium Epidiorum.

The mul of Galloway (a promontory in Scotland) Novantum Chersonessus, Novantum Promontorium.

A Mule, Mulus, i, m. Mula, æ, f. *(i. e.)* a Mule engendred of an Ass and a Mare.

A Mule (engendred of a Horse and she Ass) Burdo, onis, m. Hinnus, i, m.

A Muletier (or Mule-driver) Mulio, onis, m. Mulicurius, ii, m.

M U N.

Muncorn, Olicastrum, i, n.

A muniment, Munimentum, i, n. *(i. e.)* a Deed or writing, whereby to defend an Estate.

A muniment-house for the keeping of Records, &c. Munimen, inis, n.

A mungrel (Dog) Hybrida, æ, m.

Munster (in Ireland) Momonia.

M U R.

Murage, Muragium, ii, n. It is a Toll or Tribute to be levied for the building or repairing of publick Edifices or Walls. *Fitz. nat. brev. fol.* 227. *D.* It seemeth also to be a Liberty granted by the King to a Town, for the gathering of Money, toward walling of the same. *Anno* 3 *Ed.* 1. *cap.* 30.

To murder, Murdero, are. Ra. Entr. 11. Cow. 177. Brac. 134. Cow. 84. Co. Entr. 24. Murdro, are.

Murder, Murdrum, i, n. It signifieth in our Common Law a wilful and feloniously killing of any other upon prepensed Malice. *Anno* 52 *H.* 3. *cap.* 25. *West. part.* 2. *Symb. Tit. Indictments Sect.* 47.

Fleta saith that it was not murder, except it were proved that the Party slain were *English*, and no stranger. But as *Stawnford* saith, *Pl. Cor. lib.* 1. *cap.* 2. The Law in this point is altered by the Stat. *Anno* 14 *Ed.* 3. *cap.* 4. and murder is now otherwise to be defined. When a man upon prepensed Malice killeth another, whether secretly or openly, it maketh no matter, whether he be an *Englishman* or a Foreigner, living under the King's protection. And prepensed malice is here either express or implied: Express when it may be evidently proved, that there was formerly some evil design implied; when one killeth another suddenly, having no time to defend himself; as going over a stile, &c. *Crompt.* Justice of Peace in the Chapter of murder, *fol.* 19. *B.*

If upon an affray made, the Constable and others in his assistance come to suppress the Fray, and to preserve the Peace, and in doing their Office, the Constable or any of his Assistants is slain, this is murder in the Law, although the Murderer knew not the Party which was killed, and although the affray was suddain, because the Constable and his Assistants, came by Authority of the Law to keep the Peace, and to prevent the danger which may ensue by breaking of it; and for this the Law adjudgeth it murder, and that the murderer had malice prepensed, because he opposeth himself against the Justice of the Realm. *Cook* 4. *Rep.* Cases of Appeals and Indictments. *fol.* 10.

So if the Sheriff, or any of his Bailiffs, or other Officers be slain in the Execution of the Process of the Law, or in doing their Office; or if a Watch-man be killed in doing his Office, this is murder.

The like is in 9 *Rep. Mackallies Case*, and this Reason given, for this is *contra potestatem Regis & Legis.*

If a Thief, which offers to rob a true man, kill him in resisting the Thief, this is murder of malice prepensed; or if one kill another without any provocation, the Law implyeth malice. *Cook.* 9. *Rep. Mackallie's Case.*

The Statute 1 *Jac. Reg. c.* 8. hath well provided, that that party that stabbeth, or thrusteth any Person not having a Weapon drawn, or that hath not first stricken him, so as he die thereof within six months after, shall suffer death as a wilful murderer.

A. hath wounded B. in fight, and after they meet suddenly and fight again, and B. killeth A. this seemeth murder, and malice shall be intended in B. upon the former hurt; but now if A. had killed B. this seemeth but manslaughter in A. for his former malice shall be thought to be appeased by the hurt he first did to B. *Leigh Phil. Com. fol.* 163.

If two fall out upon a sudden occasion, and agree to fight in such a field, and each of them go and fetch their weapon, and go into the Field, and therein fight, the one killeth the other: here is no malice prepensed, for the fetching of the Weapon, and going into the Field, is but a continuance of the sudden falling out, and the Blood was never Cooled; (cave: this not Law now) but if they appoint to fight the next day, that is malice prepensed. Sir *Edward Cook's* 3. *part of Institutes c.* 1.

If *A.* put Poison in a Pot of Wine, to the intent to poison *B.* and lay it in a Place where he supposeth *B.* will come and drink of it, and by accident one *C.* (to whom *A.* hath no malice) come and of his own head take the Pot and drink off this, of which Poison he dies, this is murder in *A.* for he coupleth the Event with the Intention, and the end with the Cause. But if one prepare Ratsbane, to kill Rats and Mice, or other Vermin, and leave this in some Place to this purpose, and with no ill intent; and one finding this, eat of it, this is not Felony,

lony, because he which prepared the Poison, had no evil or felonious intent. *Cook 9. Rep. Agnes Gore's Case.*

John Saunders had a purpose to kill his Wife, to the intent he might marry another whom he better affected, and opens his intent to *Alexander Archer*, and prays his aid and Counsel how he might effect it; he counsels him to Poyson her. And to this purpose the said *Alexander* buys the Poyson, *viz.* Arsenick and Rose-acre, and gives this to *Saunders* to minister to his Wife; afterwards he gives his Wife this in a roasted Apple, and the Wife eats a little part of it, and gives the remnant to her young Child about three years old, and the said *John Saunders* seeing this, reprehends his Wife, and saith that Apples were not good for such Children; and she saith it was better for the Child than for her, and the Child eats the impoisoned Apple, which the Father permits, to avoid suspicion; afterwards the Woman recovers, and the Child dies of the said Poyson. This was murder in *Saunders*, tho' he bore no malice to his Child, because he had an intent to kill a Person. Here *Saunders* was adjudged a Principal, and hanged; but whether *Archer* was Accessary here, was a great doubt, for his Offence was in Counselling, and procuring him to kill his Wife, and no other, for no mention was made of the Daughter. So if one lye in wait in a Place to kill one, and another cometh to the place, and he which lies in wait mistakes him, and kills him; this is murder, being founded upon prepensed Malice, *Plowden's Comment. Saunder's Case.*

If a Peer of the Realm be Arraigned at the Suit of the King, upon an Indictment of Murder, he shall be tryed by his Peers, that is, Nobles; but if he be appealed of Murder by a Subject, his Tryal shall be an ordinary Jury of 12 Freeholders, as appears 10 *Edw.* 4. 6. 33 *Hen.* 8. *Cook 9. Rep.*

The Township shall be amerced for the Escape of a Murderer, *tempore diurno*, altho' the murder was committed in the Town-field or Lane. *L. Dyer, p.* 210. *B.*

If a man be attainted of murder, he shall suffer pain of death, and shall forfeit Lands, Goods, and Chattels. *Leigh. Phil. Com. fol.* 165.

A murderer, Murditor, oris, m.

The murrain, Morina, æ, f. Fle. 169.

Murrey (in Scotland) Moravia, Murevia.

Murrey bay (in Scotland) Varar, Vararis æstuarium.

M U S.

Muschamp (the Family) De Musco campo.

A musician, Musicus, ci, m.

Musical, Musicus, a, um.

Musical Instruments, Organa musica.

Musick, Musica, æ, f.

The distance or time in musick, Intervallum, i, n.

A musitian that composes or sets songs and lessons, Componista, æ, m.

A musk-ball (or a Ball made of divers odoriferous Gums, Powders and Spices, wherein Pomander is the chief) Pastillus, li, m.

A musket

A musket (or Gun) Palumbarius, ii. m. Sclopus major, Tormentum minus, Sclopeta peditis.

A musketeer, Sclopetarius, ii, m. Ferentarius, ii, m.

Mustard, Sinapis, is, f.

A mustard (or pepper) mill, Fraxillus, i, m. Fritillum, i, n.

To muster, Mustro, are.

A muster, Mustrum, i, n.

A muster-master, Diribitor, oris, m.

Muster-rolls, Rotuli Lustratorii.

A mustering, Mustratio, onis, f.

Musters (the Family) De Monasteriis.

M U T.

Mute, Mutus, a, um. Is one that will not plead, or that will not put himself upon his Countrey, in a criminal Cause.

Mutton, Caro vervecina, Caro ovilla, vel Ovina.

A shoulder of mutton, Armus Ovillus.

A leg of mutton, Clunis ovina.

A neck of mutton, Cervix vervecina.

M U Z.

A muzzle (or head-stall) Fiscella, æ, f.

N A G.

A *Nagg*, Mannus, i, m. Equus pumilus.

A saddle nagg, Equus vectarius.

A nail (or measure) Unguis, is, m. Unum Le Nail. Co. Ent. 125.

A nail, Clavus, i, m.

A horse nail, Clavus Equinus.

A little nail, Clavulus, li, m.

The nail of the fingers, or toes, Unguis, is, m.

N A K.

Naked, Nudus, a, um.

To strip naked, Nudo, are. Vestes exuere.

A naked promise without any consideration, which is void in Law, Nudum pactum.

N A M.

A name, Nomen, inis, n.

The first name (or Christian name) Pranomen, inis, n.

A surname, Cognomen, inis, n.

A nick-name, Improperium, ii, n.

To name (or nominate) Nomino, are.

One that knoweth the names of things, and calleth them by their several names, Nomenclator, oris, m.

Namptwich (in Cheshire) Vicus Malbanus.

N A P.

The nape, neck or middle of the neck, Cervix, icis, f.

A napkin, Mantile, is, n. Mantelium, ii, n. Manupiarium, ii, n.

A napkin to wipe the face, Facitergium, ii, n.

N A R.

A Narration, Narratio, onis, f.

N A S.

Nasaret (a woman's name) Nasareta, æ, f.

Naseby (in Northamptonshire) Navesbeia.

NAT.

Nathan (a man's name) Nathan, Indecl.

Nathaniel (a man's name) Nathaniel, lis, m.

A nation, Natio, onis, f.

Native, Nativus, a, um.

The feast of the nativity of the blessed Virgin, Festum nativitatis Beatæ Mariæ virginis.

Nativity, Nativitas, atis, f.

To calculate ones nativity, Horoscŏpo, are.

A Caster or Calculator of nativities, Horoscopus, i, m. Genethliacus, i, m.

Nature, Natura, æ, f.

Natural, Naturalis, le, adj.

A naturalist, Physiologus, i, m.

Naturalization, Naturalizatio, onis, f.

NAU.

The nave of a cart wheel, Medium Rotæ, Mediolus Rotæ.

The navel, Umbilicus, i, m.

A navy, fleet or army of ships, Classis, is, f.

Navigation, Navigatio, onis, f. Navalis disciplina.

NE.

Ne admittas, Is a Writ that lyeth for the Plaintiff in a *Quare Impedit*, or he that hath an Action of *Darein presentement* depending in the Common Bench, and feareth that the Bishop will admit the Clerk of the Defendant, during the Suit between them, and this Writ must be sued within six Months after the avoidance, because after the six Months, the Bishop may present by Lapse. *Regist. Orig. fol.* 31. *Fitz. nat. brev. fol.* 37.

NEA.

Near, Propinquus, a, um.

Near at hand, In promptu.

Near to, Prope, adv.

Neath (in Glamorganshire) Nidum, Nidus.

Neat's leather, Pellis bovina.

NEC.

Necessary, Necessarius, a, um.

Necessity (or want) Necessitas, atis, f.

The neck, Collum, i, n.

A neckcloth, Strophium, ii, n.

A necklace, Torquis, is, d. g.

A necklace with three rows of Pearl, Trifilum, i, n.

Necromancy (or Divination by calling up deceased bodies) Necromantia, æ, f.

A necromancer, Necromanticus, ci, m.

NEE.

A neece, Neptis, is, f.

A needle, Acus, us, f.

A little needle, Acutella, æ, f.

A needle's eye, Foramen acus.

A needle case, Acutheca, æ, f. Aciarium, ii, n.

A garment of needle work, Vestis acupicta, Vestis Phrygia.

The needle of a ship-man's compass, used in a ship, or of a dial, Verioria, æ, f.

A needle-maker, Acicularius, ii, m.

NEG.

Negative, Negativus, a, um.

A ne-

A Negative that implies an affirmative, a Negative pregnant, Negativum, i, n. Negativa pregnans.

To neglect, Negligo, ere.

Neglected, Neglectus, a, um.

Negligence, Negligentia, æ, f.

Negligent, Negligens, tis, Part.

Negligently, Negligenter, adv.

A neighbour, Vicinus, i, m.

Of a neighbour, Vicinalis, le, adj.

The Neighbourhood, Vicinetum, i, n. Cow. 238. 268. Co. Lit. 155. 11. Co. 25.

N E P.

A nephew, Nepos, otis, m.

The nephew's wife, Prōnurus, ûs, f.

N E R.

Nero (a man's name) Nero, onis, m.

N E S.

A nest, Nidus, i, m.

N E T.

A nett, Rete, is, n. Cassis, is, m.

A sweep-net, or drag-net to catch fish, Tragum, i, n. Tragula, æ, f. Verriculum, i, n. Sagena, æ, f.

A casting net, Funda, æ, f.

A broad net to catch fowls, Pantherum, i, n. Rete aucupatorium.

A wheel or bow-net, Nassa, æ, f.

A small float net, Rete jaculum.

A hay-net, Obvolutorium, ii, n.

A wide net with great meshes, Rete latum, Grandimacula, æ, f.

A purse-net, Excipulum, i, n.

The arming or cross meshing a net, Semplagium, ii, n.

Cords or nets wherewith fowlers intangle birds, Restricæ, arum, f.

A mesh or hole of a net, Maçula, æ, f.

An arming of a net, Epidromis, is, f. Plagæ, arum, f.

A net-maker, Retiarius, ii, m.

Net-work, Reticulatum opus.

N E U.

Never, Nunquam, adv.

Never after, Nunquam dehinc.

Nevertheless, Nihilo minus, tamen, Conjunct.

Nevil (the Family) De Nova villa & de Nevilla.

Neuter (or Neutral) Neutrālis, le, adj.

N E W.

New, Novus, a, um.

To make new, Novo, are. Renovo, are. Novello, are.

Newburgh (the Family) De Novo Burgo.

Newark (the Family) De Novo loco.

Newbury (in Berkshire) Nubria Spiriæ.

Newcastle upon Tine (in Northumberland) Monarchapol, Novum Castellum.

Newcastle (the Family) De Novo Castello.

New-hall (a stately house in Essex) Locus. Nova aula.

Newenden (in Kent) Anderida. Noviodunum.

Newington (in Kent or near it) Durolevum.

Newmarket (in Suffolk) Novum forum, Novus mercatus.

Newmarket-heath, Campus Novoforensis.

Newmarch (the Family) De Novo Mercatu.

Newnham (in Hertfordshire) Villa nova.

Newport, Novus portus.

Newport (in the Isle of Wight) Medena, Novus Burgus.

Newport Pagnel (in Buckinghamshire) Neoportus Paganellicus.

New years day, Festum Circumcisionis domini.

A News-monger, Famigerator, oris, m.

To forge or carry away news, Famigero, are.

N E X.

Next, Proximus, a, um.

Next after, Inde, deinde, adv.

N I C.

Nicholas (a man's name) Nicolaus, i, m.

Nicola (a woman's name) Nicola, æ, f.

N I E.

Niele or Neal (the Family) Nigellus.

N I G.

A night, Nox, tis, f.

A night-guard, Excubitum, i, n.

To lodge all night, Pernocto, are.

A night-cap, Galericulus, li, m. Pileus nocturnus.

To wax night, Noctesco, ere.

Nightly (night by night) Noctuatim, adv. West Indictments 239.

In the night, Noctanter, in Indictments.

N I H.

Nihil dicit. Is a failing to put in answer to the Plea of the Plaintiff by the day assigned, which if a man do omit, Judgment passeth against him, as saying nothing why it should not.

N I N.

Nine, Novem, adj. Indecl.

Nineteen, Novemdecim, adv.

Nine times, Nóvies, adv.

Ninety, Nonaginta, adv.

Nineteenth, Nonogesimus, a, um.

The ninth, Nonus, a, um.

N I P.

A nipple of the Breast, Papilla, æ, f.

N I S.

Nisi prius, Is a Writ judicial, which lyeth in case where the Enquest is pannelled, and returned before the Justices of the Bank, the one party, or the other, making Petition, to have this writ for the ease of the Country. It is directed to the Sheriff, commanding that he cause the Men Impannelled to come before the Justices in the same County, for the determination of the Cause there, except it be so difficult, that it need great deliberation. In which case it is sent again to the Bank. *Anno* 14. *Ed.* 3. *cap.* 15. The form of the Writ, see in old *Nat.brev. fol.* 159. and in the *Regist. Indic. fol.* 7. & 28. & 75. See the new Book of Entries, *verbo, nisi prius.* And it is called *nisi prius*, of these words comprised in the same, whereby the Sheriff is willed to bring to *Westminster* the men impannelled at a certain day, or before the Justices of the next Assizes: *Nisi die*

Lunæ apud talem locum prius venerint, &c. whereby it appeareth that Justices of Assizes, and Justices of *nisi prius* are differing. And Justices of *nisi prius* must be one of them, before whom the cause is depending in the Bench, with some other good man of the County associated unto him. *Fitz. nat. brev. fol.* 240. E. which he taketh from the Statute of *York*, *Anno* 12 *Ed.* 2. See *Westm.* 2. *cap.* 30. *anno* 13 *Ed.* 1. & *anno* 27 *ejusd. cap.* 4. & *anno* 2 *Ed.* 3. *cap.* 17. & *anno* 4 *ejusd. cap.* 11. & *anno* 14 *ejusd. cap.* 16. & *anno* 7 *Rich.* 2. *cap.* 7. & *anno* 18 *Eliz. cap.* 12.

NOB.

Noble, Nobilis, le, adj. Illustris, tre, adj.

A noble (in money) Merka, æ, f. Nobile, is, n.

A noble-man, Heros, ois, m.

To make noble, Nobilito, are.

Nobleness (or nobility) Nobilitas, atis, f.

Nobly, Nobiliter, adv.

NOC.

The neck in iron of a bow or arrow, Crena, æ, f.

NOG.

A noggin (a kind of cup with two ears) Diota, æ, f.

NOM.

Nomination, Nominatio, onis, f.

Nominated, Nominatus, a, um.

NON.

Nonage (or minority) Minoritas, atis, f. It is all the time of a man's age under one and twenty Years in some Cases, or fourteen in some, as Marriage. See *Brook Tit. Age.*

Non compos mentis, is Man of no sound Memory, many times the Latin word explaineth the true sense, and calleth him *Amens*, *Demens*, *Furiosus*, *Lunaticus*, *Fatuus*, *Stultus*, or the like; but *non compos mentis* is most sure and legal.

Non compos mentis is of four Sorts. 1. *Ideota*, which from his Nativity by a perpetual Infirmity is *non compos mentis.* 2. He that by sickness, grief or other accident wholly loseth his memory and understanding. 3. A Lunatick that hath sometime his understanding, and sometime not, *aliquando gaudet lucidis intervallis*: and therefore he is called *non compos mentis*, so long as he hath not understanding. *Cook on Lit. lib.* 3. *cap.* 6. *Sect.* 405. & 4. *Rep.*

Beverlies Case, Lastly, he that by his own vitious act for a time depriveth himself of his memory and understanding, as he that is drunken, but that kind of *non compos mentis* shall give no privilege or benefit to him or his Heirs; and a descent shall take away the entry of an Ideot, albeit the want of understanding was perpetual.

So likewise if a man that becomes *non compos mentis* by accident be disseised and suffer a descent, albeit he recover his memory and understanding again, yet he shall never avoid the Descent, and so it is *à fortiori* of one that hath *Lucida intervalla. Id. Ibid.*

If

If an Ideot make a Feoffment in Fee, he shall in pleading never avoid it, saying that he was an Ideot at the time of his Feoffment, and so had been from his Nativity. But upon an Office found for the King, the King shall avoid the Feoffment for the benefit of the Ideot, whose custody the Law giveth to the King; so it is of a *non Compos mentis*, and so it is of him *qui Gaudet lucidis intervallis*, of an Estate made during his Lunacy; for albeit the Parties themselves cannot be deceived to disable themselves, yet twelve men upon this Office may find the Truth of the matter: But if any of them alien by fine or recovery, this shall not only bind himself, but his Heirs also.

Non Compos mentis cannot commit Felony, because he cannot have a Felonious intent. *Furiosus* saith *Bracton*, *non intelligit quid agit, & animo & ratione caret, & non multum distat a brutis.* Neither can he commit Petty Treason. As if a Woman *Non Compos mentis* kill her Husband; but in some cases, *non compos mentis* may commit High Treason, as if he kill, or offer to kill the King, for he is *Caput & salus reipublicæ, & à capite bona valetudo transit in omnes*; and for this cause their Persons are privileged, that none ought to offer violence to them, but he is *reus criminis læsæ Majestatis*, and *pereat unus ne pereant omnes*. *Cook's 4th Rep. Beverly's Case.*

Of an Ideot which is so *à Nativitate* the King hath *Custodiam*, of *non compos mentis* he hath only Provision. That is, of a natural Ideot, the King hath his Lands to his own use; but of *non compos mentis*, he hath not to his own use, but shall with the Profits of the Land maintain him, his Wife, Children and Houshold. *Cook's 4th Rep. Beverly's* Case.

Non distringendo, Is a Writ comprizing under it divers particulars, according to divers cases; all which you may see in the Table of the *Regist. Orig. verbo, Non distringendo.*

Non est Culpabilis. Is the general answer to an Action of Trespass, whereby the Defendant doth absolutely deny the Fact imputed unto him by the Plaintiff. Whereas in other special answers, the Defendant granteth the Fact to be done, and alledgeth some reason in his defence, why he lawfully might do it. And therefore whereas the Rhetoricians comprise all the substance of their discourses under three questions. *An sit, quid sit, quale sit*: This answer falleth under the first of the three; all other answers are under one of the other two. And as this is the general answer in an Action of Trespass, that is, an Action criminal civilly prosecuted; so is it also in all Actions criminally followed, either at the suit of the King, or other, wherein the Defendant denyeth the Crime objected unto him, see the new Book of Entries. *Tit. non culpabilis*, and *Stawnf. Pl. Cor. lib. 2. cap. 62.*

Non est factum, Is an answer to a Declaration, whereby a man denyeth that to be his Deed, whereupon he is Impleaded. *Broke hoc Titulo.*

Non Implacitando aliquem de libero tenemento sine brevi. Is a Writ

to inhibit Bailiffs, &c. from distraining any Man without the King's Writ, touching his Freehold. *Regist. fol.* 171. *B.*

Non omittas, Is a Writ lying where the Sheriff delivereth a former writ to a Bailiff of a franchise, within the which the Party, on whom it is to be served, dwelleth, and the Bailiff neglecteth to serve it, for in this case the Sheriff returning, that he delivered it to the Bailiff, this shall be directed to the Sheriff, charging him himself to execute the King's Commandment. *Old nat. brev. fol.* 44. Of this the *Regist. Orig.* hath three sorts, *fol.* 82. *b.* & 151. & *Reg. Judic. fol.* 5. & 56.

Non ponendo in Assisis & Juratis. Is a writ founded upon *Stat. West.* 2. *cap.* 38. & the *Stat. Articuli super chartas, cap.* 9. which is granted upon divers causes to Men, for the freeing them from Assises and Juries. *Fitz. nat. brev. fol.* 165. See the *Regist. fol.* 179. 100. 181. 183.

Non residentia pro Clericis Regis. Is a Writ directed to the Ordinary, charging him not to molest a Clerk imployed in the King's Service, by reason of his non-residence. *Regist. Orig. fol.* 58. *b.*

Non sanæ memoriæ, (not of sound memory) Is an exception taken to any act declared by the Plaintiff or Demandant to be done by another, whereupon he granteth his Plaint or Demand. And the Contents of this Exception are, That the Party that did that Act (being himself or any other) was not well in his Wits, or Mad, when he did it. See the new Book of Entries, *Tit. non sanæ memoriæ*, and *dum non fuit compos mentis.* See also *non compos mentis.*

Non Term, Non Terminus. Is the time of Vacation between Term and Term. It was wont to be called the times or days of the King's Peace. *Lamb. Archaion. fol.* 126. and what these were in the time of King *Edward the Confessor*, see there.

None, Nullus, a, um.

The nones of every month, Nonæ, arum, f. pl. Sing. caret.

Nonsuit, Non prosecutus est breve. Is a Renunciation of the suit by the Plaintiff or Demandant, when the matter is so far proceeded in, as the Jury is ready at the Bar, to deliver their Verdict. *Anno* 2 *H.* 4. *cap.* 7. See the new Book of Entries, *verbo Nonsuit.* The *Civilians* term it *Litis renuntiationem.*

NOO.

A nook of land, Noca terræ. 2. Mon. 254. bis, 331. Noka terræ. Lex. 90.

Noon, Meridies, ei, m.

NOR.

Norfolk, Nordovolka, Norfolcia.

Norham, (*in Northumberland*) Ubbanforda.

Norris (the Family) Norrisius.

The north, Septentrio, onis, m. Boreas, æ, m.

The north part, Pars Borealis.

The north-east part, Pars Euroaquilonica.

North-west part, Borea Zephyralis.

The north-pole (or pole-artick) Polus Articus.

Nor-

Northampton town, Bannavenna, Bannaventa, Bennaventa, Isannavantia, Isannavaria, Isannavatia, Northamptonia

Northamptonshire, Northantoniensis ager vel comitatus.

North-hall (in Hertfordshire) Nemus Boreale.

Northforeland (in Kent) Cantium Prom. Carion.

Norton Hall (in Yorkshire) Nortobricum.

Northumberland, Nordhumbria, Northanimbria, Northimbria, Northumbria.

Norwich City, Norwicus, Nordovicum, Venta.

Bishop of Norwich, Episcopus Norwicensis.

Norwich (the Family) De Norwico.

N O S.

The Nose, Nasus, i, m.

The nostrils, Nares, ium, f.

N O T.

A notary, Notarius, ii, m.

A notch (or slit) Crena, æ, f. Divisura, æ, f.

To note (mark or observe any thing) Nŏto, are.

A note (or annotation) Nota, æ, f. Annotatio, onis, f.

A note (mark or star in a book) Stellula, æ, f. Asterisicus, ci, m.

Note of a fine, Nota Finis. It is a Brief of a Fine made by the Chirographer, before it is engrossed. The Form whereof see in *West. part.* 2. *symb. Tit. Fines, sect.* 117.

Noted, Notatus, a, um.

Nothing, Nihil, n. Indecl.

Notice, Notitia, æ, f.

To notify, Notifico, are.

A notion, Notio, onis, f.

Notorious, Notorius, a, um.

Nottingham, Nottinghamia,

Nottinghamshire, Nottinghamiensis ager vel comitatus.

Notwithstanding, Non obstante.

N O V.

The month November, November, bris, m.

A novice, Novitius, ii, m.

Nourished, Nutritus, a, um.

A nourisher, Nutritor, oris, m.

A nourishing, Nutritio, onis, f. Nutricatio, onis, f.

Nourishment, Nutrimentum, i, n. Alimentum, i, n.

To nourish, Nutrio, ire.

N O W.

Nowres (the Family) De Nodoriis.

N U L.

To null, Nullo, are. Adnullo.

N U M.

A number, Numerus, i, m.

To number, Numero, are.

Of number, Numeralis, le, adj.

N U N.

A Nun, Monacha, æ, f.

A Nunnery, Absterium, ii, n.

N U R.

A nurse, Nutrix, icis, f. Alumna, æ, f.

A nursery, Alimoniarium, ii, n. Nutriciarium, ii, n.

A nursery of trees, Seminarium, ii, n.

N U S.

Nusance, Nocumentum, i, n. It signifieth in our Common Law not only a thing done, whereby another man is annoyed in his Free-Lands or Tenements, but especially the assize or writ lying for the same. *Fitz. nat. brev. fol.* 183. And this Writ *de nocumento*, or of Nusance, is either simply *de nocumento*, or *de parvo nocumento*, and then it is Vicountiel. *Old. nat. brev. fol.* 108, & 109. & *Fitz. nat. brev. ubi supra* & *fol.* 184.

Mr. *Manwood* part 2. of his Forest-Laws, *cap.* 17. maketh three sorts of Nusance in the Forest. The first is *nocumentum commune*. The second *nocumentum speciale*. The third *nocumentum generale*, which read with the rest of that whole Chapter. See the *Regist. Orig. fol.* 197, & 199.

A Man shall not have an action upon the case for a Nusance done in the High-way, for it is a common Nusance, and then it is not reason that a particular Person should have an Action. For by the same Reason that one Person should have an Action for this, every one may have an Action for it, and then he shall be punish'd a hundred times for one and the same Cause. But if any particular Person after the Nusance made, hath a more particular Damage than any other, for this particular Injury he shall have a particular Action upon the Case. *Cook's 5th Rep. William's Case.*

N U T.

A nut, Nux, nucis, f.

A hazel-nut (or filberd) Avellana, æ, f. Corylum, li, n.

A wall-nut, Juglans, dis, f.

A nutmeg, Nux moschata vel Myristica.

A nut-cracker, Nucifrangibulum, i, n.

A place where nuts grow, Nucetum, i, n.

O A K.

AN *Oak*, Quercus, ûs, f.

A grove of Oaks, Quercetum, i, n.

Oaken (of oak) Querceus, a, um.

O A R.

The Oar of a ship or boat, Remus, i, m.

An iron oar, Strictura, æ, f.

The handle of an oar, Manubrium, ii, n.

The broadest part, or blade of the oar, Palmula, æ, f. Tonsa, æ, f.

A round piece of wood whereat the Oars do hang by a Leather thong, Scalmus, i, m.

Oar of a Mine, Ora, æ, f. 2 Inst. 579. Ura, æ, f. F. b. p. 1. Part, Second Edition, fol. 337. Quædam venæ sive mineræ & Plumbagines Sive Metallacupri, aurum vel argentum in se continentes Anglice dicta, *Mines and Oars of Copper, containing in themselves Gold or Silver.* Plowd. Com. fol. 310. Infor. pur *Mynes.*

Lead-oar, Ura plumbea.

The

The space between the oars in a Galley, Interscalmium, ii, n.

O A T.

Oats, Avēna, æ, f.
Of Oats, Avenācĕus, a, um. Avēnārius, a, um.
Wild oats, Bromus sterilis. Festucago, inis, f. Lolium, ii, n.
Oat-meal, Farina avenacea.
An oaten Field, Avenarium, ii, n.
An Oath, Affidavit, idem per omnes casus.n. Sacramentum, i, n. Depohtio, onis, f. Juramentum.

O B E.

Obedience, Obedientia, æ, f.
An obelisk, Obeliscus, ci, m.
The ground-work of an Obelisk, Crepidines Obelisci.

O B I.

To object (or lay against) Objicio, ere.
An object, Objectum, i, n.
An objection, Objectio, onis, f.
Objected, Objectus, a, um.

O B L.

An Obligation (or offering) Oblatio, onis, f.
An oblation, Obligatio, onis, f. Obligation is a word of its own nature, of large extent, but it is commonly taken in the Common Law, for a Bond containing a penalty, with condition for payment of money, or to do or suffer any Act or thing, and a Bill is most commonly taken for a single Bond without Condition. *Cook on Lit. lib.* 3. *cap.* 1. *Sect.* 259.

If a man be bound in an Obligation with Condition, that if the Obligor do go from the Church of St. *Peter* in *Westminster*, to the Church of St. *Peter* in *Rome* within three hours, that then that Obligation shall be void; the Condition is void, and impossible. *Cook on Lit. Lib.* 3. *cap.* 5.

If a man be bound to Pay twenty Pound at any time at a Place certain, the Obligor cannot tender the money at that place when he will, for then the Obligee should be bound to perpetual attendance, and therefore the Obligor in respect of the incertainty of the time, must give the Obligee Notice, that on such a day at the place limited he will pay the money, and then the Obligee must attend there to receive it; for if the Obligor pay the money, he shall save the Penalty of the Bond for ever. *Cook on Lit. Lib.* 3. *c.* 5. *Sect.* 340.

Whereas a man is bound to pay ten Pound at such a day, and place, if the Obligee accept a less sum at the same day and place, this appears to the Court to be no satisfaction of the greater, but acceptance of the less at a day before it is due, or at another place, or of some other thing (as of an horse) may be a satisfaction, *Cook's 5th Rep. Pinnel's Case.*

When any Act to be done by Condition, is to be done by the Sole Act, or Labour, or Industry of a Stranger, which Act in no manner concerns the Obligor, Obligee, or ony other Person, and no time is limited when this shall be done, it sufficeth the Obligor, if the Act be done in the

Life

Life of him which ought to do this. As if I am obliged to you on Condition, that *J. S.* shall go to *Rome* or *Jerusalem*, or that such a Student in Divinity at the *University* shall preach at *Paul's*, or in the Law, shall argue the matter in Law in *Westminster*-Hall, in these cases no time being limited, they have time to do it during their Lives. *Cook's 6th Rep. Bothie's Case.*

Obligatory (obliging or binding) Obligatorius, a, um.

To oblige (or bind by obligation) Obligo, are.

To obliterate (blot out or abolish) Oblitero, are.

To observe (or mark diligently) Observo, are.

An obstacle, Obstaculum, li, n.

Obstinate (or wilful) Obstinatus, a, um.

Obstruction, Obstructio, onis, f.

To obtain, Obtineo, ere.

To obtain by request, Impetro, are.

To obtrude, Obtrudo, ere.

O C C.

Occasion, Occasio, onis, f.

An occupation (or using) Occupatio, onis, f.

To occupy (or use) Occupo, are.

An occurrence (or accident, a thing or matter happening by chance) Occurrentia, æ, f.

The ocean Sea that compasseth the world, Oceanus, i, m.

O C K.

Ock river (in Devonshire) Ockus.

Ockhampton (in Devonshire) Ochamptonia.

O C T.

The month of October, October, bris, m.

O C U.

An Oculist, Opthalmicus, i, m.

O D O.

Odoriferous, Odoriferus, a, um.

O E C.

Oeconomy (or administration of a Family) Oeconomia, æ, f.

Oeconomical (belonging to Government of a house) Oeconomicus, a, um.

O F F.

Of, De, Præp.

Offal (of any thing sifted or searched) Excretum, i, n.

Offal (or refuse cut off) Resegmen, inis, n.

Offal (or refuse) Palea, æ, f.

An offence, Offensa, æ, f.

Charged with an offence, Rectatus, a, um. Arrectatus, a, um. Lex 9. Ry. 85. Rettum, Rectatus, Reg. 77. 8. 3. Fin. 130. 2 Inst. 42. 151. 1 Mon. 763.

To offend, Offendo, ere.

Offending (going against) Contraveniens. Ra. Ent. 467.

To offer (or present) Offero, erre.

An Office, Officium, ii, n.

An Officer (a minister of a Court) Officiarius, ii, m.

An Officer belonging to the King, that provides Oats for his horses, Avenator, oris, m.

To be prickt down or appointed for

for an Office (or for Pay) Adpunctor [illegible]ris.

A Jack out of Office, Ethronus, i, m. Officiperda, æ, m.

An Official (Commissary or Chancellor to a Bishop) Officialis. Official in our Statute and Common Law, signifieth him whom the Archdeacon Substituteth in the executing of his Jurisdiction, as appeareth by the Statute, *Anno* 32 *H.* 8. *cap.* 15.

Officious, Officiosus, a, um.

An Offspring (or progeny) Soboles is, f. plur. Nom. acc. voc. Soboles.

O F T.

Often, Sæpè, frequenter, adv.

When and as often, Quando & quoties.

Then and so often, Tunc & toties.

So often as, or as often as, Toties quoties.

Very often, Sæpiusculè, Sæpissimè, adv.

Very oft (or frequent) Sæpissimus, a, um.

Oftentimes, Sæpenumero, adv.

O G I.

An Ogive (or Ogee, a wreath, circlet or round band in architecture) Corona, æ, f. Præcinctura, æ, f. Projectura, æ, f.

O I L.

Oil, Oleum, i, n.

To oil (or anoint with oil) Ungere Oleo.

An oil-seller (or oil-maker) Olearius, ii, m.

A pennyworth of oil, Denarata Olei. Spel. 198.

An Oil glass, Lecythus, thi, d g.

Made or mixed with oil, Oleatus, a, um.

Oiled, Oleo unctus.

Pertaining to oil, Olearius, a, um.

Oily, Oleaceus, a, um. Oleosus, a, um.

D'Oily (the Family) De Oileio, & Oili, & Oilius.

An oilet hole (or button-hole) Fibularium, ii, n.

O I N.

Ointment, Unguentum, i, n.

He that maketh or selleth Ointments, Unguentarius, ii, m.

The art of making ointment, Unguentaria, æ, f.

O I S.

An oister, Ostrea, æ, f.

An oister pit, Ostrearia, æ, f.

An oister-man, Ostrearius, ii, m.

An oister-woman, Ostreatrix, icis, f.

Full of oisters, Ostreosus, a, um.

Oyster belonging to oisters, Ostrearius, a, um.

O K E.

Okenyate (in Shropshire) Usocona, Usocona.

Ocher that Painters do use, Ochra, æ, f.

O L D.

Old, Vetus, eris, adj.

An old man, Senex, is, c. 2.

An old woman, Anus, ûs, f.

To be old (or wax old) Senco, ere. Senesco, ere.

Old age, Senecta, æ, f.

Old Carlile (See Burgh upon Sands.)

Old Perith (in Cumberland) Voreda.

Old Radnor, Magæ, Magi, Magnæ, Magni, & Magnis.

Old town (in Herefordshire, Blestium.

O L E.

Oleron-Isle (in France) Ulcarus.

O L I.

Olive (a woman's name) Oliva, æ, f.

Oliver (a man's name) Oliverus, i, m.

O M I.

Ominous, Ominosus, a, um.

An omission, Omissio, onis, f.

To omit (or let pass) Omitto, ere.

O N E.

One, Unus, a, um.

Of one, Unalis, le, adj.

O P E.

Open law, Lex manifesta, Lex apparens. It is making of Law, which by *Magna Charta, cap.* 28. Bayliffs may not put men unto, upon their own bare assertions, except they have witnesses to prove their Imputation.

Operation (or working) Operatio, onis, f.

O P P.

Opportunity, Opportunitas, atis, f.

To oppose (or object) Oppono, ere.

An opposite (contrary or Antagonist Oppositus, ûs, m. Antagonista, æ, m.

To oppress, Opprimo, ere.

Opprobrious, Opprobriosus, a, um.

O R.

Or, Aut, vel, sive, seu, (aut) should be used in the beginning of a Sentence. *(vel)* in Connexion of words. *(sive, seu)* in further proceeding of a thing pleaded, seldom using the same word twice together.

O R A.

An oration, Oratio, onis, f.

Oratory (or belonging to an Orator) Oratorius, a, um.

An Orator, Orator, oris, m.

O R B.

An orb (a sphere, or round compass) Orbis, is, m.

O R C.

An orchard, Pomarium, ii, n.

A young orchard, Plantarium, ii, n.

O R D.

To ordain (or appoint) Ordino, are.

An ordaining (or ordination) Ordinatio, onis, f.

The tryal or ordel, Ordalium, ii, n. Judicium ignis & aquæ.

Order, Ordo, inis, m.

Orderly, Ordinate, Ordinatim, adv.

An ordnance (law, decree or statute) Decretum, i, n. Statutum, i, n. Edictum, i, n.

Ordinary (or usual) Ordinarius, a, um.

An

An Ordinary, Ordinarius, ii, m. Ordinary, is he that hath ordinary Jurisdiction in Causes Ecclesiastical, immediate to the King and his Courts of Common-Law, for the better execution of Justice; as the Bishop or any other that hath exempt and immediate Jurisdiction in Causes Ecclesiastical. It is derived *ab ordine* to put him in mind of the Duty of his Place, and of that Order and Office that he is called unto, *Cook on Lit. lib.* 3. *c.* 11. *Sect.* 641. *Cook's* 2 *part of Institutes, cap.* 19.

Ordinarily, Ordinariè, adv.

Ordnance, Tormenta bellica.

O R E.

Ore (river in Suffolk) Orus.

O R G.

An Organ (a musical instrument) Organum, i, n.

Organ pipes, Cantes, f. pl.

The keys of the organ, Epitoniorum manubria.

An organ-player (or organist) Organista, æ, m.

O R I.

The orifice (mouth or brim of any thing) Orificium, ii, n.

Origen (a man's name) Origenes, is, m.

The Original (or first pattern) Archĕtypum, i, n.

An original (or beginning) Origo, inis. f. Principium, ii, n.

Originally, Originaliter, adv.

O R K.

Orkney Islands (on the coasts of Scotland) Orcades Insulæ. Orchadia.

Orkney Island, Orkeneia.

O R M.

Ormond (in Ireland) Ormandia.

O R N.

An ornament, Ornamentum, i, n.

An ornament upon the jambs of doors, Autarium, ii, n.

O R P.

An Orphan (or fatherless child) Orphanus, i, m.

Orpington (in Kent) Dorpendunum.

O R T.

Orthodox (or true and right opinion) Orthodoxia, æ, f.

Orthography (or the manner of true and right writing) Orthographia, æ, f.

O R Y.

Orythia, (a woman's name) Orythia, æ, f.

O S B.

Osbert (a man's name) Osbertus, i, m.

O S T.

Ostentation (or vain boasting) Ostentatio, onis, f.

O S W.

Oswald (a man's name) Oswaldus, i, m.

O T F.

Otford (in Kent) Ottaforda.

O T H.

A little otherwise, Aliquo ſecius, adv.

Otho (a man's name) Otho, onis, m.

O V E.

An oven, Furnus, i, m.

An oven's mouth, Præfurnium, ii, n.

To heat an oven, Infurno, are.

To make an oven, Furno, are.

Belonging to an oven (or made like an oven) Furnaceus, a, um.

Over or croſs a bank, Ex transverſo Ripæ. Ry. 552.

Over or croſs a valley, Ex transverſo vallis. 2 Mon. 649.

Over or croſs the water, Ex transverſo aquæ. Reg. 95. Ra. Entr. 616.

Over or croſs a way, Ex transverſo viæ. 1 Cro. 302. Eundo in transverſo uſque ad, 2 Mon. 425.

Overborough (in Lancaſhire) Calacum, Prementonacum.

To overflow, Superfluo, ere.

Overflowed, Superfluus, a um.

An overflowing (or inundation) Inundatio, onis, f.

To overload (or overcharge) Prægravo, are. Degravo, are.

Overloaded, Prægravatus, a, um.

The overmoſt part (or ſurface of any thing) Superficies, ei, f.

To over-reckon, Numerando fallere.

Over-ſea, Transmarinus, a, um.

To over-ſee, Inſpicio, ere.

A over-ſeer (as he that over-ſeeth work-men) Inſpector, oris, m. Antiſtitor, oris, m.

The overſight (of work men, &c.) Inſpectio, onis, f.

An overſight (or Error) Error, oris, m.

To overthrow (or caſt down) Diruo, ere. Everto, ere.

Overthrown (or turned upſide down) Dirutus, a, um. Everſus, a, um.

Overthrown (or deſtroyed) Profligatus, a, um. Conſternatus, a, um.

An overthrowing, Everſio, onis, f. Subverſio, onis, f.

An overthrower, Everſor, oris, m.

To over-weigh, Superpondero, are.

To overwhelm, Obruo, ere.

O U G.

It ought (or it behoveth) Oportet, debet.

O V I.

Ovid (a man's name) Ovidius, ii, m.

O U N.

An ounce weight, Unciata, æ, f. Uncia, æ, f.

Half an ounce, dimidium unius Unciæ.

A quarter of an ounce, Quarteria unius unciæ.

O U R.

Our, Noſter, ra, um.

O U S.

Ouſeburn, Iſiburna.

Ouſe-river (in Yorkſhire) Ouſa.

Ouſe-river (in Buckinghamſhire) Uſa.

Ouſeford

Ouseford (or Oxford) Isidis vadum.

Ouseney or Orsney (near Oxford) Isidis Insula.

O U T.

An out cry, Vociferatio onis, f.

An out cry of goods to be sold, Auctio, onis, f.

An out-law, Utlagatus, i, m.

An outlawrey, Utlagaria, æ, f. It is the loss or deprivation of the benefit belonging to a subject, that is of the King's Protection and the Realm. Heretofore none could be outlawed but for Felony, the Punishment whereof was death, but now the Law is changed. An outlawed man had then *Caput lupinum*, because he might be put to death by any man, as a Wolf that hateful Beast might. *Dictus utlagatus quasi extra legem positus. Leigh. Phil. Com. fol.* 175.

Outlawed, Utlagatus, a, um.

An outlawing, Utlagatio onis, f.

The restoring of an outlawed person to the benefit of the Law, Inlagatio, onis, f.

An out-standing, Podium, ii, n.

The outward, Externus, a, um.

O W E.

To owe, Debeo, ere.

Owed (or that is owed) Debitus, a, um. Creditus, a, um.

To pay money that is owed, Creditas solvere pecunias.

An owing, Debitum, i, n. Debitio, onis, f.

Owen (a man's name) Owenus, i, m.

O W N.

An owner, Proprietarius, ii, m.

A part owner, Parte proprietarius, ii, m.

An other man's own, Alienus, a, um.

O X E.

An oxe. Bos, ovis, m.

Large fat oxen, Larini Boves.

A yoke of oxen, Celænia, æ, f.

A team of oxen, Protelum, i, n.

An oxe-house. See *House*.

An oxe-stall, Bovellium, ii, n.

Oxe-keepers, Bovarii, orum, m. plur. Monast. Anglic. part 1. fo. 1021.

An Oxgang of land, Bovata terræ, Spel. 104. It is as much Land as one Ox can Plow. By the grant of an Oxgang of Land may pass Meadow and Pasture. *Le Phil. Com. fo.* 174.

A piece of ground containing four Oxgangs, Librata terræ.

About four Oxgangs of land, Masura terræ.

O X F.

Oxford City, where is also the most famous University in the World, Bellositum, Isidis vadum, Oxenforda, Oxfordia, Oxonia, Oxonium.

Bishop of Oxford, Episcopus Oxoniensis.

O X N.

Oxney Isle (in Kent) Oxinega.

O Y E.

Oyer and terminer, Audiendo & terminando. Is in the Intendment of our Law, a Commission especially granted to certain men, for the hearing and determining of

of one or more Causes. This was wont to be in use upon some sudden Outrage or Insurrection in any Place. *Crompt. Jurisdict. fol.* 131, & 132. See the Statute of Westm. 2 *cap.* 29. *anno* 13 *Ed.* 1. who might grant this Commission, and See *Fitz. nat. brev. fol.* 100, for the form and occasion of the Writ, as also to whom it is to be granted and whom not. See *Broke Tit. Oyer and Determiner.*

P A C.

A *Pace*, Passus, ûs, m. Gradus, ûs, m. Vestigium, ii, n.

A pace of five feet, containing two steps, and by this pace are miles measured, Passus major.

A pace of two feet and a half, a step, which is the distance from the heel of the hinder foot, to the toe of the fore foot, Passus minor.

To pacify (or appease) Pacifico, are.

A pack, Sarcina, æ, f. Sagma, æ, f.

A small pack, Sarnicŭla, æ, f.

To make packs, Sarcino, are.

Burdened with packs, Sarcinatus, a, um.

Of or belonging to packs, Sarcīnālis, le.

A pack-cloth, Segestria, æ, f. Involucrum mercium.

A pack-horse, Jumentum, i, n.

A pack saddle, Sagma, atis. n. Clitellæ, arum, f. Dorsuarium, ii, n.

A pack of mercery wares, Paccum merceriæ. Pry. 197.

Pack-thread, Filum Sarcinarium,

P A D.

A padlock, Sera catenata.

P A G.

A page, Pagius, ii, m. 1 Mon. 816. 2 Mon. 935. Garcio, onis, m. Spel. 309. Ry. 92. 156. 177. Assecla, æ. m. Pedissequus, i, m.

A page of a book, Pagina, æ, f.

A pageant, Castellulum, li, n.

P A I.

A pail to carry water in, Sĭtŭla, æ, f.

A milk-pail, Mulctrum, i, n.

A wreath under a pail, Cesticillus, i, m.

Pain, Dolor, oris, m.

Pain fort and dure, Pœna fortis & dura. It is a Punishment for those arraigned for Felony that stand mute.

Painels (the Family) Pagenelli.

To paint, Pingo, ere.

To paint out, Delineo, ere.

Painted, Pictus, a, um.

Half-painted, Semipictus, a, um.

Painted colours, Pigmentum. i, n.

A maker (or seller) of printed colours, Pigmentarius, ii, m.

A painter, Pictor, oris, m.

A painting, Pigmentatio, onis, f. Pictio, onis, f.

Of or for painting, Pictōrius, a, um.

Paint for the cheeks (or women's painting) Fucus, i, m.

A pair, Par, ăris, m.

P A L.

A Palace (or Court of a King) Palatium, ii, n. Regia, æ, f.

Palace

Palace at Greenwich, built by Humphrey Duke of Gloucester, Placentia.

A county Palatine, Comitatus Palatinus. Spel. 168.

A pale, Palus, i, m. Pry. 383. Ra. Ent. 646. Palicium, ii, n. 2 Mon. 420.

To pale (or hedge in with pales) Vallo, are.

A palfrey (Horse) Palafredus, i, m. Palfredus, i, m. Palefridus, i, m.

A palfrey-keeper, Agaso, onis, m. Equiso, onis, m.

Pallas (a woman's name) Pallas, adis, f.

A pallet-bed, Palea, æ, f. Stratum, i, n. Grabatus, i, m.

The palm of the hand, Palma, æ, f. Canum manus. Vola manus.

A palm in measure, the breadth of four fingers, Palmus, i, m.

Palm Sunday, Dominica palmarum.

A palmer (or feruler) Ferula, æ, f.

A palmister (or diviner by the palm of the hand) Chirŏmantes, is, m.

Palmistry, Chiromantia, æ, f.

The palsey, Paralysis, is, f.

Sick of the palsey, Paralyticus, a, um.

P A M.

A pamphlet, Pampletum, i, n.

P A N.

A pan, Patella, æ, f.

A warming pan, Calefactorium, ii, n. Thermoclinium, ii, n.

A dripping-pan, Degattorium, ii, n.

A frying-pan, Sartago, inis, f. Frictorium, ii, n.

A close-stool-pan, Lasanum, i, n.

A chafing-dish-pan, Ignitabulum, i, n.

A pancake, Lăgănum, i, n. Panis testuaceus.

The panch (or lower part of the belly) Abdomen, inis, n. Alvus, i, f. & m. Omasum, i, n.

A pane of glass, Quadra vitrea.

A pane of wainscot, Quadra lignea.

A Pannel, Panellum, i, n. It is an *English* word, and signifieth a little part, for a Pane is a part, and a Pannel a little part (as a Pannel of Wainscot, a Pannel of a Saddle, and a Pannel of a Parchment, wherein the Jurors names are written and annexed to the writ,) and a Jury is said to be impannelled when the Sheriff hath entred their names into the Pannel, or little piece of Parchment, *in Pannello assisæ. Cook on Lit. lib. 2. c. 2. Sect. 234.*

The pannel of a horse, Dorsuale, lis, n. Stratum, i, n.

A pannier, Fiscina, æ, f. Canistrum, i, n. Panarium, ii, n.

Pant river (in Essex) Pente flavius.

A pantler, Panarius, ii, m. Panitorius, ii, m.

A pantry, Panarium, ii, n. Panistra, æ, f. Cerealium, ii, n.

P A P.

Paper, Papyrus, i, f. Charta, æ, f.

Fine paper, Charta augusta.

Paper imperial (or royal) Charta Claudiana, Charta Regia, vel Imperialis.

Blotting, sinking paper, Charta Bibula.

Brown (or cap) paper to wrap wares in, Charta Emporetica.

Paper

Paper not written on, Charta pura.

Waſt paper, Schediaſma, atis, n.

A ſheet of paper, Scheda, æ, f.

A leaf of paper, Schedula, folium.

A quire or ream of paper, Scapus, i, m.

A coronet of paper uſed by Grocers, Cuculium, ii, n.

A ſmall piece of paper, Chartula, æ, f.

Paper-mills, Chartariæ officinæ.

A maker of paper, Chartarius, ii, m. Papyri confector.

A paper merchant, Chartularius, ii, m.

A ſeller of paper, Păpyrŏpōla, æ, m. Chartŏpōla, æ, m.

Made of paper, Chartaceus, a, um.

Belonging to paper, Chartarius, a, um.

A pap, Mamma, æ, f.

Pap Caſtle (in Cumberland) Apiacum, Epeiacum, Epiacum.

P A R.

A paradox (or matter contrary to common opinion) Paradoxum, i, n.

A paragraph in writing, whatſoever is contained in one ſentence, Paragraphus, i, m.

A parapet, Lorica, æ, f. Vallum paris pectori altitudinis.

A paraphraſe (or plain interpretation of a thing) Paraphraſis, is, f.

A paraphraſt, Paraphraſta, æ, m.

To parboil, Semicoquo, ere.

Parboiled, Semicoctus, a, um.

A parcel, Parcella, æ, f. Particula, æ, f.

To parcel out, Parcello, are. Ra. Entr. 2.

By parcels, Particulatim, adv.

Parcenary (or joynt tenancy) Paragium, ii, n. Participatio, onis, f.

Parchment (or vellum) Pergămĕna, æ, f. Membrana, æ, f.

A little skin (or piece of parchment) Membranula, æ, f.

A parchment-maker, Membranarius, ii, m.

Parchment making, or the place where parchment is ſold, Membranaria, æ, f.

Of, or belonging to parchment, Membranaceus, a, um.

Parco Fracto, Is a writ that lyeth againſt him that violently breaketh a Pound, and taketh out Beaſts thence, which, upon ſome treſpaſs done upon another Man's Ground, are lawfully impounded. *Regiſt. Orig. fol.* 166. *Fitz. nat. brev. fol.* 100.

To pardon, Pardono, are.

A pardon, Pardonatio, onis, f. Perdonatio, onis, f. It is the forgiving an offence againſt the King.

To pare, Decortico, are.

To pare or clipp, Reſeco, are.

To pare or ſcrape away, Abrado, ere.

A parent (father or mother) Parens, tis, c. g.

Parentage (or kindred) Parentela, æ, f.

To parget (or plaiſter) Cruſto, are.

To new parget (or white line) Interpolo, are.

Parget (or plaiſter) Cæmentum, i, n.

Marble parget, Cruſtæ Numidæ.

Pargeted (covered with thin ſlates of marble thin ſhelled) Cruſtatus, a, um.

A pargeter (or plaiſterer) Cæmentarius, ii, m. Cruſtarius, ii, m.

A pargeting of walls, Incruſtatio, onis, f.

A paring (ſhred, or that which is pared off) Reſegmen, inis, n.

A pariſh, Parochia, æ, f.

A pa-

A parishioner, Parœcus, ci, m. Parochianus, i, m.

A park, Parcus, i, m.

The keeper of a park, Parcarius, ii, m. Ra. Entr. 75. Placit. Cor. 18. Stat. de Malefactoribus in Parcis.

The game of a park, Venaria Parci. Ra. Entr. 75.

Parliament, Parlamentum, i, n. It is the Assembly of the King and the three Estates of the Realm, *viz.* The Lords Spiritual, the Lords Temporal, and Commons, for the debating of Matters touching the Common-wealth, and especially the making and correcting of Laws, which Assembly or Court is of all others the highest, and of greatest Authority, as you may read in Sir *Thomas Smith de Rep. Angl. lib.* 2. *cap.* 1. *Cambd. Brit.* and *Crompt. Jurisdict fol.* 1. *& seq.* The institution of this Court *Polydor. Virgil. lib.* 11. of his Chronicles, referreth after a sort to *Hen.* 1. yet confesseth that it was used before, tho' very seldom. See more of the course and order of this Parliament, *In Crompt. Jurisf. fol.* 1. *& seq.* and *Powel* alias *Hooker* in his Book purposely written of this matter.

A parlour (or inner room) Parloria, æ, f. Conclavium, ii, n. Cœnaculum, li, n.

A waiter in the parlour, Tricliniarius, ii, m.

Parnel (a woman's name) Petronella, æ, f.

Parole, Loquela, æ, f. It is a *French* word, signifying as much as *Dictio, Allocutio, Sermo, Vox*. It is used in *Kitch. fol.* 193. for a Plea in Court. It is also some time joyned with Lease, as Lease-parol, that is Lease *per parole*, a Lease by word of mouth.

A parricide (a killer of his father or mother) Patricida, æ, m.

A parson (or rector of a church) Persona, æ, f.

A parsonage, Personatus, ûs, m.

A partner in a parsonage, Porconarius pro portionaris.

Partable, Partibilis, le.

To partake (of part and take) Participo, are.

A part (piece or share) Pars, tis, f.

A small part (or portion) Portiuncula, æ, f.

Parted, Partitus, a, um.

Parthenia (a woman's name) Parthenia, æ, f.

Partial, Partialis, le, adj.

Particular, Particularis, re, adj.

A partition, Partitio, onis, f.

A partition-wall which belongeth to two rooms, Paries intergerinus.

Partitione faciendo, Is a writ that lyeth for those that hold Lands or Tenements *pro indiviso*, and would sever to every one his part, against him or them that refuse to join in partition, as Coparceners, and Tenants in Gavel-kind. *Old nat. brev. fol.* 142. *Fitz. nat. brev. fol.* 61. *Regist. Orig. fol* 76. 316. and *Regist. Judic. fol.* 80. and the new Book of Entries *verbo* Partition.

A partlet (or neckerchief) Mammillare, is, n. Amiculum, li, n.

A partner (or a complice) Particeps, ipis, adj. Partiarius, ii, m.

A joint partner with another in office and duty, Jugales.

Part owner, Parte proprietarius, ii, m.

Party peers, Columnæ partibiles.

P A S.

Paschal (a man's name) Paschalis, m.

Passage, Passagium, ii, n. Co. Ent. 521. Brac. 163 8. Co. 46. Ry.

258. 344. Lex. 91. It signifieth in our Common Law, the hire that a Man payeth for being transported over Sea. *Anno* 4 *Ed.* 3. *cap.* 7. or over any River. *West.* 2. *cap.* 25. *anno* 13 *Ed.* 1.

Safepassage (guidage) Guidagium, ii, n.

To pass (or go by) Prætereo, ire. Transmeo, are.

To pass at present till further examination, Debere esse.

To pass, Passo, are.

A passenger (or way-faring man) Viator, oris, m.

A passenger, Vector, oris, m.

Past (or dough) Massa, æ, f.

Puff-past, Crustulata, æ, f.

Stationer's past, Colla, æ, f.

The pasterns of a horse, Suffrago, inis, f.

All kind of pastry work, pies or baked meats, Dulcia, æ, f.

A pasty or pye, Artocreas, atis, n. Minutal dulciarium, Crustulatum, i, n.

A pastler (or maker of cakes) Crustularius, ii, m. Cupedinarius, ii, m.

A Pastry, Artocrearium, ii, n.

A grasing or pasturing of Cattle, Pascuagium, ii, n.

Pasturing, Pasturatio, onis, f.

A depasturing, Depasturatio, onis, f.

To pasture, Pasturo, are.

To depasture, Depasturo, are.

Pasture ground, Pascuum, ui, n.

P A T.

To patch (or repair) Sarcio, ire.

A patent (or letter patent of a Prince) Literæ Patentes. (*i. e.*) Grants made by the King under Great Seal.

A patentee, Concessus per literas patentes.

A pattern (or example) Exemplar, aris, n.

A path (or foot way) Semita, æ, f. Callis, is, m.

A patriarch (or chief father) Patriarcha, æ, m.

Patrick (a man's name) Patricius, ii, m.

Patrimony (or inheritance) Patrimonium, ii, n.

Patrington (in Yorkshire) Prætorium.

A patron, Patronus, i, m. Is one that hath the advowson or Presentation to a Church.

Patronage, Patronagium, ii, n.

A patten (or wooden shooe) Calopodium, ii, n. Cuspus, i, m. Solea lignea.

P A U.

To pave, (or make pavements) Pavio, ire. Pavimento, are. Stratumino, are. Pavimentum Sternere Lapidibus.

A pavement, Pavimentum, i, n.

Paved, Pavimentatus, a, um. Stratus, a, um.

To pave all through, Persterno, ere.

Paved all through, Perstratus, a, um.

Paving (as of causeys or ways) Pavimentatio, onis, f. Stratura, æ, f.

Money for paveing of streets (or highways) Paviagium, ii, n.

A paveing beetle or such like thing wherewith they trim pavements, Pavicula, æ, f. Fistuca, æ, f.

To pave the floors, Ruderare Pavimenta.

A paver, Pavitor, oris, m.

A pavillion (or tent) Pavilio, onis, f. Pry. 1. 6. Sæpe, Tentorium, ii, n. Papilio, onis, f.

A pavillion (or canopy over a bed) Conopeum, ei, n.

Paul (a man's name) Paulus, i, m.

The

The conversion of St. Paul, Festum Conversionis Sancti Pauli.

To paunch (or unbowel) Exentero, are.

Paunton (in Lincolnshire) ad Pontem.

To pause (or rest) Pauso, are. Spatium interponere.

A pause, Pausa, æ, f.

PAW.

A paw (or foot of a Beast) Ungula, æ, f.

A pawn (or pledge) Pignus, ĕris, & oris, n.

To pawn Oppignero, are. Pignĕro, are.

A pawning, Oppigneratio, onis, f.

Laid to pawn, Pigneratitius, a, um.

A pawn-broker, Hypothecarius, ii, m. Pigneratitius creditor. Pignĕrator, oris, m.

PAY.

To pay, Paio, are. 2 Inst. 456. Solvo, ere.

A soldier's pay (or wages) Stipendium, ii, n.

A pay-master, Dirĭbĭtor, oris, m.

Payment, Paiagia, æ, f. Ry. 565. Solutio, onis, f.

A payment of corn to the King by way of purveyance, Coragium, ii, n.

PEA.

Peace (or concord) Pax, acis, f.

To make peace, Pācĭfico, are.

A peace maker, Pacificator, oris, m. Pacarius, ii, m.

Peace-making, Pacĭfĭcātio, onis, f.

A Peach, Malum Persicum.

A Peacock, Pavo, onis, m.

A Pea-hen, Pava, æ, f.

A Pearch (for a Hawk or Bird) Ames, is, f.

A Peak, Velamen pro fronte.

A Pear, Pyrum, i, n.

A Katern Pear, Pyrum crustumium.

A Pear-Apple, Melapium, ii, n.

A Pear-Tree, Pyrus, i, f.

A Choak-Pear-Tree, Pirastor, tri, m.

A Pearl, Margarita, æ, f.

A Necklace of Pearls, Monile Margaritarum.

A Seller of Pearls, Margaritarius, ii, m.

Pease (a kind of Pulse) Pisum, i, n.

PEB.

A Pebble-Stone, Calculus, li, m.

PEC.

Peche (the Family) De Peccato.

A Peck, Modiolus, i, m.

Peckirk near *Crowland*, Pegelandia.

Peculiar (or proper) Peculiaris, re, adj.

Peculiarly (or properly) Peculiariter, adv.

PED.

The half round elevations upon the pedestal, Scamilli impares.

A Pedlar (he that maketh merchandize of little things) Cocio, onis, m. Particus, i, m. Frivolarius, ii, m. Perpola, æ, m.

A Pedlar's trade in going from town to town to sell Wares, Vellatura, æ, f.

Pedlar's Packs, Ægina, orum, n.

PEE.

A Peel to set bread in the oven, Infurnibŭlum, li, n.

A Peer (as at Dover) Pera, æ, f.

A Peer or Lanthern by the shoar side, Pharus, i, m.

Peers (or States of the Realm) Pares. (*i. e.*) those that be of the Nobility of the Realm, and Lords

Lords of the Parliament, See *Stawnford Pl. Cor. lib.* 3. *cap. Trial per les Peers*, The Reason whereof is, because there is a distinction of Degrees in our Nobility, yet in all publick actions they are equal: as in their voices in Parliament, and in passing upon the Trial of any Nobleman, &c. We have no set number of them, because the number of our Nobles may be more or less as it pleaseth the King.

P E I.

Peirce (a man's name) Piercius, ii, m.

To peirce (or bore) Foro, are. Perforo, are.

A peircer (or wimble) Terebra, æ, f.

A Peice (or gobbet) Fructum, i, n.

A Peice (or fragment of any thing) Fragmentum, i, n. Pecia, æ, f.

To peice one thing with another, Affuo, ere.

To pull in peices, Discerpo, ere.

A Fowling-peice (or hand-Gun) Avium Bombarda.

Peiton (the Family) De Pavilliano. Peitonus.

A peitrel (or breast-leather of a horse) Antilena, æ, f.

P E L.

Pelf (goods and chattels) Palfra, æ, f.

A Pellet (or Plummet) Glans, dis, f.

A Pellet of Lead, Plumbata, æ, f.

Pellets of bread or past, wherewith Capons or other Fowls are crammed, Turunda, æ, f.

Pelt, Pellicea, æ, f.

A Pelt (or Hide) Pellis, is, f. Tergus, oris, n. Melota, æ, f.

A Pelt-man, Pelliparius, ii, m, Pellio, onis, m.

A Pelt-man's trade, Pelliparium, ii, n.

P E N.

Penance, Pœnitentia, æ, f. Pœna, æ, f.

A Pencil, Penicillum, i, n.

Pendants, Pensilia, ium, n.

Penelope (a woman's name) Penelope, Indecl.

A Pen to write withal, Penna, æ, f. Calamus, i, m.

A Pen-case, Pennarium, ii, n. Calamarium, ii, n. Forulus, i, m.

A Pen-man, Librariolus, li, m.

A Pen-knife, Scalpellum, i, n.

Of a Pen, Pennarius, a, um.

A Penny, Denarius, ii, m. Denariolus, i, m. 2 Inst. 172.

A Pension (or ordinary Payment) Pensio, onis, f.

A Pensioner, Pensionarius, ii, m.

A Pent house (to keep off rain) Subgrunda, æ, f. Imbricamentum, i, n. Compluvium, ii, n. Stillarium, ii, n. Appendix, icis, f.

A Pentice (or shed covered with boards) Penticia, æ, f.

Penury, Penuria, æ, f.

P E O.

People of Assinshire (in Scotland) Cerones.

People of Atterith or Atheury (in Ireland) Auterii.

People of Belgium about Monstreul, Morini.

People of Berkshire, &c. Attrebatii.

People of Britain, Britanni, Britones.

People of Britany (in France) Veneti.

People of Buquhan (in Scotland) Taizali.

People of Buckingham, Bedford, and Herefordshires, Cattidudani, Cat-

Catticuclani, Cathicludani, Catuellani, Catticuchlani.

People of Cardiganshire, Ceretici.

People of Caermarthenshire, Muredunenses.

People of Carick (in Scotland) Novantes.

People of Cathness (in Scotland) Catini.

People about Cork (in Ireland) Vodiæ & Udiæ, Corionei.

People of Cheshire, or adjoining to it, Cangi, Ceangi, Conganii.

People of Donegal or Tyrconel (in Ireland) Rhobogdii, Vennicnii.

People of Cumberland, Cumbri.

People of Desmond (in Ireland) Iberni, Outerni.

People of Cluidesdale (in Scotland) Damnii.

People of Dorsetshire, Dorotenses, Durotriges, Murotriges, Sumotriges.

People of Galloway in Scotland and Cunningham, Novantæ, Novantes.

People of Conaght (in Ireland) Gangani.

People of Devonshire and Cornwall, Damnonii, Danmonii, Dumnonii, Dunmonii, Ostæi, Ostiones.

People of Eskedale, &c. (in Scotland) Horesti, Horresti.

People of the Fennes, Girvii.

People of Fermanagh (in Ireland) Erdini.

People of France towards the British Sea, Osisini, Osismii.

People of Gloucestershire, and Oxfordshire, Dobuni, Boduni.

People of Hantshire, Meandari.

People of Holderness (in Yorkshire) Parisi.

People of Ireland, Cauci, Chauci, Eblani, Iberi, Iverni, Simeni, Uterni.

People of Lancashire, &c. Brigantes.

People of Lennox (in Scotland, &c.) Canovaci, Carnonacæ.

People of Liddesdale, &c. (in Scotland) Elgovæ, Selgovæ.

People of Man-Island, Mannenses.

People of Meanborow, East and West Mean (in Hampshire) Meanvari.

People of Mernis (in Scotland) Vernicones.

People of Middlesex, Hertfordshire, &c. Trinoantes, Trinobantes, Trinovantes.

People of Mounster (in Ireland) Concani.

People of West-Mounster, Luceni, Velabri.

People of Murrey (in Scotland) Vacomagi.

People of Northamptonshire, Leicester, Rutland, Lincoln, Darby, and Nottinghamshire, Coritani, Coritavi.

A Petty People in Northumberland or adjoining to it, Fisburgingi.

People of Northumberland, Hymbrionenses, Meatæ, Nordhumbri, Northanimbri, Northimbri, Ottadeni, Ottadini, Taizales, Vernicones.

People of north-Wales, Geminii, Ordevices, Ordolucæ, Ordovices.

People of Radnorshire, Magesetæ.

People of Ross in Scotland Cantæ.

People of Scotland, Scoti, Ducalidonii, Vecturiones.

People of Scilly-Islands, Melanchlani.

People of Somersetshire, Wiltshire, and Hampshire, Belgæ, Somerseti.

People of South-Wales, Silures.

People of Staffordshire, Cornavii, Mediterranei Angli.

People of Strathnaverne (in Scotland)

Scotland) Cornabii, Cornabui Logi.

People of Suffolk, Norfolk, Cambridge, Huntingtonshires, Iceni, Ceni-magni, Icini.

People of Surrey and the Sea-coasts of Hampshire, Regni, Southregienses.

People of Teisidale, Tvedale, &c. (in Scotland) Gadeni, Ladeni.

People of Ulster (in Ireland) Voluntii, Darni.

People of Warwick, Worcester, Stafford, Shropshire, Cheshire, Cornavii.

People of Waterford, Kilkenny, part of Wexford (in Ireland) Brigantes.

People of West-Wales, Demetæ, Dimetæ.

People of Worcestershire, Wiccii, Hwiccii.

People of Yorkshire, Westmerland, Durham, Lancashire, Cumberland, Brigantes, Brigæ, Jugantes.

People of Wiltshire, Wilsati, Wiltenses.

People over-against the Isle of Wight, Gevissi.

People (or Nation) Populus, li, m. Plebs, is, f.

The common people, Vulgus, gi, m, & n.

P E P.

Pepper, Piper, ĕris, n. plur. caret.

P E R.

Peradventure, Fortè, adv.

A perch or pole (a measure) Pertica, æ, f. Stat. de Terris mensurand. Pertica 16 Pedum, 2. Mon. 1012. 15 Pedum & dimidium. 2 Mon. 157. 18 Pedum. 2. Mon. 157. 18 Pedum & dimidium. 1. Mon. 828. 20 pedum. 2. Mon. 21. 204. Ry. 349. 24 pedum. 2. Mon. 608. 25 pedum. 2. Mon. 1007.

A perch of land, Pertica vel Perticata terræ.

Perdition (or destruction) Perditio, onis, f.

Perdonatio Utlagariæ, Is the form of Pardon for him, that for not coming to the King's Court is Outlawed, and afterwards of his own accord yieldeth himself to Prison. *Regist. Judicial. fol.* 28.

Peregrine (a man's name) Peregrinus, i, m.

Peremptory, Peremptorius, a um.

Perfect (exact or compleat) Perfectus, a, um.

To perfect (or make perfect) Perficio, ere. Consummo, are.

To perform, Performo, are.

Performance, Performatio, onis, f.

To perfume, Odoro, are. Suffumigo, are.

A perfume, Suffimentum, i, n. Odoramen, inis, n.

Perfumed, Suffitus, a, um. Odoratus, a, um.

A maker of perfumes, Odorarius, ii, m. Suffitor, oris, m.

A perfumer (or seller of perfumes) Unguentarius, ii, m. Seplasiarius, ii, m.

A perfuming pan, Acerra, æ, f. Thuribulum, li, n.

Perinde valere, Is a Dispensation granted to a Clerk, that being defective in his Capacity to a Benefice, or other Ecclesiastical Function, is *de Facto* admitted unto it, and it hath the Appellation of the words which make the faculty as effectual to the party dispensed with at the time of his admission.

To perish, Pereo, ire.

Old Perith (in Cumberland) Petrianæ, Voreda.

To perjure, Perjuro, are.

Perjured, Perjuratus, a, um.

Perjury, Perjuratio, onis, f. Perjurium, ii, n. If a man swear to one that he will pay to him twenty Pound which he oweth him at a certain day, and at the day faileth of the Payment, he may not be sued in the Spiritual Court for the Perjury, because an action of Debt lyeth at the Common-Law for the Principal. But 34 *H.* 6. It is said, That if a man buy a Horse for five Pound, *Solvendum* such a day, and sweareth to make Payment at the day, but when the day is come, faileth of Payment, an Action of debt lyeth at the Common Law, and another at the Spiritual Law, *pro Læsione fidei*. If a man calleth another Perjured man, he may have his Action upon his Case, because it must be intended contrary to his Oath in a Judicial Proceeding: but for calling him a forsworn man, no Action doth lie, because the forswearing may be Extra-judicial. *Cook's* 3. *part* of his *Instit. c.* 74.

To permit (suffer, or let) Permitto, ere. Sino, ere.

It is permitted, Licet, licuit, *and* Licitum est.

Permutation, Permutatio, onis, f.

Permutatione Archidiaconatus & Ecclesiæ eidem annexæ, cum Ecclesia & prebenda, Is a writ to an Ordinary, commanding him to admit a Clerk to a Benefice, upon Exchange made with another, *Regist. Orig. fol.* 307. *A.*

Pernicious (or very hurtful) Perniciosus, a, um.

A perpendicular (or plumb-line) Perpendiculum, li, n.

Perpetual, Perpetuus, a, um.

Perplexed, Perplexus, a, um.

Perplexity, Perplexitas, atis, f.

A Person, Persona, æ, f.

Persons cast away at Sea, Naufraga corpora.

Personable, Personabilis, le, adj. One who may maintain a Plea in a Court, *qui habet personam standi in Judicio*.

Personal, Personalis, le, adj. It hath in our Common Law one strange signification, being joined with the Substantive, Things, Goods or Chattels, Things Personal, Goods Personal, Chattels Personal; for thus it signifieth any Corporeal and moveable thing belonging to any man, be it quick or dead. So it is used in *West. part.* 2. *Symb.* 7. Indictments *Sect.* 58. in these words. Theft is an unknown felonious taking away of another man's moveable personal Goods, and again *fol.* 61. Larceny is a felonious taking away of another man's moveable personal Goods. And *Kitchin fol.* 139. in these words where personal things shall be given to a Corporation; as a Horse, Cow, an Oxe, Sheep, Hogs, or or other Goods, &c. *Stawnf. pl. Cor. fol.* 25. *Contrectatio rei alienæ* is to be understood of things personal, for in things real it is not Felony; as the cutting of a Tree is not Felony.

To persuade (induce, or move to do a thing) Persuadeo, ere.

To peruse, or over-look) Recognosco, ere.

A perwig (or perriwig) Galericulum, li, n. Capillamentum factitium

factitium. Coma Adoptiva.

P E S.

A pessary or other suppository of soft wool, Pessus, i, m.

A pestle (or pounder) Pistillum, i, n. Fractillum, i, n. Teratrum, i, n. Tritorium, ii, n.

To beat or pound with a pestle, Pinso, ere. Tero, ere.

P E T.

Peter (a man's name) Petrus, i, m.

St. *Peter's Chair*, Festum Sancti Petri in Cathedra.

St. *Peter and* St. *Paul's day*, Festum Sanctorum Petri & Pauli Apostolorum.

Peterborow, Petriburgus, Petropolis.

Bishop of Peterborow, Episcopus Petriburgensis.

A petticoat for a Woman, Indusium, ii, n. Subucula muliebris.

Petit Larceny, Parvum Latrocinium.

Petit Treason, Parva Proditio. In true *French*, *is petite Trahaison*, (*i. e.*) *proditio minor*, Treason in a lesser or lower kind; for whereas Treason in the highest Kind, is an Offence done against the security of the Common wealth. *West. part.* 2. *Symb. Tit.* Indictments. *Sect.* 63. Petit Treason is of this nature, though not so expressly as the other. Petit Treason is a Killing of any to whom Private Obedience is due; as for a Servant to kill his Master or Mistress, a Wife her Husband, a Child her Father, or Mother, a Clerk his Ordinary, to whom he oweth Canonical Obedience. *Stawnf. Pl. Cor. Lib.* 1. *c.* 44.

If a Servant procure another to kill his Master, and he kill him in his Servant's presence, this is Petit Treason in the Servant, and Murder in the other; but if it be in his absence, the Servant is only Accessary to the Murder, because the Principal is not a Traytor, and the Accessary should not be in worse condition than the Principal. *Leigh. Phil. Com. fol.* 229, 230.

A Maid conspired with a Stranger to rob her Mistress, and in the night-time let him in at the door, and led him to her Mistress's bed with a Candle, and the stranger killed her, the Servant saying or doing nothing but holding the Candle, this was Petit Treason in her. *L. Dyer Ter. Hil. Anno* 2 & 3 *P. & M.* See *Crompt. Justice* of Peace, *fo.* 2. where he addeth divers other Examples to those of *Stawnford* for the Punishment of Petit Treason. See also the Statute *anno* 22. *H.* 8. *cap.* 14.

Petition, Petitio, onis, f. It hath a General Signification, for all Intreaties, made by an inferiour to a Superiour, and especially to one having Jurisdiction; but most especially it is used for that remedy which the Subject hath to help a wrong done by the King: For the King hath it by Prerogative, that he may not be sued upon a Writ, *Stawnford prærog. c.* 15. whom also read *cap.* 22. And a Petition in this Case, is either general or special. It is called General of the General Conclusion, set down in the same, *viz.* that the King do him Right and Reason, whereupon followeth a General Indorsement upon the same, let Right be done to

to the Parties. Petition special is where the Conclusion is special for this or that; and the Indorsement to that is likewise special. See the Rest *Chap.* 22.

Peto (the Family) De Pictavia, & Peto.

P E W.

A pew in a Church, Podium, ii. n. Subsellium Templorum, Sedile, lis, n.

Pewter, Plumbum argentarium vel candidum. Stannum, i, n.

Pewter vessels, Vasa Stannea.

A pewterer, Stannarius, ii, m.

P H E.

A pheasant, Phasianus, i, m.

A pheasant hen, Phasiana, æ, f.

He that keepeth, or breedeth pheasants, Phasianarius, ii, m.

Belonging to a Pheasant, Phasianus, a, um.

P H I.

Philibert a man's name Philibertus, i, m.

Phillida (a woman's name) Phillida, æ, f.

Philip (a man's name) Philippus, i, m.

Philip (a woman's name) Philippa, æ, f.

St. *Philip and Jacob's day*. Festum Sanctorum Philippi & Jacobi Apostolorum.

Phillis (a woman's name) Phillis, is, f.

Philomela (a woman's name) Philomela, æ, f.

Philosophy, Philosophia, æ, f.

A philosopher, Philosophus, i, m.

Phineas (a man's name) Phineas, æ, m.

P H L.

Phlebotomy (or letting of blood) Phlebotomia, æ, f.

P H Y.

Physick, Medicina, æ, f. Ars medica.

To minister physick, Potiono, are. Curo, are.

A Doctor of Physick, Medicinæ Doctor.

A Physician. Medicus, i, m.

A physician's fee, Sostrum, tri, n.

Piccage, Piccagium, ii, n. (*i. e.*) Money paid in Fairs to the Lord of the Soil for breaking ground to set up Booths or Standings.

A pick ax, Marra, æ, f. Rutum, i, n.

An ear-picker, Auriscalpium, ii, n.

A tooth picker, Dentiscalpium, ii, n.

Pickle (or Brine) Salsilago, inis, f. Salsugo, inis, f. Liquamentum Salsum, Salsamentorum liquor.

A pickling (or saucing) Conditura, æ, f.

Pickle (or sauce) Condimentum, i, n.

To pickle, Salio, ire. Muria sive Salsugine condire.

One that sells pickles, Liquaminarius, ii, m. Condimentarius, ii, m.

Pickle for Fish, Tharia. æ, f.

Pickled herrings, Halec muriâ durata, sive Conditanea, Halec Muriatica

Serving for pickle, Condimentarius, a, um.

A picture, Pictura, æ, f.

To picture (or make pictures) Picturo, are. Delineo, are.

The first draught of a picture, Catagraphe, es, f.

A picture-drawer, Delineator, oris, m.

Adorn'd with pictures, Picturatus, a, um.

Of a picture, Picturalis, le.

Picts (a People of Britain) Picti.
Picts Country, Pictavia, Pictandia.
Picts wall, Hadriani murus, Murus Picticus, Vallum.

P I E.

A piece, Pecia, æ, f.

Pie-powder Court, Curia pedis pulverizati. It signifieth a Court held in Fairs, for the Redress of all disorders committed within them: which because it is summary, *De plano & sine figura judicii*; It hath the name of dusty feet, which we commonly get by sitting near the ground, or rather from the Country mens dusty shoes, of this see *Crompt. Jurisd. fol.* 221. Of this Court read the Statute *anno* 17 *Ed.* 4. *cap.* 2. The stile of the Pie-powder Court held in the Close of S. *Bartholomew* the *Great*, near *West Smithfield*, *London*, with the Licence granted by the Steward of that Court, for selling meat and drink during three days, is thus, *Curia pedis pulverizati Domini Regis tenta infra præcinctum Sancti Bartholomei magni juxta West Smithfield London, tempore Feriæ ibidem, videlicet in Vigilia Festi Sancti Bartholomei. in Festum Sancti Bartholomei, & in crastino die post Festum prædictum. Anno Regni Regis Gulielmi Tertii Dei Gratia Angliæ, &c. Undecimo, Egidius Wilks venit hic in Curia & petiit licentiam Curiæ pro venditione Esculenti & Poculenti infra jurisdictionem Feriæ pro tempore prædicto, & super se bene habendum ei conceditur, &c. per Cur.*

To pierce (or bore) Penetro, are.
Pierced, Penetrātus, a, um.
A piercer, Penetrator, oris, m.
A piercing, Penetratio, onis, f.
Pierpont (the Family) De Petra Ponte.

P I G.

A pigeon, Columba, æ, f.
A pigeon-house, Columbarium, ii, n.
A pig (or little young swine) Porculus, i, m. Porcellus, i, m.
A sow-pig, Sūcūla, æ, f.
A boar-pig, Verres, is, m.
A shot or pig, Nerrens, tis, m.
A pig's trough, Lapista porcina.
A pightell, Pightellum, li, n. Fo. 144. Lex 9. Picteilum, i, n. *(i. e.)* a Pingle or little Close.

P I K.

A pike (or spear) Lancea, æ, f. Hasta, æ, f.
A pike-man, Hastātus, i, m. Lancearius, ii, m.

P I L.

A pile (or heap) of wood, Moles, is, f. Strues, is, f. Meta Lignorum.
A pile, Sublica, æ, f. Pila, æ, f.
The piles (or emerods) in the Fundament of a man, Hæmorrhois, idis, f.
A pilgrimage, Peregrinatio, onis, f.
To pill (or take off the bark) Decortico, are.
A pill (in physick) Pillula, æ, f.
A pillar, Columna, æ, f. Pila, æ, f.
A little pillar, Columella, æ, f.
A little pillar set on a greater, Epystilium, ii, n.
A chief pillar, or buttress, Anteris, idis, f. Erismæ, arum, f.
Chief pillars, Antes, ium, m.
A square or flat sided pillar, Stela, æ, f. Pila, æ, f.
The foot of a pillar that sustaineth any thing, Basis, is, f.
The place between two pillars, Intercolumnium, ii, n.
The shaft of a pillar between the Chapiter and the Base, Scapus, i, m.

The

The nether part of a pillar's foot bearing the form of a four square tile stone, Plinthis, is, f.

The planter part of a pillar, in the very top like a goat's nose, Sima, æ, f.

Those parts in fluted pillars which stand up higher than the furrows or gutters, Striæ, arum, f.

The rundle in the bottom of a pillar, Scotia, æ, f.

The border above the Chapiter of a pillar (the Freese) Zophorus, i, m.

The foot-stool of a pillar, Stylobata, æ, f.

The main body of the pillar, Hypotrachelium, ii, n.

A part of a pillar whereon an arch standeth especially, Incumba, æ, f.

The pillar of a stair-case, Scapus, i, m.

A place set about with pillars, Circumcolumnium, ii, n.

A kind of pillars so graven that the carved work resembleth the rowling waves, Cymatium, ii, n.

The making of pillars small towards the top, Contractura, æ, f.

The part of a Chapiter of a pillar which is cut and graven like Teeth, Denticulus, li, m.

Building or propping with pillars, Columnatio, onis, f.

Pillar by pillar, in [illegible], Pil[illegible], adv.

A pillion, Dorsuale, is, n.

A pillory, Pillorium, ii, n. Stat. de Collistrigio, vet. Entr. 107. Pilloria, æ, f. Ra. Entr. 259. 540. Collistrigium, ii, n.

Belonging to a pillory, [illegible], le, adj. Bract. 101. Co. Lit. 237.

A pillow to lay the head on, Pulvinar, aris, n. Pulvinus, i, m. Pulvinarium, ii, n. Cervicale, lis, n. Pulvinarium de down Ra. Entr. [illegible]

A pillober, Theca pulvinaria.

A pilot (or conductor of a ship) Navicularius, ii, m. Navarchus, i, m.

Nauclerus, i, m. Naustrologus, i, m.

P I N.

A pin, Acicula, æ, f. Spinula, æ, f.

A pin of wood, Clavus ligneus, Impages.

A pin that keepeth on the wheel of the axle tree, Humerillus, i, m. Embolium, ii, n.

A rowling-pin used to make pie-lids, Artopta, æ, f.

Pins or wedges wherewith one piece of wood is fastned to another, Epigri.

A pin of wood or ivory to trim or crisp the hair with, Calamistrum, i, n. Discerniculum, i, n.

A pin of a beam, Clavus trabalis.

The pin of a table-book, Stylus, i, m.

A pin-case, Theca acicularis. Acicularium, ii, n. Spicularium, ii, n.

Pin-dust (or the dust of filed metal) Limatura, æ, f. Ramentum, i, n.

A maker of pins, Acicularius, ii, m. Spinularius, ii, m.

A pinning of houses, Substructio, onis, f.

A pair of pincers, Forceps, ipis, m. Forcipula, æ, f.

Pincers to draw teeth with, Odontagra, æ, f. Dentarpagra, æ, f.

A pinfold (or pound) Pynfolda, æ, f. Parcus, i, m.

A pinnace (or swift ship) Liburna, æ, f. Actuariolum, li, n. Celo, oris, f.

A pinnacle, Pinnaculum, li, n. Fastigium, ii, n. Acroteria, orum, n.

Lace pinners, Frontalia Fibulata.

A pint, Pinta, æ, f. 1 Fo. 259.

P I O.

A pioneer (or underminer) Cunicularius, ii, m.

PIP.

A pipe (or measure of 126 Gallons) Pipa, æ, f. *It is also a Roll in the Exchequer.* Anno 37 Ed. 3.

A pipe of Wine, Pipa vel butta vini, *Ra. Entr.* 168. *Spel.* 114. Cadus, i, m.

A pipe to play on, Tibia, æ, f. Fistula, æ, f.

A short pipe with a small sound, Cingria, æ, f.

A bag-pipe, Tibia utricularis.

A conduit pipe, Aquæductus, ûs, m. Canalis, is, d. g. Tŭbus, i, m.

A small conduit pipe, Tŭbulŭs, li, m.

A pipe to conveigh water into houses, Paragogia, æ, f.

A water pipe of a small size, so made that the water may mount aloft, Euripus, i, m.

Made hollow like a Conduit Pipe, Tubulātus, a, um.

A making hollow like a Pipe, Tubulatio, onis, f.

A piper, Fistulator, oris, m. Tibicen, inis, m.

A bag-piper, Utricularius, ii, m.

A Pipkin (or little pot) Ollula, æ, f. Chytra, æ, f.

PIR.

A pirate (or Sea-robber) Pirata, æ, m. Pirea, æ, m.

An Arch Pirate, Archipirāta, æ, m.

A pirate's ship, Navis prædatoria.

A place where pirates resort unto, Piraterium, ii, n.

Piracy, Piratica, æ, f.

PIS.

Piscary, Piscaria, æ, f. (*i. e.*) a Liberty of fishing in another man's Water.

A pispot, Matula, æ, f.

A pistol (or pistolet) Bombardula, æ, f. Sclopus, i, m.

PIT.

A Pit (or deep hole made in the ground) Puteus, ei, m. Fossa, æ, f. Lacūna, æ, f.

A little pit, Puteolus, li, m.

A pit or ditch to avoid water, Agoga, æ, f.

A pit where potters clay is digged, Argilletum i, n.

A sand-pit, Arenarium, ii, n.

A bird-lime pit, Viscarium, ii, n.

A pitch-fork, Furca, æ, f.

Pitch, Pix, picis, f. plur. caret.

To pitch, or cover over with pitch, Pico, are. Oppico, are.

A pitch-pit, Picaria, æ, f.

Having pitch hanging to it, Piceatus, a, um.

Of Pitch, Picarius, a, um.

To pitch tents (or pavillions) Castrametor, ari. Tentoria figere.

A pitcher (or pot) Situla, æ, f. Haustum, i, n. Urna, æ, f. Hydra, æ, f. Urceus, ei, m.

A great pitcher, Cukullus, i, m.

A little pitcher, Urceŏlus, i, m.

A dresser or other board to set pitchers or pots on, Urnarium, ii, n.

A pit-fall (or trap) Dēcĭpĭla, æ, f. Fŏvea, æ, f.

A pittance (or small repast) Pitancia, æ, f. Dimensum, i, n.

PLA.

A Placard of a Prince, Placitum, i, n. vid. Patent and Letters Patents.

A place, Locus, ci, m.

A secret place, Abditum, i, n.

An open place to walk in, Subdiale, is, n.

A little place (a piece or parcel) Placitum, i, n.

A place where Lawyers meet in afternoons to moot, or to talk with their Clients, or as some, a Court or Yard before a Palace, Pervisus, i, m.

A place of Land, Placea terræ. Ra. Entr. 145, 155. 539. 618.

The Plague, Pestis, is, f.

To plaight, Plico, are. Complico, are.

Plain (manifest) Planus, a, um.

A Plain (Down or Champion ground) Plānĭties, ei, f.

A Joyner's plain, Rādŭla, æ, f. Planula, æ, f. Dolabra, æ, f.

A little plain, Dolabella, æ, f.

To plain with a plain, Deplanare planula. Plano, are. Cutello, are.

To shave with a plain, Runcino, are.

Plained, Dedolatus, a, um. Complanatus, a, um.

A plaint (or pleynt) Querula, æ, f.

To plaister, Gypso, are. Trullisso, are.

To plaister, rough cast, cover with thin slates of Marble, Crusto, are.

Plaister (Plaistering or Pargetting) Plastra, æ, f. Gypsum, i, n. Intritum, i, n. Incrustatio, onis, f.

A plaister (or salve) Emplastrum, i, n.

Plaistering (rough casting) Trullisatio, onis, f. Tectorium, ii, n. Cœmentatio, onis, f.

Plaistered, Tectoriatus, a, um.

A plaisterer (or pargeter) Cæmentarius, ii, m. Crustarius, ii, m.

A plaisterer's brush, Penicillum tectorium.

A plank (or board) Planca, æ, f. Assamentum, i, n. Tabula, æ, f.

Joynts of planks, Assamentorium commissuræ.

To plank a house, Tabulo, are.

To plank or joyn planks and boards, Coasso, are.

Overthwart boards or planks laid across, Transversaria, orum, n.

A planking, Coassatio, onis, f.

A Plant, Planta, æ, f.

To plant, Planto, are.

A plate of metal, Lamina, æ, f. Bractea, æ, f.

A plate (or plate-trencher) Scutella, æ, f. Orbis, is, m.

A plate of iron, Lamina, æ, f.

To plate with iron, Lamino, are.

Plate, Argentum factum, Argentum escarium.

Well wrought plate, bene factum argentum.

A platform, Ichnographia, æ, f.

A platter (or dish) Patina, æ, f. Catinus, i, m. Discus, ci, m. Scutula, æ, f.

A little platter, Patella, æ, f. Catillus, i, m.

A platter-maker, Patinarius, ii, m.

Belonging to a platter, Patellarius, a, um.

Plato (a man's name) Plato, onis, m.

A Stage-player, Histrio, onis, m. Scēnĭcus, ci, m.

A playing the whore, Putagium, ii, n.

P L E.

A plea, Placitum, i, n. It signifieth in our Common Law, that which either party alledgeth for himself in Court, and this was wont to be done in *French*, from the Conquest until *Edward* the Third, who ordained them to be done in *English*, *Anno* 36. *cap.* 15. All pursuits and actions (we call them in our *English* Tongue Pleas) and in barbarous (but now usual Latin) *Placita*, taking the name abusive, of the definitive sentence, which may well be called *Placitum*. The *French* call it *Arrest*, in which word after their custom, they do not sound *s*. but we call

Placitum

Placitum the Action, not the Sentence: and *Placitare* barbarously for to plead, in *English agere*, or *litigare*. Vid. *Smith*'s Commonwealth of *England*, c. 9.

Pleas are divided into Pleas of the Crown, and into Common or Civil Pleas. Pleas of the Crown are all suits in the King's name, against offences committed against his Crown and Dignity. *Stawnf. pl. cor. cap.* 1. or against his Crown and Peace. *Smith de Rep. Angl. lib.* 2. *cap.* 9. and these are Treasons, Felonies, misprisions of either and Mayhem, for those only doth that Reverend Judge *Stawnford* mention in that Tractate.

Communia Placita. Common Pleas are those that are held between Common Persons, They are *Communia placita*, not in respect of the Persons, but in respect of the Quality of the Pleas. *Cock's 4th part* of *Instit. cap.* 10.

All those Pleas which touch the Life or Mutilation of man are called Pleas of the Crown, and cannot be done in the name of any Inferiour Person, than he or she that holdeth the Crown of *England*, and likewise no man can give Pardon thereof, but the Prince only. *Cook's 4th part of Instit. cap.* 4.

Plea may be further divided into as many Branches as Action; which see, for they signifie all one. Then there is a Foreign Plea, whereby matter is alledged in any Court that must be tried in another. As if one should lay Bastardy to another in a Court Baron, *Kitch. fol.* 75.

A pleader, Placitatorius, ii, m.

A pleading, Placitatio, onis, f.

A Court where Lawyers pleadings are, Placitatorium, ii, n.

To plead, Placito, are.

A pledge (or surety) Plegius, ii, m.

A pledge (an earnest) Arrha, æ, f.

One that is in Frank-pledge and lies under the protection of the Law, Inlagatus, a, um.

Plegiis acquietandis, Is a Writ that lyeth for a surety against him for whom he is surety, if he pay not the money at the day. *Fitz. nat. brev. fol.* 137. *Regist. Orig.* 158. *a.*

Plenty, Plenitudo, inis, f.

Plevin (or Replevin) Plevina, æ, f. Lex 97. 109. Placit. Cor. 45. Brac. 365. bis.

The pleurisie (an inward shooting pain) Pleuritis, ĭdis, f.

P L O.

A plough, Aratrum, i, n.

Ploughings (or earings) Aruræ, arum, f.

A plough man, Arator, oris, m. Glebarius, ii, m.

He that holdeth the Plough, Stivarius, ii, m.

One that plougheth under, Subarator, oris, m.

The plough-tail (or handle) Stiva, æ, f. Bura, æ, f.

A plough-share, Vomer, eris, m. Dens aratri.

A beam of a plough, Temo onis m.

A plough-staff, Rallum, i, n.

Plough bote, Estoverium arandi. Co. Lit. 41. B.

A plough-wright, Aratrifaber, bri, m.

To yoke the bulls to the plough, Tauros aratro adjungere.

To plough, Aro, are.

To plough over a field, Peraro, are.

Ready to plough, Arātūrus, a, um.

He that driveth the plough drawn with Oxen, Jugarius, ii, m.

Ploughed,

Ploughed, Aratus, a, um.

The heads of ploughed lands, Chevise, arum, f.

Ploughed throughout, Peraratus, a, um.

A plough-land, Carucata, æ, f. also a Wain-load.

Ploughing and Harrowing, Arura, æ, f. Aratura, æ, f.

P L U.

A plummer (or plumber) Plumbarius, ii, m.

A plummer's shop, Shopa Plumbaria.

A plume of feathers, Costa, æ, f.

A plum, Prunum, i, n.

A plummet, Plumbata, æ, f.

A plummet or weight of Lead that leapers or dancers on Cords, hold in their hands to countervail their weight, Halter, eris.

A plummet and line let down into the Water to sound the depth thereof, Bŏlis, idis, f.

A plummet (or plumb rule for Masons and Carpenters) Libella, æ, f. Perpendiculum, li, n. Amussis, is, f.

To plunder, Prædor, ari.

Plunder, Prædatum, i, n.

A selling plundered goods by outcry, Hastarium, ii, n.

A Plunderer, Prædator, oris, m. Depopulator, oris, m. Prædo, onis, m.

A plundering, Prædatio, onis, f. Depopulatio, onis, f.

Pluries, Is a Writ that goeth out in the third place, for first goeth out the Original *Capias*, which if it speed not, then goeth out the *sicut alias*, and if that fail, then the *Pluries*. See *Old. nat. brev. fol.* 33. in the Writ *de Excom. capiendo*. See in what diversity of Cases this is used in the Table of the *Regist. Orig.*

P O C.

A pocket, Saccellus, li, m. Loculus, li, m. Sacculus, li, m.

P O E.

A Poet, Poeta, æ, m.

P O I.

The point of a weapon, Cuspis, ĭdis, f.

A point or tittle, Punctus, i, m.

A point to truss withal, Ligŭla, æ, f.

To point or make sharp at the end, Cuspido, are.

A point-maker, Corrigiarius, ii, m.

A poise (or weight) Peisa, æ, f.

To poison, Impoisono, are. 2 Inst. 634.

P O L.

A polcat, Putorius, ii, m. Martes, is, f.

A pole or perch to measure land with, Pola, æ, f. Lex 46. Pertica, æ, f.

The pole which Rope-dancers use, Halter, eris, m.

A pole or thwart piece laid cross way, Longurius, ii, m.

To pole up, Palo, are.

Policy (or civil government) Politia, æ, f.

To polish, Polio, ire.

Polished, Politus, a, um.

P O M.

A pomander, Magma, atis, n. Diapasma, atis, n.

A pomegranat, Malum aut Pomum Granatum.

P O N.

A pond, Stagnum, i, n.

A Fish-pond, Vivarium, ii, n. Lex 130. 2 Inst. 100.

Pone, Is a Writ whereby a Cause depending in the County Court is removed to the Common Bank. *Old. nat. brev. fol.* 2. It is also a Writ

Writ to the Sheriff to take ſecurity of the Defendant for his appearance. See in what diverſity of Caſes it is uſed, in the Table of the *Regiſter Original.* Of this Writ, ſee five ſorts in the Table of the *Regiſt. Judic. verbo Pone per vadium.*

Ponendis in Aſſiſis, Is a Writ founded upon the Statute of *Weſt.* 2. *cap.* 38. and upon the Statute *Articuli ſuper Chartas cap.* 9. which Statutes do ſhew, what perſons Vicounts ought to Impannel upon Aſſiſes and Juries, and what not; as alſo what number he ſhould Impannel upon Juries and Inqueſts. Which ſee in the *Regiſt. Orig. fol.* 178. *a.* and in *Fitz. nat. brev. fol.* 165.

Ponendo in Ballium, Is a Writ whereby to Will a Priſoner held in Priſon to be committed to Bayl in Caſes Bayleable. *Regiſt. Orig. fol.* 133. *b.*

Ponendo Sigillum ad Exceptionem, Is a Writ whereby the King willeth Juſtices, according to the Statute of *Weſtm.* 2. to put their Seals to exceptions laid in againſt the Plaintiff's Declaration by the Defendant.

Pontage, Pontagium, ii, n. 8. Co. 46. Ry. 252. 303. 336. It is a Contribution towards the Maintenance, or re-edifying of Bridges. *Weſtm.* 2. *cap.* 2. *anno* 13 *Ed.* 1. It may be alſo Toll taken to this purpoſe of thoſe that paſs over the Bridges. *Anno* 39 *Eliz. cap.* 24. *anno* 1 *H.* 8. *cap.* 9. and ſee the Statute *anno* 22 *H.* 8. cap. 5.

Pontibus reparandis, Is a Writ directed to the Sheriff, &c. willing him to charge one or more to repair a Bridge, to whom it belongeth. *Regiſt. Orig. fol.* 153. *b.*

P O O.

The poop or hindeck of a ſhip, Puppis, is, f.

Pool (the Family) Polus.

Poor (or needy) Pauper, eris, adj.

Poorneſs (or poverty) Paupertas, atis, f.

P O P.

Popularity, Popularitas, atis, f.

Populous (or full of people) Populoſus, a, um.

P O R.

A Porch (or Gallery) Porticus, ûs, f.

A Church-porch, Veſtibulum, i, n. Pronaus, i, m. Limen Sacrum.

Pork, Caro porcina.

A loin of pork, Penita Oſſa.

A peſtle of pork, Petaſo, onis, m.

A port or haven, Portus, ûs, m.

Portcheſter, Caer peris.

A portcullis, Cataracta, æ, f.

A porter (or burden bearer) Bajulus, li, m. Portitor, oris, m. Corbulo, onis, m. Geſtor, oris, m.

Porter's fare (or carrier's hire) Commiſtrum, i, n.

A Porter (or door-keeper) Janitor, oris, m. Oſtiarius, ii, m. Pataginarius, ii, m.

The Place of Porter, Porteria, æ, f. 8. Co. 47.

A Port-town, Villa portum habens. Villa portuaria. 1 Fo. 64.

A Porringer (or little Diſh) Catillus, i, m.

Portgreve, Portgrevius, ii, m. Spel. 68.

A Portmantle (or cloak-bag) Hippopera, æ, f. Mantica, æ, f.

A portion (or part) Portio, onis, f.

Portsmouth (in Hampſhire) Magnus portus, Portesmutha, Portus oſtium.

Portland,

Portland Isle, Portlandia, Portuna.

Portmuck, Isamnium, Isanium, Isannium.

P O S.

A position, Positio, onis, f.

A posnet, Ollula, æ, f.

To possess, Possideo, ere.

A possession, Possessio, onis, f.

A possessor, Possessor, oris, m.

Postea, The return of the Justices of Assises, made on the Record of *Nisi prius*, and called so from the word *Postea*, wherewith it begins.

Post diem, Is a return of a Writ after the day assigned for the Return, for the which the *Custos brevium* hath four pence, whereas he has nothing, if it be returned at the day, or it may be the Fee taken for the same.

Post-disseisin, Post disseisina, æ, f. Is a writ given by the Statute of *Westm. 2. cap.* 26. and lyeth for him that having recovered Lands or Tenements by (*præcipue quod reddat*) upon default, or reddition, is again disseised by the former disseisor. *Fitz nat. brev. fol.* 190. See the Writ that lyeth for this, in the *Regist. Orig. fol.* 208. *a.*

Post-fine, Is a Duty belonging to the King for a Fine formerly acknowledged before him in his Court, which is paid by the Cognizee after the Fine is fully passed, and all things touching the same wholly accomplished. The Rate thereof is so much, and half so much, as was payed to the King for the Fine, and is gathered by the Sheriff of the County where the Land, &c. lyeth, whereof the Fine was Levyed to be answered by him into the Exchequer.

Posterminus, Post-Term, is a return of a writ, not only after the day assigned for the Return thereof, but after the term also, which may not be received by the *Custos brevium*, but by the Consent of one of the Judges. It may be also the Fee which the *Custos brevium* taketh for the Return thereof, which is twenty Pence.

A post (or Stake) Postis, is, m.

A post (or prop) Statumen, inis, n.

The side-post on which the door turns, Scapus Cardinalis.

A post (or Messenger in hast) Veredarius, ii, m. Angarius, ii, m.

a post (or Messenger between parties) Commeator, oris, m.

A post-horse, Veredus, i, m. Equus viatorius, Equus decursorius. Pegasus, i, m. Noy 114.

A post master, Magister Cursorum, Veredarius, ii, m.

Posteriority, Posterioritas, atis, f. Is a word of Comparison and relation in Tenure, the Correlative whereof is Priority. For a man holding Lands or Tenements of two Lords, holdeth of his Antienter Lord by Priority, and of his latter Lord by Posteriority, &c. *Stawnf. Prærog. fol.* 10 and 11. When one Tenant holdeth of two Lords, of the one by Priority, of the other by Posteriority, &c. *Old. nat. brev. fol.* 94

Posterity (or off spring) Posteritas, atis, f. Minores, m. pl.

A postern-gate, Posticum, ci, n.

Posthumus (a man's name) Posthumus, i. m. One so called that is born after his Father's decease.

P O T.

A drinking-pot (or pot to drink in) Poculum, li, n.

A pot to sethe meat in, Olla, æ, f.

A garden (or watering-pot) Clepsydra, æ, f. Harpagium, ii, n.

An earthen pot, Catinus tuscus.

A brass pot (or kettle) Ahenum, i, n. Incoctilis, le.

A flax pot, Linarium, ii, n.

A brass pot, Olla ærea.

An iron pot, Olla ferrea.

To stir or lade the pot seething, Truo, are.

A little pot, Chytrĭdium, ii, n.

Pot-hangers (or pot-hooks) Cremathra, æ, f. Climacter, ris, m.

Potherbs, Olus, i, m. Lachanum, i, n.

A pot-lid, Aular, aris. Operculum, ii, n.

A pot seller, Aulularius, ii, m. Chytrŏpōla, æ, m.

A potter, Figulus, li, m. Urnarius, ii, m.

A potter's trade, Figulina, æ, f.

A potter's wheel, Rota figulina.

Belonging to a potter, Figulinus, a, um.

Potter's clay, Argilla, æ, f.

Pottage, Potagium, ii, n. Lex 83.

A pottle, Potellus, i, m. 1 Fo. 259. Cabus, i, m.

P O U.

A pouch, Pera, æ, f. Pungium, ii, n.

A poudring-tub, Cupa, æ, f. Alveus, ei, ni.

A poultess, Cataplasma, atis, n.

A poulterer, Pullinarius, ii, m. Pullarius, ii, m. Aviarius, ii, m.

Poultry (or Fowls) Aves villaticæ. Pulletria, æ, f.

Poultry-compter, (or a prison in London) Computatorium in Pulletria. Co. Entr. 345.

Poultney (the Family) Poultenius.

A pound (or twenty shillings) Libra, æ, f.

A pound weight, Librata, æ, f.

Half a pound, Dimidium unius libratæ

A quarter of a pound, Quarterium unius libratæ.

Half a quarter of a pound, Dimidium Quarterii unius libratæ.

Poundage (or a payment of twelve in the pound) Pondagium, ii, n. Davis. 7.

A pounder in a mortar, Pinsor, oris, m.

Pounded (bruised) Pinsus, a, um.

To pour (spill or shed) Fundo, ere. Effundo, ere.

Pourparty, Propars, tis, f. Propartia, æ, f. Lex 98. Ra. Entr. 447. 515, 516, 517. It is contrary to (*Pro indiviso*) for to make Pourparty, is to divide and sever the Lands that fall to Partners, which before Partition they hold jointly, and *pro indiviso. Old. nat. brev. fol.* 11.

Pourpresture, Pourprestura, æ, f. Porprestura, æ, f. Paraprestura, æ, f.

A Pourveyour, Provisor, oris, m. It signifieth an Officer of the King, Queen, or other great Personage, that provideth Corn and other Victual for the house of him whose Officer he is. See *Magna Charta. cap.* 22. & 3 *Ed* 1. *cap.* 7 & 31. & *anno* 28 *ejusdem Articuli super Chartas.* 2. and many other Statutes gathered by *Rastal* under this Title.

P O W.

Powder, Pulvis, eris, m. vel f.

Gun-powder, Pulvis tormentarius vel Bombardicus. Pulvis Nitrius.

Power of the County Posse comitatus. By Mr. *Lambert's* opinion in his *Eirenarch. lib.* 3. *cap.* 4. *fol.* 309. containeth the aid and attendance of all Knights, Gentlemen, Yeomen, Labourers, Servant-

Apprentices and Villains. And likewise of Wards, and of other young Men about the age of fifteen Years, within the County, because all of that age are bound to have harness by the Statute of *Winchester*. But Women, Ecclesiastical Persons, and such as be decrepit, or do labour of any continual Infirmity, shall not be compelled to attend; for the Statute 2 *H.* 5. *cap.* 8. (which also worketh upon the same ground, saith that Persons sufficient to travel shall be assistant in this Service.

A Pownd, Parcus, i, m. It signifieth a Place of strength to restrain Cattel, being distrained or put in for any Trespass done by them, until they be Replevied or Redeemed; and in this signification it is called a Pownd Overt (*i. e.*) *apertus* or open Pownd, being builded upon the Wast of some Lord, within his Fee, and is called the Lord's Pownd, for he provideth it to his use, and the use of his Tenants. See *Kitch. fol.* 144. It is divided into Pownd open and Pownd close. Pownd open or Overt, is not only the Lord's Pownd, but a Back side, Court, Yard, Pasture or any Place else, where the Owner of any Beasts Impounded may come to give them meat and drink without Trespass to any other, and there the Cattel must be sustained at the Peril of the owner.

Pownd Close or Covert, is as if one Impound the Cattel in some part of his House, or Close, and then the Owner cannot come unto it, to the purpose aforesaid without Offence, but the Cattel are to be sustained with Meat and Drink at the peril of him that distreineth, and he shall not have any satisfaction therefore.

If a man distrain Cattel for damage Feasant, and put them in the Pownd, and the Owner that had Common there make fresh suit, and find the door unlocked, he may justify the taking away of his Cattel in the writ of *a Parco fracto*. If the Owner break the Pownd, and take away his Goods, the party distreining may have his Action *de Parco fracto*, and he may also take his Goods that were distreined wheresoever he find them, and Impownd them again. *Cook on Lit. lib.* 1. *cap.* 7. *Sect.* 58.

Powis (*a part of Wales*) Powisa.

P R A.

To practice, Practizo, are.

Practice, Practica, æ, f. Praxis, eos, f.

P R E.

To preach, Prædico, are.

A preacher, Prædicator, oris, m.

A preaching, Prædicatio, onis, f.

A preamble, Præambulum, li, n. Præludium, ii, n. Proœmium, ii, n.

A prebend, Præbenda, æ, m. It is the Portion which every member or Canon of a Cathedral Church, receiveth in the Right of his Place, for his Maintenance.

A prebendary, Prebendarius, ii, m. Lex. 98.

A precedent, Præcedens, tis, part.

A Precept (*or Instruction*) Præceptum, i, n. Precept is diversely taken in the Common-Law, sometime for a Commandment in writing sent out by a Justice of Peace, or other, for the bringing of a Person, one or more, or Records before him. There are divers

Examples of this in the table of the Register Judicial. Sometime it is taken for the Provocation whereby one Man inciteth another to commit a Felony, as Theft or Murder. *Stawnf. pl. Cor. fol.* 105.

Bracton calleth it *Præceptum* or *Mandatum, lib.* 3. *tract.* 2. *cap.* 19. whence a Man may observe three diversities of Offending in Murder: *Præceptum, fortia, consilium. Præceptum* being the Instigation used before hand. *Fortia* the Assistance in the Fact, as help to bind the Party Murdered or Robbed: *Consilium*, advice either before or in the Deed. The *Civilians* use *Mandatum* in this case, *vid. Angelus in tractat. de Maleficiis. vers. Sempronium mandatorem.*

A precinct, Præcinctus, ûs, m.

Precious, Preciosus, a, m.

Præcipe quod reddat, Is a Writ of great diversity, touching both the form and use, This form is extended as well to a writ of Right, as to other writs of Entry or Possession. *Old. nat. brev. fol.* 13. & *Fitz. nat. brev. fol.* 5. and it is called sometimes a writ of Right close, as a *Præcipe in Capite*, when it Issueth out of the Court of Common-Pleas for a tenant holding of the King in chief, as of his Crown, and not of the King, as of any Honour, Castle, or Mannor *Regist. Orig. fol.* 4. *b. Fitz. nat. brev. fol.* 5. *F.* Sometime a Writ of Right patent, as when it Issueth out of any Lord's Court, for any of his Tenants deforced, against the deforcer, and must be determined there. Of this read more at large in *Fitz. nat. brev.* in the first Chapter.

A precipice (or break-neck) Præcipitium, ii, n.

To precipitate, Præcipito, are.

A predecessor, Antecessor, oris, m.

Prædial tithes, tithes of Corn, Hay, &c. growing out of the earth, Prædiales decimæ.

Pre-eminence, Pre-eminentia, æ, f.

De Pree (the Family) De Pratellis, De Prato.

A Preface, Præfatio, onis, f.

To prefer (or advance) Præfero, erre.

Preferment, Præferamentum, i, n. Co. Entr. 36. Præferementum, i, n. 1 Co. 78.

Preference, Preferentia, æ, f. Co. Entr. 664. 1 Co. 161.

To prefix, Præfigo, ere.

The prefiction or assigning of a day, Præfictio diei.

Prejudice, Præjudicium, ii, n.

A prelate, Prælatus, i, m.

Prelacy, Prælatia, æ, f. 14 *H.* 4. 10.

To premeditate, Præmeditor, ari.

Præmunire, Is taken either for a Writ, or for the Offence whereupon the Writ is granted. Whosoever sueth for any thing to *Rome*, or in any Spiritual Court, for that Cause or Action which may be pleaded in the Temporal Court of the Realm, by an old Law of *England*, he falleth into a *Præmunire*, that is, forfeiteth all his Goods to the Prince, and his Body to remain in Prison, during the Prince's pleasure, and not that only, but the Judge, the Scribe, the Procurer, and the Assessor or Abettor which receiveth, or maintaineth that usurped Pleading doth incur the same danger. Sr. *Th. Smith de Repub. Angl. lib.* 3. *cap.* 9.

Some

Some Statutes do cast this Punishment upon other Offenders, as namely the Statute *Anno* 1 *Eliz. cap.* 1. upon him that denyeth the King's Supremacy the second time, *&c.* and the Statute *anno* 13. *cap.* 2. upon him that affirmeth the Authority of the Pope, or that refuseth to take the Oath of Supremacy. And the Statute *anno* 13 *Eliz. cap.* 1. Such as be seditious talkers of the Inheritance of the Crown, or affirm the King's Majesty to be an Heretick.

Some hold an Opinion that the Writ is so called a *Præmunire*, because it doth fortify *Jurisdictionem jurium regionum coronæ suæ*; the Kingly Laws of the Crown against Foreign Jurisdiction, and against the Usurpers upon them, as by divers Acts of Parliament appear. But in truth it is so called of a word in the Writ, for the words of the Writ are, *Præmunire facias præfatum A. B. quod tunc sit coram nobis*, where *Præmunire* is used for *Præmonere*, and so do divers Interpreters of the Civil and Canon Law use it, for they are *Præmuniti* that are *Præmoniti*. *Cook on Lit. lib.* 2. *cap.* 11. *Sect.* 199.

So odious was this Offence of *Præmunire*, that a Man that was attainted of the same, might have been slain by any Man without danger of Law, because it was provided by Law, that a Man might do to him as to the King's Enemy, and any Man may Lawfully kill an Enemy. But Queen *Elizabeth* and her Parliament, liking not the extream and inhuman Rigour of the Law in that Point, did provide, that it should not be Lawful for any Person to slay any Person in any manner attainted upon any *Præmunire*, 5 of *Eliz. c.* 1.

If a Man kill one which is attainted by a *Præmunire*, this is not Felony, for he is out of the King's Protection, but it is contrary if one kill another that is attainted of Felony, and judged to die, but now by the Statute of *Eliz.* it is Felony to kill one attainted by a *Præmunire*. *Brook's Abridg. fol.* 181. *B.*

Præmunire, Is to be adjudged out of the King's Protection, to lose all their Lands and Goods, and to suffer perpetual Imprisonment, *Cook on Lit.* and Preface to the *7th Rep.*

To premonish (or warn beforehand) Præmoneo, ere.

To prepare, Præparo, are.

Prepared, Præparatus, a, um.

Preparatory, Præparatorius, a, um.

Prepostercus (out of order) Præposterus, a, um.

Prerogative, Prærogativa, æ, f. Lex. 99.

To prescribe, Præscribo, ere.

A prescription, Præscriptio, onis, f. Lex. 100. A Right averred to have been from the time, whereof the Memory of Man is not to the contrary.

Presbytery, Presbyteratus, ûs, m. Fle. 211.

The chamber of presence in a Prince's Court, Præsentia Majestatis, Solium Majestatis.

In one's presence, In Præsentia.

To present, Præsento, are.

A present (or token) Xenium, ii, n.

Presents given by the suitor when he came to see his Mistress, Opteria, orum, n.

A presentation, Præsentatio, onis, f. It is the offering of a Clerk to a Bishop, to be put into a Benefice.

Presently, Statim, confestim.

Things preserved (as pears, plumbs, &c.) Salg ma, orum, n.

To preserve and keep from corruption, Condio, ire.

Preserved, Condititius, a, um. Conditus, a, um.

To preserve (or keep) Præservo, are.

Preserved, Præservatus, a, um.

A president, Præsidens, tis, m. Ra. Entr. 443. Præses, idis, c. 2.

Lord President of the Council, Dominus Præsidens privati concilii Domini Regis. Anno 22 H.8. cap. 3, & 14.

To press (or squeeze) Premo, ere.

Pressed, Pressus, a, um.

A wine-press, Torculum, i, n.

A press (or case for books) Pluteus, ei, m.

A press where apparel is laid, Vestiarium, ii, n. Pressorium, ii, n. Taberna, æ, f.

A printer's press, Impressorium, ii, n. Prælum, i, n.

A presser, he that works at a press, Torcularius, ii, m.

A pressing, Pressura, æ, f.

A pressing-board, Calotriticatorium, ii, n.

A pressing-iron, Ferramentum pressorium.

Press-money, Auctoramentum, i, n. Pecunia præparatoria.

To press Soldiers, Auctionor, ari. Conscribere vel Colligere milites.

To presume, Præsumo, ere.

Presumption, Præsumptio, onis, f.

A pretence, Prætextus, ûs, m.

By pretence of an Attornment, a Licence, &c. Prætextu.

To prevent, Prævenio, ire.

A prevention, Anticipatio, onis, f. Præoccupatio, onis, f.

A prey (or booty) Præda, æ, f.

P R I.

Price (or value) Pretium, ii, n. Valor, oris, m.

To set a price upon, Apprecio, are.

A Priest, Presbyter, ri, m. Sacerdos, tis, c. 2.

Priesthood, Sacerdotium ii, n.

Primacy, Primatus, ûs, m.

A Primate, Primas, atis, m.

A Prince, Princeps, ipis, *c.g.* Is taken with us diversly, some time for the King himself, but more properly for the King's eldest Son, who is Prince of *Wales*; as the eldest Son of the *French* King is call'd Dauphin, both being Princes by their Nativity. Mr. *Fern* in the *Glory of Generosity*, pag. 138. for *Edward* the First to appease the tumultuous Spirits of the *Welchmen*, who being the Antient *Indigenæ* of this Land, could not in long time bear the Yoke of us, who they call Strangers; sent his Wife and Queen, being with Child into *Wales*, where at *Carnarvan* she was delivered of a Son, thereupon called *Edward* of *Carnarvan*, and afterward asked the *Welchmen*, seeing they thought much to be governed by Strangers, if they would be quietly rul'd by one of their own Nation? who answering him, Yea. Then (saith he) I will appoint you one of your own Countrymen that cannot speak one word of *English*, and against whose Life you can take no just exception, and so named unto them his Son born in *Carnarvan* not long before; from which time it hath continued that the King's eldest Son (who was

was before called Lord Prince, (*Stawnf. Prærog.c.* 22. *fo.*75.) hath been called Prince of *Wales*, *Stow's Annals p.* 303. See *Anno* 27 *H.* 8. *c.* 26. and *anno* 28 *ejusd. c.* 3.

Principality, Principilitas, atis, f.

To print, Imprimo, ere.

Printed, Impressus, a, um.

A printer, Impressor, oris, m. Typographus, i, m.

Printer's Ink, Atramentum Typographicum *vel* Impressorium.

A letter cast to print with, Typus, i, m.

Printers ink-balls wherewith they beat the letters in the form lying upon the Press, Tudes, itis, m.

Printing, Impressio, onis, f. Typographia, æ, f.

Priority Prioritas, atis, f.

Prisage, Prisagium, ii, n. Lex. 100. It is that custom or share that belongeth to the King, out of such Merchandize as are taken at Sea by way of lawful Prize. *Anno* 31 *Eliz. cap.* 5.

Prise Prisa, æ, f.

A prison, Prisona, æ, f. Every suffering of a Prisoner to escape is a Breach of Prison. If a Man Arrest one for Felony, and after let him go at large whither he will, if he be Arrested for Felony, it is Felony; if for Treason, it is Treason; if for Trespass, it is a Trespass; & *sic de Singulis Stawnf. Lib.* 1. *c.* 26. Imprisonment is the putting of any Person from his own Liberty, into the Custody of the Law, to answer to that which is objected: and therefore to break the prison, to fly from the Tryal, [illegible] and is adjudged a p[illegible] felony, if he were imprisoned for Felony, otherwise not, as the *Stat. de frangend. prisonam. Lamb. Just. of Peace.*

Out of this one fact there groweth sometime a treble offence and felony, *viz.* 1. In the Prisoner himself, which is most properly called the breaking of Prison: 2. Another in him that helpeth the Prisoner to get away, which is commonly termed Rescue. 3. In the Officer or Party whatsoever, by whose wilful default he is suffered to go, and that is termed an Escape. *Id. Ib.*

A Man imprisoned by process of Law, ought to be kept *in salva & arcta custodia*; and by the Law ought not to go out, tho' it be with a Keeper, and with the leave and sufferance of the Gaoler; but yet Imprisonment must be *custodia non pœna*, for *Carcer ad homines custodiendos, non ad puniendos dari debet. Cook* on *Lit. l.* 3. *c.* 7. *Sect.* 438.

He which is Imprisoned by Judgment of the Law, ought to be kept in *salva & arcta custodia*, *Salva* because he ought to be in a Prison so strong that he cannot escape, and *Arcta* in respect that he ought to be kept close without conference with others, or intelligence of things at large. *Cook Lechford's Case* 8 *Rep.*

A prisoner, Prisonarius, ii, m.

Private, Privatus, a, um.

Privately, Privatim, adv.

Privity, Scientia, æ, f.

Privy, Sciens, tis, adj.

Privy Seal, Privatum sigillum. Is a Seal that the King useth sometime for a Warrant, whereby things passed the Privy Signet, and brought to it, are sent further to be confirmed by the Great Seal of *England*: Sometime for the strength and credit of other things written upon occasions more transitory, and of less continuance

nuance than those be that pass the Great Seal. *Vid.* Keeper of the Privy Seal, *Sub voce* Keeper.

A privy (or house of Office) Latrina, æ, f. Forica, æ, f. Cloaca, æ, f.

A Cleanser of Privies, Foricarius, ii, m. Coprophorus, i, m.

Privilege, Privilegium, ii, n. It is *Jus singulare*, whereby a private Man, or a particular Corporation is exempted from the Rigour of the Common Law, for that which is now called *Proprium*, hath been called of old Writers, *Privum*.

Privilege is either Personal or Real. A Personal Privilege is that which is granted to any Person, either against or beside the Course of the Common Law: as for example, a Person called to be one of the Parliament may not be arrested either himself, or any of his attendance, during the time of the Parliament. A Privilege Real is that which is granted to a Place, as to the Universities, that none of either may be called to *Westminster-Hall*, upon any Contract made within their own Precincts. And one toward the Court of Chancery, cannot originally be called to any Court, but to the Chancery, certain cases excepted. If he be, he will remove it by a Writ of Privilege grounded upon the Statute, *Anno* 18 *Ed.* 3. See the new Book of Entries, *verbo Privilege*.

P R O.

Pro indiviso, Is a Possession and Occupation of Lands or Tenements belonging to two or more Persons, whereof none knoweth his several Portion, as Coparceners before Partition. *Brac. lib.* 5. *Tract.* 2. *cap.* 1. *num.* 7.

Pro partibus liberandis, Is a writ for the partition of Lands between Co-heirs. *Regist. Orig. fol.* 316.

Probable (or like to be true) Probabilis, le, adj.

Probability (or likelyhood) Probabilitas, atis, f.

Probat of Testaments, Probatio Testamentorum, Is the producting and insinuating of dead Mens Wills before the Ecclesiastical Judge, Ordinary of the Place, where the Party dieth. And the Ordinary in this case is known by the quantity of the Goods that the Party deceased hath out of the Diocess where he departed, for if all his Goods be in the same Diocess, then the Bishop of the Diocess, or the Arch-Deacon (according as their composition or prescription is) hath the Probate of the Testament. If the Goods be dispersed in divers Diocesses, so that there be any Sum of Note (as five Pounds ordinarily) out of the Diocess where the Party led his Life: Then is the Archbishop of *Canterbury* the Ordinary in this case by his Prerogative; for whereas in old time the Will was to be proved in every Diocess, wherein the Party deceased had any Goods, it was thought convenient both to the Subject, and to the Archiepiscopal See, to make one Proof for all before him, who was and is of all the general Ordinary of his Province. But there may be antiently some Composition between the Archbishop and an Inferiour Ordinary, whereby the Sum that maketh the Prerogative, is above five Pound.

This Probate is made in two sorts, either in common form, or *per testes*, the Proof in common form,

form, is only by the Oath of the Executor, or Party exhibiting the Will who sweareth upon his credulity, that the Will by him exhibited, is the Last Will and Testament of the Party deceased. The Proof *per testes*, is when over and beside his Oath, he also produceth Witnesses, or maketh other Proof, to confirm the same, and that in the Presence of such as may pretend any Interest in the Goods of the deceased, or at the least in their absence, after they have been lawfully summon'd to see such a Will proved, if they think good; and the latter course is taken most commonly where there is fear of Strife and Contention between the Kindred and Friends of the Party deceased about his Goods. For a Will prov'd only in common Form, may be called into question any time within 30 Years after by common Opinion, before it work Prescription.

A probationer, Probaticus, Is one that is to be approved and allowed of in the College for his Doctrine and Manners before they choose him Fellow, and this in some Colleges is 12 Months proof or tryal; in some 6, and in others more or less, according to their Customs.

A Chirurgeon's Probe, Cathĕter, ĕris, m.

To proceed (or go forward) Procedo, ere.

Procedendo, Is a Writ, whereby a Plea, or Cause formerly called from a base Court, to the Chancery, King's-Bench, or Common-Pleas, by Writ of Privilege, or Certiorari is released, and sent down again to the same Court, to be proceeded in there, after it appeareth that the Defendant hath no cause of Privilege, or that the matter compriz'd in the Bill, is not well proved. *Brook hoc titulo*, and terms of Law, *Cook vol. 6. fol. 63. a.* See *anno* 21 *R.* 2. *cap.* 11. *in fine.* See in what diversity it is used in the Table of the *Orig. Regist.* and also of the Judicial.

Processe, Processus, ûs, m. It is called Process, because it proceedeth (or goeth out) upon former matter, either Original or Judicial.

This word Process hath two significations. It is largely taken for all proceeding in all real and personal Actions, and in all criminal and common Pleas, and *Processus derivatur a Procedendo usque ad finem.* 2. For the proceeding after the Originals is Plea before Judgment. See the Table of *Fitz. nat. brev. verbo Process*, and *Brooks abridgment hoc Titulo.* And whereas the writings of our common Lawyers sometime call that the Process, by which a Man is called into the Court, and no more. The reason thereof may be given, because it is the beginning or the Principal part thereof, by which the rest of the Business is directed.

The difference between Process and the Precept or Warrant of the Justices. The Precept or Warrant is only to attach and convent the Party before any Indictment or Conviction, and may be made either in the name of the King, or of the Justice. Process is always in the name of the King, and usually after an Indictment found, or other Conviction; and because the King is a Party, it must also be with a *Non omittas propter aliquam libertatem. Cook's 8th Rep. Blackmore's Case.*

Divers kinds of Process upon Indictments before Justices of Peace. See in *Crompt.* Justice of Peace, *fol.* 133. *b.* 134, 135. but for Order's sake, I refer you rather to Mr. *Lambert* in his Treatise of Processes adjoined to his Eirenarchy, who according to his Subject in hand, divideth criminal Process, either into Process touching causes of Treason or Felony, and Process touching inferiour Offences. The former is usually a *Capias*, *Capias aliâs*, and *Exigi facias*. The second is either upon Indictment or Presentment, or Information: That upon Indictment or Presentment, is all one, and is either general, and that is a *venire facias*, upon which if the Party be returned sufficient, then is sent out a *Distringas* infinite untill he come. If he be returned with *Nihil habet*, then issueth out a *Capias*, *Capias aliâs*, *Capias pluries*, and lastly an *Exigi facias*. The special Process is that, which is especially appointed for the Offence by Statute; for the which he referreth his Reader to the 8th Chapter of his 4th Book, being very different.

A procession, Processio, onis, f.

Processum continuando, Is a writ for continuance of a Process, after the death of the Chief Justice, in the writ of Over and Terminer. *Regist. Orig. fol.* 128. *a.*

To proclaim (or make a proclamation) Proclamo, are.

A proclamation, Proclamatio, onis, f. It signifieth a Notice publickly given of any thing, whereof the King thinketh good to advertize his Subjects. So it is used *anno* 7 *R.* 2. *cap.* 6.

Proclamation of Rebellion is a publick Notice given by the Officer, that a Man not appearing upon a Subpœna, nor an Attachment in Chancery, shall be reputed a Rebel, except he render himself by a day assigned, *Crompt. Jurisdict. fol.* 92.

Proclamation of a fine, Proclamatio Finis. It is a Notice openly and solemnly given at all the Assizes that shall be holden in the County within one Year after the Ingrossing of the Fine, and not at the four General Quarter Sessions. And these Proclamations be made upon transcripts of the Fine, sent by the Justices of the Common Pleas, to the Justices of Assize, and the Justices of Peace. *West. part.* 2. *Symb: Tit. Fines, Sect.* 132. where also you may see the form of the Proclamation. I read in *Fitz. nat. brev. fol.* 85. *C.* that the King's Proclamation is sufficient to stay a Subject from going out of the Realm. See the force of Proclamations. *Anno* 31 *H.* 8. *cap.* 8. New Book of Entries, *verbo* Proclamation.

A Proctor, Procurator, oris, m.

Proctors of the Clergy, Procuratores Cleri.

To procure, Procuro, are.

To produce, Produco, ere.

Proffer, Proffrum, i, n. It is the time appointed for the Accompts of Sheriffs and other Officers in the Exchequer, which is twice in the Year. *Anno* 51 *H.* 3. *Stat.* 5. and it may be gathered also out of the *Regist fol.* 139. in the writ *de attornato vicecomitis pro proffro faciendo.*

To profess, Profiteor, eri.

Profession, Professio, onis, f.

A professor (or a publick Reader of Lectures in open Schools) Professor, oris, m.

Profitable, Utilis, le, adj.

Profit, Profectus, ûs, m. Utilitas, atis, f.

To profit, Proficio, ere.

Profuse (or wastful) Profusus, a, um.

Profusely, Profusè, adv.

A progeny, Progenies, ei, f.

The progenitors, Progenitores, um, pl.

To prognosticate, Prognostico, are.

Prognostication, Prognosticon, ci, n. Præsagium, ii, n.

A progress, Progressio, onis, f.

To prohibit, Prohibeo, ere. Prohibitio de vasto directa parti, Is a Writ Judicial, directed to the Tenant, and prohibiting him from making wast upon the Land in Controversy during the suit. *Regist. Judic fol.* 21. It is sometime made to the Sheriff, the example whereof you have there next following.

Prohibition, Prohibitio, onis, f. It is a writ framed for the forbiding of any Court, either spiritual or secular, to proceed in any Cause there depending, upon suggestion, that the Cognition thereof belongeth not to the said Court. *Fitz. nat. brev. fol.* 39. but it is most usually taken for that Writ which lyeth for one which is Impleaded in the Court-Christian, for a Cause belonging to the Temporal Jurisdiction, or the Cognizance of the King's Court, whereby as well the Party and his Council, as the Judge himself, and the Register, are forbidden to proceed any further in that Cause: for that it appertaineth to the disinheriting of the Crown of such right as belongeth to it. In how many Cases this lyeth, See *Broke hoc Tit.* and *Fitz. nat. brev. fol.* 39. & *seq. Regist. Orig.* See the new Book of Entries *verbo* Prohibition and *Fitz. nat. brev. fol.* 39.

Prolocutor of the Convocation-House, Prolocutor domus Convocationis, Is an Officer chosen by Persons Ecclesiastical, publickly assembled by the King's Writ at every Parliament, and as there are two Houses of Convocation, so there are two Prolocutors, one of the higher House, the other of the lower House, who presently upon the first assembly, is by the motion of the Bishops, chosen by the lower House, and presented to the Bishops for their Prolocutor. That is the Man by whom they mean to deliver their Resolutions to the higher House, and to have their own House especially ordered and governed. His Office is to cause the Clerk to call the Names of such as are of that House, when he seeth cause, to cause all things propounded to be read by him, to gather the Suffrages, and such like.

Promiscuous (one with another) Promiscuus, a, um.

A promise, Promissio, onis, f. Promissum, i, n.

To promise, Promitto, ere.

Promised, Promissus, a, um.

A promiser, Promissor, oris, m.

A Promontory (or brow of a Hill hanging over the Sea) Promontorium, ii, n.

A promoter, Inquisitor, oris, m.

Promoters, Promotores, m. pl. Are those which in popular and penal Actions do defer the Names, or complain of Offenders, having part of the profit for their Reward, they

they belong especially to the Exchequer, and the King's Bench. *Smith de Rep. Angl. lib. 2. cap. 14.*

A prong (or pitchfork) Merga, æ, f.

A proof of Instruments (before playing) Incentivum, i, n.

To prove (or try) Probo, are.

A proof (or tryal) Probatio, onis, f.

Proper, Proprius, a, um.

A property (or propriety) Proprietas, atis, f.

To whom the property of a thing belongs, Proprietarius, a, um.

To proportion, Proportiono, are. Ry. 52.

Proportion, Proportio, onis, f.

Proportionable, Proportionabilis, le, adj. Co. Ent. 5.

Proportioned, Proportionatus, a, um.

A proposal (or proposition) Propositio, onis, f.

To propose, Propono, ere.

To prop, Sustineo, ere. Fulcio, ire.

A prop, Sustentaculum, li, n. Fulcimentum, i, n. Fulcrum, i, n. Adminiculum, li, n.

Propped, Fultus, a, um.

A vine prop (or hop pole) Ridica, æ, f.

Proprietary, Proprietarius, a, um.

A prorogation, Prorogatio, onis, f.

Prorogued, Prorogatus, a, um.

A prosecutor, Prosecutor, oris, m.

A prospect, Prospectus, ûs, m.

To prosper (or make prosperous) Prospero, are.

Prosperity, Prosperitas, atis, f.

To protect, Protego, ere.

Protection, Protectio, onis, f. Guardia, æ, f.

To protest, Protestor, ari.

A protestant, Protestans.

Protestation, Protestatio, onis, f.

A Prothonotary of the Common Pleas, Unus Prothonotariorum Curiæ Domini Regis de Banco. There are three of them in the Common Pleas, *Anno 5 H. 4. cap. 14.* He is termed the chief Clerk of that Court. His Office is to enter and inroll all manner of Declarations, Pleadings, Assizes, and Judgments, and all Actions, the same Term that the Appearance is made. He also makes out all judicial Writs, *venire facias*, after issues joined, and *habeas corpus* for the bringing in of the Jury after it is returned, upon the *venire facias*. He also maketh forth Writs of Executions, and of Seisin, Writs of *Supersedeas* for appearance to Exigents, as well as the Exigents, and Writs of Privileges, for removing of Causes from other inferiour Courts of Record, in case where the Party hath cause of Privilege. Also Writs of *Procedendo*, of *scire facias*, in all cases, Writs to enquire of Damages, and all Process upon Prohibitions, and upon Writs of *audita querela* and false Judgment. Finally, he inrolls all Recognizances acknowledged in that Court, and all common Recoveries, and may make exemplifications of any Records the same Term, before the Rolls are delivered from them.

A Prothonotary of the King's Bench, Protonotarius de Banco Regis, Is an Officer in the King's Bench that recordeth all Actions Civil, sued in that Court, as the Clerk of the Crown-Office doth all continual Causes.

Provender, Præbenda, æ, f. Lex. 37. 49.

To provide, Provideo, ere.

A province, Provincia, æ, f.

Provided, Proviso. 1 Co. 109.

Provision,

Provision, Provisio, onis, f.

Proviso, Is a condition inserted into any Deed, upon the Observation whereof the validity of the Deed consisteth, which Form of Condition, seemeth to be borrowed from *France* for (*Pourveu Gallicum*) *semper conditionem inducit*. Or rather from the *Lat. Provideo*. Our Common Lawyers say, that it sometime signifieth but a Covenant, whereof you have a large Dispute in the second Book of the Lord *Cook's Reports*, in the Lord *Cromwell's* Case. It hath also another signification in matters judicial: as if the Plaintiff or Defendant desist in Prosecuting an Action, by bringing it to a Tryal, the Defendant or Tenant may take out the *venire facias* to the Sheriff, which hath it in these words, *Proviso quod*, &c. to this end, that if the Plaintiff take out any Writ to that purpose, the Sheriff shall summon but one Jury upon them both. *See Old. Nat. Brev. in the Writ Nisi Prius. fol.* 159.

Provocation, Provocatio, onis, f.

To provoke, Provoco, are.

A provost, Præpositus, i, m.

The Provost of a provostship, Præpositus præposituræ; 2 *H.* 5. 9.

A Provost-martial, Præfectus, i, m.

The prow (or fore-castle, of a Ship, Prora, æ, f.

P R U.

Prudence, Prudentia, æ, f.

Prudhow or Prodhow (Castle in Northumberland) Procolitia Protolitia.

To prune (or lop) trees, Puto, are.

Pruned, Putatus, a, um, Sarptus, a, um.

To prune young shoots with a pruning-hook, Scalpro putare germina.

A prune (or plum) Prunum, i, n.

A pruning iron, Scirpicula, æ, f.

Of or for pruning, Putatorius, a, um.

P S A.

A psaltery, Psalterium, ii, n. Nablium, ii, n.

P U B.

Publick, Publicus, a, um.

To publish, Publico, are. Promulgo, are.

Published, Promulgatus, a, um.

A publisher, Promulgator, oris, m.

A publishing, Promulgatio, onis, f.

P U C.

Pucellage (or maiden-head) Pucellagium, ii, n.

P U D.

A pudding, Fartum, i, n. Botulus, i, m.

A dry pudding (or dumpling) Globulus, li, m.

A black pudding (or blooding) Apexabo, inis, f. Faliscus, ci, m.

A bag-pudding, Fundulum, li, n. Farreum, ei, n.

A hasty pudding, Fugetatio, onis, f. Maza, æ, f. Massula, æ, f.

A pan-pudding, Minutal, lis, n. Libum Testaluceum.

A pudding-maker, Fartor, oris, m. Offarius, ii, m.

Pudsey (the Family) De Puteaco.

P U L.

A pullet (or young hen) Pullastra, æ, f. Pulletra, æ, f. Gallina minuscula.

A pulley wherein a cord runneth to draw any thing, Trochlea, æ, f. Orbiculus, li, m. Aremon, onis, m.

A pulpit, Pulpitum, i, n. Subsellium, ii, n. Lectrum, i, n. Suggestum, i, n. Analogium, ii, n.

Pulse

Pulse (as Beans and Pease) Legumen, inis, n.

The pulse (or beating of the Arteries) Pulsus, ûs, m.

P U M.

A pumice stone, Pumex, icis, m.

Smoothed with a pumice-stone Pumicatus, a, um.

To pumice (or make smooth with a pumice stone) Pumico, are.

A pump to draw water with, Antlia, æ, f.

To pump, Exantlo, are.

The pump of a ship, Sentina, æ, f.

To pump water out of a ship, Sentino, are.

A pair of pumps, Endromides, um, pl.

P U N.

To punish, Punio, ire.

Punished, Punitus, a, um.

A punishment, Pœna, æ, f.

P U R.

Purcels (the Family) De Purcellis.

To purchase, Perquiro, ere.

A purchase, Acquisitum, i, n. perquisitum, i, n. Spel. 22. Adquisitum, i, n. 2 Mon. 380. Perquisitio, onis, f. Purchasia, æ, f.

Purchased, Perquisitus, a, um.

A purchaser, Perquisitor, oris, m.

Purgation, Purgatio, onis, f.

Purple, Purpura, æ, f.

Purple Coloured, Purpureus, a, um.

Purpresture, Purprestura, æ, f. Ra. *Ent.* 135. Co. *Lit.* 277.

A purprise, Purprisa, æ, f. Purprisum, i, n. Ra. *Ent.* 533.

A purport, Purporta, æ, f.

Purporting, Purportans, Co. *Ent.* 196. 35. 1 Mon. 754.

A purse, Bursa, æ, f. Crumena, æ, f. Perula, æ, f.

A little purse, Bursella, æ, f.

The strings of a purse, Astrigmenta Bursæ.

A purse-bearer, Bursarius, ii, m.

A purse maker, Crumenarius, ii, m. Marsupiarius, ii, m.

A pursevant, Apparitor, oris, m.

A purveyour, Provisor, oris, m.

Q U A.

A *Quacksalver (or pedling Physician)* Mediculus circumforaneus. Circulator, oris, m.

Quacksalvery, Medicina unguentaria.

A quadrangle (having four corners) Quadrangulus, li, m.

Quadrangular (four square) Quadrangularis, re, adj.

The Quadrant (a Mathematical Instrument) Quadrans, tis, m.

Quadrate (or foursquare) Quadratus, a, um.

A quadrate (or geometrical Instrument) whereby the distance and height of a place is known afar off, by looking through a certain little hole therein, Dioptra, æ, f.

Quadripartite (or of four parts) Quadripartitus, a, um.

To quadruplate, Quadruplico, are.

Quadruple, (or four-fold) Quadruplus, a, um.

Quæ plura, Is a Writ that lyeth where an Inquisition hath been made by the Escheatour in any County, of such Lands, or Tenements as any man died seized of, and all that was in his possession be not thought to be found by the Office. The Form whereof see in the *Regist. orig. fol.* 293. and in *Fitz. Nat. brev. fol.* 255. It differeth from the Writ called *Melius Inquirendo*, as *Fitz-herbert* there saith, because this is granted where the Escheatour formerly proceeded

proceeded by vertue of his Office, and the other, where he found the first Office by vertue of the Writ called *Diem clausit extremum*. See the new Book of Entries, *verbo quæ plura.*

Quæ servitia, Is a Writ Judicial, issuing from the Note of a Fine, and lyeth for the Cognizee of a Mannor, Seignory, chief rent or other services, to compel him that is tenant of the Land, at the time of note of the Fine levied, to Attorne unto him. *West. part* 2. *Symb. Tit. Fines, Sect.* 826. To the same effect speaketh the *Old Nat. brev. fol.* 155. See the new Book of Entries *verbo Per quæ servitia.*

Quærens non invenit Plegium, Is a return made by the Sheriff, upon this Condition inserted. *Si A. fecerit B. Securum de Loquela Sua prosequenda*, &c. *Fitz. Nat. brev. fol.* 38. *O.*

Quale Jus, Is a Writ Judicial, that lyeth where a man of Religion hath Judgment to recover Land, before Execution be made of the Judgment, for this Writ must, between Judgment and Execution, go forth to the Escheator, to enquire whether the Religious Parson hath right to recover, or the Judgment is obtained by Collusion, between the Demandant and the Tenant, to the intent the true Lord be not defrauded. See *Westm.* 2. *cap.* 32. *Cum Viri Relig.* &c. The form of this Writ you may have in the *Regist. Judic. fol.* 8. 16, 17. & 46. and in *Old nat. brev. fol.* 161. See the new Book of Entries, *verbo Quale Jus.*

To qualifie, Qualifico, are.

Qualified, Qualificatus, a, um.

Quality, Qualitas, atis, f.

A contrariety of natural qualities, Antipathia, æ, f.

A quality or property conceived by nature or exercises, Habitus, ûs, m.

A quality or degree, Gradus, ûs, m.

Of what quality, Qualis, le, adj.

A quantity, Quantitas, atis, f.

Of what quantity, Quantus, a, um.

Quantum meruit, An Action brought upon a promise to pay the Plaintiff what he deserves.

Quare Ejecit Infra terminum, Is a Writ that lyeth for a Lessee in case where he is cast out of his Farm, before his term is expired, against the Feoffee of the Lessor that ejecteth him, and it differeth from the *Ejectione Firmæ*, because this lyeth, where the Lessor after the Lease made, infeoffeth another, which ejecteth the Lessee. And the *Ejectione Firmæ* lyeth against any other Stranger that ejecteth him. The effect of both is all one: and that is, to recover the residue of the Term. See *Fitz. herb. Nat. Brev. fol.* 197. See the *Reg. Orig. fol.* 227. and the new Book of Entries *verbo Quare Ejecit infra terminum.*

Quare impedit, Is a Writ that lyeth for him that hath purchased a Mannor, with an Advowson thereunto belonging against him that disturbeth him in the right of his Advowson, by presenting a Clerk thereunto, when the Church is void. And it differeth from the Writ called, *Assisa ultimæ præsentationis*, because that lyeth where a Man or his Ancestors, formerly presented, and this

this for him that is the Purchaser himself. See the Expositor of the Terms of Law, and *Old. Nat. brev. fol.* 27. *Bract. Lib.* 4. *tract.* 2. *cap.* 6. *Brit. cap.* 92. and *Fitz. Nat. brev. fol.* 32. and the *Regist. Orig. fol.* 30. where it is said that a *Quare impedit* is of a higher nature than *Assisa ultimæ præsentationis*; because it supposeth a Possession and a Right. See at large the new Book of Entries *verbo quare impedit.*

Quare non permittit, Is a Writ that lyeth for one that hath Right to present for a Turn against the Proprietary. *Fleta Lib.* 5. *cap.* 16.

Quare non admisit, Is a Writ that lyeth against a Bishop refusing to admit his Clerk, that hath recovered in a Plea of Advowson, the further use whereof see in *Fitz. nat. brev. fol.* 47. and *Regist. Orig. fol.* 32. See the new Book of Entries *verbo quare non admisit.*

Quare Obstruxit, Is a Writ that lyeth for him who having a Servitude to pass through his Neighbour's ground, cannot enjoy his Right, for that the Owner hath so straitned it, *Fleta Lib.* 4. *cap.* 26.

A Quarentine (or quantity of Land containing 40 *perches)* Quarentena terræ. 1 Mon. 313. 2 Mon. 547. 555.

A quarentin, Quarentena, æ, f.

Quarentina Mulierii, *Lex* 104. *Brac.* 60. *Stat. De Merton*, Is is a benefit allowed by the Law of *England* to the Widow of a Landed-Man deceased, whereby she may challenge to continue in his capital Messuage *(or chief Mansion-House)* by the space of forty days, after his decease. Of this see *Brac. Lib.* 2. *c.* 40. And if the Heir, or any other attempt to eject her, she may have the Writ *de Quarentena habenda. Fitz. nat. brev. fol.* 161. *Regist. Orig. fol.* 175. *Anno* 9 *Hen.* 3. *cap.* 7. and *Anno* 20, *cap.* 1. and *Brit. cap.* 103. Mr. *Skene, de verb. signif. verbo Quarentina Viduarum*, deriveth this Word from the *French, Quaresme (i.e.)* Lent 40 days, who also have this Custom, called *Le Quaresme des vesues*, granted to Widows after the decease of their Husbands, as he proveth out of *Papon* in his Arrests, *Lib.* 15. *Tit. des dotes, cap.* 7. *Lib*, 10. *Tit. Substitutiones, cap.* 30. Of this read *Fleta* also, *Lib.* 5. *c.* 23.

A quarrel or strife, Quĕrēla, æ, f. Briga, æ, f. This properly concerneth Personal Actions, or mixt at the highest for the Plaintiff in them is called *Querens*, and in most of the Writs it is said *Queritur.* And yet if a Man release all Quarrels (a man's Deed being taken most strongly against himself) It is as beneficial as all Actions, for by it all Actions Real and Personal are released. *Cook on Lit. Lib.* 3. *cap.* 8. *Sect.* 511. *Litis nomen actionem significat sive in rem sive in Personam.*

To quarrel, Litigo, are, Cavillor, ari.

A quarreller, Cavillator, oris, m.

Quarrellous, Litigiosus, a, um.

A quarrel of glass, Rhombus vitri, vitrum quadratum fenestræ.

A quarrel, bolt or dart shot out of an Engine, Cătĕpultarium pilum.

A quarry of stones, Quarera, æ, f. Reg. 105. 1 Mon. 707. 811. 2 Mon. 281. 252. Quareria, æ, f. Lapidicina, æ, f. Latumia, æ. f.

A quarry of whet-stones, Cotaria, æ, f.

A quarry-man (or he that worketh in a quarry) Lapicida, æ, m. Latomus, i, m.

A quart measure, Quarta, æ, f. *Vet. Intr.* 178. Quartarius, ii, m.

Quartain, Quadrinus, a, um.

A quartain Fever, Quartana, æ, f. Febris quartana.

He that hath such a Fever, Quartanarius, a, um.

A quarter (or eight Bushels) Quarterium, ii, n.

A quarter or fourth part of any thing, Quarta, æ, f.

A quarter of Wheat, Quarterium Tritici, *Brac.* 35.

Of a quarter, Quarterialis, le, adj. Quarteriatus, a, um, *Spel* 51.

Quarterly, Quarteriatim, adv.

A Quarter (a piece of Timber four Inches thick) commonly four square, as it were a quarter or fourth Part of a Beam, Trabs quadrata. Trientalis materia.

A quarter of a Foot, Quadrans, pedis.

A quarter of a Year, Trimestre Spatium, *tempestas anni.*

Quarters for Soldiers, Stativa, æ, f.

Quarters or Rafters cross a Transome, Transumsaria.

A double quarter, Trabs crassior.

A quarter-Master, Metator, oris, m. Campometator, oris, m. Quartus Magister.

Quarter Sessions, Generalis Quarterialis Sessio pacis, Is a Court held by the Justices of Peace in every County, once every Quarter. The Jurisdiction whereof how far it extendeth, is to be learned out of *Lamb. Eirenar.*

Sir *Thomas Smith, de Rep. Angl. lib.* 2. *cap.* 19. But to these you must add the late Statutes of the Realm, for their Power daily increaseth. Originally it seemeth to have been erected only for Matters touching the Peace. But in these days it extendeth much further. That these Sessions should be held Quarterly was first of all Ordained (so far as I can learn) by the Statute *Anno* 25 *Ed.* 3. *Stat.* 1. *cap.* 8. Of these read *Lamb. Eirenar. Lib.* 4. where he setteth them out, both Learnedly and at large.

To quarter (or Dismember) Deartuo, are. Artuo, Disseco, are.

Quartered, Exartuatus, a, um. Excarnificatus, a, um. Dissectus, a, um.

To quash, Quasso, are, Casso, are. It signifieth in our Common Law to over throw. *Bract. Lib.* 5. *Tract.* 2. *cap.* 3. *num.* 4.

QUE.

A Queen, Regina, æ, f. Domina Regina, Is either she that holdeth the Crown of this Realm by Right of Blood, or else she that is Married to the King. In the former signification, she is in all Construction the same that the King is, and hath the same Power in all respects. In the other signification she is Inferiour, and a Person exempt from the King, for she may sue and be sued in her own Name: Yet that she hath, is the King's: and look what she loseth, so much departeth from the King. *Stawnf. Prærog.* cap. 2. *fol.* 10. in *fin. Kitchin fol.* 1. *b. Cook, Lib.* 4. Copy-hold Cases, *fol.* 23. *b.*

Quem Reditum reddit, Is a Writ Judicial, that lyeth for him,

to whom a Rent Seck, or Rent Charge is granted, by Fine Levied in the King's Court, against the Tenant of the Land, that refuseth to atturn unto him, thereby to cause him to atturn. See *Old Nat. Brev.* fol. 156. *and West. part.* 2. *Symbol.* Tit. *Fines.* Sect. 125. See the New Book of *Entries, verbo, quem reditum reddit.*

To quench (or Extinguish) Extinguo, ere.

Quenched (or put out) Extinctus, a, um.

A quenching, Extinctio, onis, f.

A quencher, Extinctor, oris, m.

Querela coram Rege, & Consilio, discutienda & terminanda, is a Writ whereby one is called to Justifie a Complaint of a Trespass made to the King and himself, before the King and his Council, *Regist. Orig. fol.* 124. *b.*

A querister (or Choirester) Chorista, æ, m.

A quern (or Hand-mill) Molestrina, æ, f. Mola manualis.

A Pepper-quern (or Mustard-quern) Mola Piperaria. Fraxillus, li, m.

A querry for the King's Horses, Stabulum Principis.

A quest (Inquest or Inquisition) Duodena, æ, f. Inquisitio, onis, f. Duodecimviratus, i, m. There of in *London*, in the *Christmas* Holidays, the Citizens in every Ward hold a Quest, and a Quest-House, as they call it, to enquire and be informed, what Misdemeans or Annoyance is made or done within the Ward.

A quest (or the Office of a Questor) Quæstura, æ. f.

A question (or demand) Questio, onis, f.

A dark, or subtile question, Ænigma, atis, n.

Questionless (without all question) Indubius, a, um. Indubitatus, a, um. Indubitanter, adv.

To question (or ask a question) Questionor, ari. Questionem agere. *To call one in question.* In Crimen vocare.

A Questioner (or Examiner) Questionarius, ii, m. Quæstus est Nobis, &c. Is the form of a Writ of nuisance, which by the Statute, *Anno* 13 *Ed.* 1. *cap.* 24. lieth against him, to whom the House or other thing that breedeth the Nuisance, is alienated, whereas before that Statute, this Action lay only against him that first levied the thing, to the hurt of his Neighbour. See the Statute.

QUI.

Quia Improvidè, seemeth to be a *Supersedeas* granted, in the behalf of a Clerk of the Chancery, sued against the Privilege of that Court, in the Common-Pleas, and pursued to the Exigend. See *Dyer, fol.* 33. *n.* 18.

Quick-grass, Gramen caninum.

Quick (or lively) Vivificus, a, um. Agilis, le, adj.

Quickness, Celeritas, atis, f. Agilitas, atis, f.

Quickly, Cito, Celeriter, adv.

Quick-sands, Sabulum vivum, Inlidæ & rapaces arenæ. Syrtes, f.

A quick set Hedge, Sepes viva, Sepimentum virgulteum.

Quicksilver, Hydrargyrum, i, n. Argentum vivum.

Quid

Quid pro quo, Is an Artificial Speech in the Common-Law, signifying a mutual Protestation or Performance of both Parties to a Contract: As a Horse and ten Pound between the Buyer and the Seller. *Kitch. fol.* 184. but used in our common Speech one for another, as to render one *quid pro quo*, (*i. e.*) to give him as good as he brings.

Quid Juris clamat, Is a Writ Judicial, issuing out of the Record of the Fine, which remaineth with the *Custos Brevium* of the Common Pleas, before it be Ingrossed (for afterward it cannot be had) and it lieth for the Grantee of a Reversion or Remainder, when the particular Tenant will not atturn. *West. part.* 2. *Symb. Tit. Fines, Sect.* 218. whom see further. See the *Register Judicial fol.* 36, 37. and the new Book of Entries, *verbo, quid Juris clamat.*

Quiet, Quietus, a, um.

A quill, Calamus, i, m. Calamus pennæ.

A quil (*or bow to play on the Harp, Rebeck or Dulcimer*) Plectrum, i, n.

A quilt, (*or quilted counterpoint, or covering for a Bed*) Culcitra, æ, f. Stragulum, li, n.

A little quilt of many Pieces, Centunculus, li, m.

A quilt made of Leather, Salganum, i, n.

A quilt-maker for Beds, Plumarius, ii, m.

Quilted, Culcitratus, a, um.

A quil-turn, (*i. e.*) *that turns the quills or Spoiling Wheel*, Harpedone, is, f. Rota Glomeratoria, quæ fila rotando conglomerantur.

A quince (*a kind of Fruit*) Malum cotoneum, Cydonium malum.

Quinborough (*in Kent*) Regis Burgus.

The Quinsey (*a Disease in the Throat*) Angina, æ, f. Synanche, is, f.

Quintane, Quintana, æ, f. (*i. e.*) *an Exercise on Horseback, used at Weddings.*

A quintal, (*or hundred Weight*) Centupondium, ii, n.

Quintilian (*a man's name*) Quintilianus, i, m.

Quintus (*a man's name*) Quintus, i, m.

A Quire or Choire in a Church, Chorus, i, m.

The Master of the Quire, Phonascus, ci, m. Magister Chori.

To quit (*or discharge*) Quieto, are. Exonero, are.

A Quit-claim (*or Release*) quieta clamantia.

Quittance, Quietantia, æ, f.

Quit-Rent, Quietus reditus.

A quiver of Arrows, Pharetra, æ, f. Solennarium, ii, n.

Wearing a quiver, Pharetratus, a, um.

QUO.

Quo Jure, Is a Writ that lyeth for him that hath Land, wherein another challengeth common of Pasture, time out of Mind, and it is to compel him to shew by what Title he challengeth this common of Pasture, *Fitz. Nat. brev. fol.* 128. Of this see *Brit.* more at Large, *Cap.* 29. see the *Regist. Orig. fol.* 156. and the new Book of Entries, *verbo. quo Jure.*

A quotif, Capital, alis, n.

Quo minus, Is a Writ that lyeth

lyeth for him which hath a Grant of House-bote, and Hey-bote, in another Man's Woods, against the Granter making such Wast, as the Grantee cannot enjoy his Grant, *Old. Nat. Brev. fol.* 148. Terms of Law, see *Brook hoc Titulo*, *Kitchin*, *fol.* 178. *b.* This Writ also lyeth for the King's Farmer in the Exchequer, against him to whom he selleth any thing by way of Bargain touching his Farm, *Perkin's Grant* 5. for he supposeth, that by the Breach of the Vendee, he is disabled to pay the King his Rent.

Quo Warranto, Is a Writ that lieth against him, which usurpeth any Franchise or Liberty against the King, as to have Wayf, Stray, Fair, Market, Court Baron, or such like without good Title, *Old. Nat. Brev. fol.* 149. Or else against him that intrudeth himself as heir into Land, *Bract. Lib.* 4. *Tract.* 1. *cap.* 2. *num.* 3. See *Brook hoc Tit.* read also *Anno* 18 *Ed.* 1. *Stat.* 2. and 3. and *Anno* 30 *Ejusdem*, and the new Book of Entries, *Quo Warranto.*

Quod Clerici non eligantur in Officio Ballivi, &c. Is a Writ that lieth for a Clerk, which by reason of some Land he hath, is made, or in doubt to be made, either Bayliff, Beedle or Reeve. or some such like Officer. See *Regist. Orig. fol.* 187. *Fitz. nat. brev. fol.* 175.

Quod Clerici beneficiati de Cancellaria, &c. Is a Writ to exempt a Clerk of the Chancery from Contribution, toward the Procters of the Clergy in Parliament, *Regist. Orig. fol.* 261. *a.*

Quod ei deforciat, Is a Writ that lyeth for the Tenant in Tail, Tenant in Dower, or Tenant for Term of Life having lost by the default, against him that recovered, or against his Heir; exposition of Terms, see *Brook*, *hoc Tit. Regist. Orig. fol.* 171. and the new Book of Entries, *verbo*, *quod ei deforciat.*

Quod permittat, Is a Writ that lyeth for him that is disseized of his common of Pasture, against the Heir of the Disseisor being Dead, Terms of Law. *Brit. cap.* 8. saith, that this Writ lyeth for him, whose Ancestor dyed seized of common of Pasture, or other like thing annexed, to his Inheritance, against the Deforceor, see *Crook*, *hoc Tit. Regist. Orig. fol.* 155. and the new Book of Entries, *verbo*, *quod permittat.*

Quod personæ nec prebendarii, &c. Is a Writ that lieth for Spiritual Persons, that are distrained in their Spiritual Possessions, for the payment of the fifteenth with the rest of the Parish, *Fitz. nat. brev. fol.* 176.

A quoit, Discus, ci, m.

A quoit Caster, Discobolus, li, m.

Quotidian (*or daily*) Quotidianus, a, um.

To quote (*or Cite*) Allego, are. Cito, are.

A quoting, Citatio, onis, *f.*

QUU.

Quunster (*in Ireland*) Hultonia.

R A B.

A *Rabbet (or young Coney)* Cuniculus, li, m.

R A C.

A Race, Stock, or Lineage, Prosapia, æ, f. Progenies, ei, f.

A Race (or Course) Cursus, ûs, m.

A Race Place (or Course) Hippodromus, i, m.

Rachel (a Woman's name) Rachel, lis, f.

To Rack, Torqueo, ere.

A rack (or manger) Crates pabularis.

A Cheese-rack, Crates casearia.

A Rack or Cobiron, to lay the Broach in at the Fire, Cratenterium, ii, n.

A Rack for a Cross-Bow, Harpago, inis, f.

A Rack (or wooden Horse) Equuleus, ei, m.

The Rack or sides of a Chariot, Lorica plaustri.

A Racker of Wine, Saccellator, oris, m.

A Racking of Wine, Saccellatio, onis, f.

A Racket to play with at Tennis, Reticulum, li, n.

Racline Isle, one of the Hebrides, the least and next to Ireland, Ricina, Ricluna, Ricnea, Riduna.

R A D.

Radcot Bridge (in Oxfordshire) Radecotanus Pons.

Radigund (a Woman's name) Radigunda, æ, f.

Radnor (in Radnorshire) Radnoria.

Radnorshire, Radnoriæ comitatus.

Old Radnor, Magæ, Magi, Magnæ, Magnis.

R A F.

A Raft, Ratis, is, f.

A Rafter, Tignum, i, n. Trabs, abis, f.

Rafters set a cross, Transversaria lignea.

A little Rafter, Tigillum, i, n.

The rafteringof an House, Contignatio, onis, f.

The space between the Rafters, Intertignium, ii, n.

A laying of Rafters from one Wall to another, Immissum, i, n.

Belonging to a Rafter, Tignarius, a, um.

R A G.

To rage, Furo, ere. Sævio, ire.

A rag, Panniculus, li, m.

A linnen rag, Linteolum, li, n.

Rags, Panni, orum, m. Frusta pannorum.

R A I.

A raie or thin leaf of Gold, Silver, or other Metal, Bractea, æ, f. Bracteola, æ, f.

To rail, Maledico, ere.

A Railer, Maledicus, a, um. Maledictor, oris, m. Rabula, æ, m.

A rail of fine Linnen, Ralla, æ, f. Anabolagium, ii, n. Amictorium, ii, n.

A rail, or stake to bear up a Vine, Cantherium, ii, n.

A rail whereupon the Vine runeth, made like an Arbour, Pergula, æ, f.

A rail or rails to inclose any thing, Vacerra, æ, f. Tigillum, i, n.

Rails on each side of a Gallery, Lorica, æ, f.

To set with rails, Longuriis circundare.

Rain, Pluvia, æ, f.

The

The rein (or rein of a Bridle) Habena, æ, f.

A raising-piece, Pecia struens.

A Raisin, Uvæ passæ.

R A K.

A Rake, Rastrum, i, n. Sarculus, li, m.

An iron rake, or an iron Tool serving to rake, Scalpratum ferramentum.

A rake with two Teeth, wherewith they pull up Weeds and Herbs by the root, Irpex, cis, m.

A rake for an Oven, called a Cole-rake, Rutabulum, li, n.

A little rake, Rastellum, i, n.

To rake, Sarrio, ire.

A raking, Sarritio, onis, f.

R A L.

Ralegh (in Essex) Raganeia.

Ralegh (the Family) De Ralega.

Ralph (a Man's name) Radulphus, i, m.

R A M.

A Ram, Aries, ĕtis, m.

A rammer, Fistuca, æ, f. Pavicula, æ, f. Trudes, is, f.

To ram (or beat in Stones) Fistuco, are.

To ram in Piles, Depango, ere.

A ramming of Piles, Oppactio, onis, f.

A ramming of the Ground, Fistucatio, onis, f.

Ramesbury in Wiltshire) Ramesburia.

Ramsey (in Huntingdonshire) Rameia.

Ramsey Island, Limnos, Silimnus.

Rams-head (a Promontory in Ireland) Vennicnium Promont.

A rampire, (Trench or Bulwark) Munimentum, i, n. Agger, eris, m.

A rampire made of Wood, Vallum, i, n.

To rampire a City round about, Circumvallo, are. Vallo, are.

The making of a Rampire, Circumaggeratio, onis, f. Aggestio terræ.

R A N.

Randolph (a Man's name) Randolphus, i, m.

A range of Land, Rengia terræ, 1 *Mon.* 515.

Ranges of Butchers Stalls, Rengi famellorum Carnificum, 1 *Mon.* 113.

To range (as Meal through a Sieve is ranged) Cibro, are. Succerno, ere.

Ranged, Ordinatus, a, um. Dispositus, a, um.

A ranging Sieve, Subcerniculum, li, n. Cribrum rarum.

A range or beam, between two Horses in a Coach Limo, onis, m.

A Ransome, Redemptio, onis, f.

R A P.

A rape, Rapa, æ, f. Raptus, ûs, m. Also a part of a Shire.

Raphael (a Man's name) Raphael, lis, m.

R A S.

To rase (cancel or cross out) Deleo, ere. Erado, ere.

Rased (or put out) Erasus, a, um. Cancellatus, a, um.

Rasing (or crossing out) Abolitio, onis, f.

A Rasor (such as Barbers use) Nŏvācŭla, æ, f. Culter rasorius vel tonsorius.

A Rasor-Case, Xyrŏthĕca.

A Rasp (or File) Scŏbina, æ, f. Radula, æ, f.

RAT.

A rate, Rata, æ, f. Ratum, i, n. Dyer 82.

Rating, Ratando, Ra. Entr. 505.

To rate, Arrento, are.

A rate (or rent) Arrentatio, onis, f. Reg. 252. 254, 255. Ry. 302. *Stat. de Marl. cap.* 11. *Stat. de Prærogativa, cap.* 7.

A Rat-catcher, Muſiarius, ii, m.

Rateby (in) Raga, Ragæ.

Ratification, Ratificatio, onis, f. Is uſed for the confirmation of a Clerk in a Prebend, &c. formerly given him by the Biſhop, &c. where the Right of Patronage is doubted to be in the King. Of this, See the *Regiſt. Orig. fol.* 304.

To ratify, Ratum facere Rationabili parte bonorum, Is a Writ that lieth for the Wife, againſt the Executors of her Husband, denying her the third part of her Husband's Goods, after Debts and Funeral Charges defrayed. *Fitz. nat. brev. fol.* 222. who there citeth *cap.* 18. of *Magna Charta.* And *Glandvile*, to prove that according to the common Law of *England*, the Goods of the deceaſed, his Debts firſt paid, ſhould be divided into three parts, whereof his Wife to have one, his Children the ſecond, and the Executors the third; *Fitz* ſaith alſo, that this Writ lieth as well for the Children as for the Wife, and the ſame appeareth by the *Regiſt. Orig. fol.* 142. but I take it that this Writ hath no uſe but in *London*, and where the Cuſtom of the Country ſerveth for it. See the new Book of Entries; *Verbo, rationabili parte & rationabili parte bonorum.*

RAV.

To raviſh (or force a Woman) Rapio, ere.

Raviſhed, Raptus, a, um.

A raviſher, Raptor, oris, m. Stuprator, oris, m.

RAY.

A Ray (or Water Lock) Caya, æ, f.

REA.

To reach, Porrigo, ere. Exporrigo, ere.

Reached, Porrectus, a, um.

To read, Lego, ere.

To read over, Perlego, ere.

A Reader, Lector, oris, m.

A Reader in Schools, Profeſſor, oris, m.

A Reader to Scholars, Prælector, oris, m.

A reading, Lectio, onis, f. Lectura, æ, f.

Ready (or preſent at hand) Promptus, a, um. Paratus, a, um.

Reading (in Berkſhire) Pontes Readingum.

Readily, Promptè, adv.

Real (or that is indeed) Realis, le, adj.

Really. Realiter, adv.

A Realm, Regio, onis, f. Regnum, i, n.

To reap, Meto, ere. Tondeo, ere.

A reap-hook, Falx Meſſoria.

Reaped, Meſſus, a, um.

A Reaper, Meſſor, oris, m. Falcator, oris, m.

A reaping, Falcatio, onis, f. Brac. 35. Meſſio, onis, f.

Pertaining to reaping, Meſſorius, a, um.

A reaſon, Ratio, onis, f.

Reaſonable, Rationabilis, le, adj.

Reaſonable Aid, Rationabile Auxilium.

Reat-

Reattachment, Reattachiamentum, i, n.

Reather-Hithe, Nauticus ſinus.

R E B.

Rebecca (a Woman's name) Rebecca, æ, f.

To rebel, Rebello, are.

Rebellion, Rebellio, onis, f.

Rebellio, Breve Rebellionis, A Writ of Rebellion, to bring a Perſon in Contempt into the Court of Chancery.

Rebutter, Repellere *(i. e.)* to Repel or Bar; that is the underſtanding of the Common Law, the Action of the Heir by the Warranty of his Anceſtor, and this is called to Rebut or Repel, *Cook on Lit. lib.* 3. *cap.* 12.

A Man giveth Land, which he hath to him and the Iſſue of his Body, to another in Fee with Warranty: And the Donee leaſeth out his Land to a third for Years: The Heir of the Donor impleadeth the Tenant, alledging, that the Land was entailed to him, the Donee cometh in, and by vertue of the Warranty made by the Donor repelleth the Heir, becauſe though the Land were entailed to him, yet he is Heir to the Warranty likewiſe: And this is called a *Rebutter*. See *Brook*, *Tit.* Barre *Numb.* 13.

And again, If I grant to my Tenant to hold, *Sine impetitione vaſti*, and afterward I implead him for waſt made, he may debar me of this Action, by ſhewing my Grant, and this is likewiſe a Rebutter, *Idem eod. num.* 25. See the new Book of Entries, *verbo Rebutter*.

R E C.

To Recant, Recanto, are. Reclamo, are.

A Recantation, Recantatio, onis, f.

Recaption, Recaptio, onis, f. Recaptio, Breve Recaptionis, A Writ of Recaption which lies where a ſecond Diſtreſs is taken pending a Suit for a former.

To receive, Recepto, are. Weſt. Indict. 81. Recipio, ere.

Received, Receptus, a, um.

A receiving (entertaining or harbouring) Receptamentum, i, n. Reg. 80. 2. Inſt. 645. Bract. 157. Fle. 57.

A Phyſician's Receipt, Doſis, is, f.

A Receiver, Receptor, oris, m. Receptator, oris, m.

A Receptacle (a Place to receive, a Store-Houſe, or Ware-Houſe, Receptaculum, li, n.

To recite, Recito, are.

Reciting, Recitando.

To reckon, Supputo, are. Computo, are.

Reckonings (Accompts) Ratiocinia, Recenſiones, Calculi, Computi.

A ſhot (or Reckoning) Commiſſa, æ, f.

Reckoned, Recenſus, a, um. Numeratus, a, um.

That may be reckoned, Computabilis, le, adj.

A Recognizance, Recognitio, onis, f. *(i. e.)* an Obligation acknowledged of Record: Alſo an Acknowledgment.

Recognitors, Recognitores, Is a Word uſed for the Jury impannelled upon an Aſſize, the reaſon why they are ſo called may be, becauſe

because they acknowledge a Disseisin by their Verdict, see *Bract. Lib.* 5. *Tract.* 2. *cap.* 9. *num.* 2. and *Lib.* 3. *Tract.* 1. *cap.* 11. *num.* 16.

To recommend, Recommendo, are.

To recompense (or require) Recompenso, are.

To reconcile, Reconcilio, are.

A Record, Recordum, i, n.

To record, Vide *to register*, Recordare Facias, *or* Recordari facias, Is a Writ directed to the Sheriff, to remove a Cause depending in an Inferiour Court to the King's Bench, or Common Pleas, as out of a Court of Ancient Demesne, Hundred or County, *Fitz. nat. br. fol.* 71. *b.* Out of the County Court, *Idem fol.* 46. E. or other Courts of Record, *Idem*, *fol.* 71. C. and 119 K. But if you would learn more exactly, where, and in what Cases this Writ lyeth, read *Brook* in his Abridgment, *Titulo Recordare & Pone.* It seemeth to be called a *Recordare*, because the Form is such, that it commandeth the Sheriff to whom it is directed, to make a Record of the Proceeding by himself and others, and then to send up the Cause. See *Regist. verbo*, *Recordare*, in the Table of the Original Writs.

A Recorder, Recordator, oris, m. (*i. e.*) a Judge of a Town Court of Record. He is one whom the Mayor, or other Magistrate of any City or Town Corporate, having Jurisdiction, or a Court of Record within their Precincts by the King's Grant doth associate unto him for his better direction in Matters of Justice, and Proceedings according to Law.

A recorder (*or Flute*) Tibia Sarrana, Recordo & processu mittendis, Is a Writ to call a Record, together with the whole Proceeding in the Cause, out of one Court into the King's Bench, which see in the Table of the *Regist. Orig.* how diversly it is used.

To recover, Recupero, are.

Recovery, Recuperatio, onis, f. It signifieth in our Common Law, an obtaining of any thing by Judgment or Trial of Law: But you must observe there is a true Recovery and a Feigned.

A true Recovery, Is an actual or real Recovery, of any thing or the value thereof, by Judgment; as if a Man sued for any Land, or other thing moveable or immoveable, and have a Verdict and Judgment for him.

A Feigned Recovery is (as the Civilians call it) *Quædam filia Juris*, a certain Form or Course set down by Law, to be observed, for the better assuring of Lands or Tenements to us.

For the better understanding of this, read *West. part* 2. Symb. Tit. Recoveries, *Sect.* 1. who saith, that the End and Effect of a Recovery, is to discontinue and destroy Estates, Tails, Remainders, and Reversions, and to bar the former Owners thereof,

and in this formality, there are required three Parties, *viz.* the Demandant, the Tenant, and the Vouchee. The Demandant is he, that bringeth the Writ of Entry, and may be termed the Recoverer. The Tenant is he against whom the Writ is brought, and may be termed the Recoveree. The Vouchee is he, whom the Tenant Voucheth or calleth to Warranty, for the Land in demand, *West. ubi supra*, in whom you may read more touching this Matter.

But for Example to explain this Point. A Man that is desirous to cut off an Estate tail in Lands or Tenements, to the end, to sell, give, or bequeath it, as himself seeth good, useth his Friend to bring a Writ against him for this Land. He appearing to the Writ, saith for himself, that the Land in Question came to him or his Ancestors, from such a Man or his Ancestor, who in the Conveyance thereof, bound himself and his Heirs, to make good the Title to him, or to them to whom it was conveyed. And so he is allowed by the Court, to call in his third Man to say what he can for the justifying of his Right to this Land, before he so conveyed it. The third Man cometh not; whereupon the Land is recovered by him that brought the Writ, and the Tenant of the Land is left for his Remedy to the third Man that was called, and came not in to defend the Tenant, and by this means the Entail which was made by the Tenant or his Ancestor, is Cut off by Judgment hereupon given, for that he is pretended to have no Power to entail the Land, whereunto he had no just Title, as now it appeareth: Because it is evicted or recovered from him. This kind of Recovery, is by good Opinion, but a Snare to deceive the People, *Doct. & Stud.* cap. 31. dial. 1. fol. 56. *a.*

This feigned Recovery is also called a common Recovery, and the reason of that Epitheton is, because it is a beaten and common Path to that end for which it is ordained, *viz.* to cut off the Estates above specifyed, see the new Book of Entries, *verbo Recovery.*

A true Recovery is as well of the Value, as of the Thing: For the better understanding whereof, know, that (in value) signifieth as much as (*Illud quod Interest*) with the Civilians; for Example, if a Man buy Land of another with Warranty, which Land a third Person afterward by Suit of Law recovereth against me, I have my Remedy against him that sold it me, to recover in value, that is, to recover so much in Money as the Land is worth, or so much other Land by way of Exchange. *Fitz. nat. brev. fol.* 134. *K.* To recover a Warranty, *Old. nat. brev. fol.* 146. is to prove by Judgment, that a Man was his Warrant against all Men for such a thing.

To recourse (or have recourse) Recurro, ere.

Recto, Is a Writ called in *English*, a Writ of Right, which is of so high a Nature, that whereas

whereas other Writs in real actions, are only to recover the Possession of the Lands or Tenements in Question, which have been lost by our Ancestors or our selves, this aimeth to recover both the Seisin, which some of our Ancestors or we had, and also the Property of the thing, whereof our Ancestors died not seized, as of Fee: And whereby are Pleaded and tried both the Rights together: *viz.* as well of Possession as Property. Insomuch, as if a Man once lose his Cause upon this Writ, either by Judgment, by Assize, or Battel, he is without all Remedy, and shall be excluded *(per exceptionem rei Judicatæ) Bract. Lib.* 5. *tract.* 1. *cap.* 1. *&* *seq.* where you may read more at large concerning this Writ. It is divided into two Species, *Rectum patens*, a Writ of Right patent, and *Rectum clausum*, a Writ of Right close. This the Civilians call *Judicium petitorium.*

The Writ of right Patent is so called, because it is sent open, and is in Nature the highest Writ of all others, lying always for him that hath Fee-simple in the Lands or Tenements sued for, and not for any other, and when it lyeth for him that Challengeth Fee-simple, or in what Cases, see *Fitz. nat. brev. fol.* 1. *C.* whom see also *fol.* 6. or a special Writ of Right in *London*, otherwise called, a Writ of Right according to the Custom of *London.* This Writ is also called, *Breve magnum de Recto. Regist. Orig. fol.* 9. *A. B.* and *Fleta*, Lib. 5. cap. 32. Sect. 1.

A Writ of Right close, is a Writ directed to a Lord of Ancient Demesne, and lyeth for those which hold their Lands and Tenements by Charter in Fee-simple, or in Fee-tail, or for Term of Life, or in Dower, if they be ejected out of such Lands, *&c.* or disseised. In this case a Man or his heir, may sue out this Writ of Right close directed to the Lord of the Ancient Demesne, commanding him to do him right, *&c.* in his Court. This is also called a small Writ of Right, *Breve parvum. Regist. Orig. fol.* 9. *A. B.* and *Brit. cap.* 120. *in fine.* Of this see *Fitz.* likewise at large, *Nat. brev. fol.* 11. *&* *seq.*

Yet note, that the Writ of Right Patent seemeth further to be extended in use, than the Original Invention served, for a Writ of Right of Dower, and only for Term of Life, is patent, as appeareth by *Fitz. nat. brev. fol.* 7. *E.* The like may be said of divers others that do hereafter follow. Of these see also the Table of the *Regist. Orig. verbo Recto.* This Writ is properly tryed in the Lord's Court, between Kinsmen that claim by one Title from their Ancestor. But how it may be thence removed, and brought either to the County, or the King's Court, see *Fleta*, Lib. 6. cap. 3, 4, and 5. *Glanvile* seemeth to make every Writ, whereby a Man sueth for any thing due to him, a Writ of Right, *Lib.* 10. *cap.* 1. *Lib.* 11. *cap.* 1. *Lib.* 12. *cap.* 1.

Recto de Dote, Is a Writ of Right of Dower, which lyeth

for a Woman, that hath received part of her Dower, and purposeth to demand the remanent in the same Town, against the Heir, or his Guardian, if he be Ward. Of this see more in *Old. nat. brev. fol.* 5. & *Fitz. nat. brev. fol.* 7. *E. Regist. Orig. fol.* 3. and the new Book of Entries, *Verbo Droyt.*

Recto de dote, unde nihil habet, Is a Writ of Right which lyeth in case, where the Husband having divers Lands or Tenements, hath assured no Dower to his Wife, and she thereby is drawn to sue for her Thirds, against the Heir or his Guardian, *Old. nat. brev. fol. regist. Orig. fol* 170.

Recto de rationabili parte, Is a Writ that lyeth always between Privies in Blood, as Brothers in Gavelkind, or Sisters or other Coparceners, as Nephews or Neeces, and for Land in Fee simple. For Example: If a Man lease his Land for Term of Life, and afterwards dieth, the one Sister entring upon all the Land, and so deforcing the other, the Sister so deforced, shall have this Writ to recover her part, *Fitz. nat. brev. fol.* 9. *Regist. Orig. fol.* 3.

Recto quando Dominus remisit, Is a Writ of Right, which lyeth in case, where Lands or Tenements that be in the Seigneury of any Lord, are in demand by a Writ of Right, for if the Lord hold no Court, or otherwise at the Prayer of the Demandant or Tenant shall send to the Court of the King his Writ, to put the Cause thither for that time (saving to him another time the Right of his Seigneury) then this Writ Issueth out for the other Party, and hath this Name from the Words therein comprized, being the true occasion thereof. This Writ is close, and must be returned before the Justices of the Common Bank, *Old. nat. brev. fol.* 16. *Regist. Orig. fol.* 4.

Recto de Advocatione Ecclesiæ, Is a Writ of Right lying where a Man hath Right of advowzon, and the Parson of the Church dying, a Stranger presenteth his Clerk to the Church, and he not having moved his Action of *Quare Impedit*, nor *Darrein presentment*, within six Months, but suffered the Stranger to Usurp upon him, and this Writ he only may have, that claimeth the Advowzon to himself, and to his Heirs in Fee, and as it lyeth for the whole Advowzon, so it lyeth also for the half, the third, the fourth part. *Old. nat. brev. fol.* 14. *Regist. Orig. fol.* 29.

A rector, Rector, oris, m. Rector Ecclesiæ parochialis.

A rectory, Rectoria, æ, f.

A rectory Impropriate, Rectoria Impropriata.

Rectus in Curia, Is he that standeth at the Bar, and hath no Man to object any Offence against him, *Smith de repub. Angl. lib.* 2. *Cap.* 3. See *Anno* 6 *R.* 2. *Stat.* 1. *Cap.* 12.

Reculver (in Kent) Reculsum. Regulbium.

Red, Ruber, bra, brum.

Redbridge, (*in Hampshire*) Arundinis vadum.

Redburn (in Hertfordshire) Aqua rubra, Durocobrivæ.

Redcliff (near London) Ruber clivus.

Red-

Reddendum, The Clause in a Lease that reserves the Rent.

Reddition, Redditio, onis, f.

Redisseisin, Redisseisina, æ, f.

Redisseisina, Is a Writ lying for a Redisseisin, *Regist. Orig. fol.* 206, and 207.

To redound, Redundo, are.

To redress, Emendo, are. Reformo, are.

To reduce, Reduco, ere.

Redvers or Rivers, (*the Family*) De Redveriis, De Ripariis, Rigidii, De Riperia.

R E E.

To Reedify, Redifico, are.

A Reel to wind Yarn or Thread on, Girgillus, li, m. Rhombus, i, m. Alabrum, i, n.

To reel Yarn, Alabro, are. Glomero, are.

A Reeling, Alabratio, onis, f.

A Reeler of Yarn, Alabrator, oris, m.

Reeled (or wound up) Alabratus, a, um.

To re-enter (to take Possession again) Re-entro, are.

A Reeve of a Mannor, Præfectus Manerii, Grevius Manerii.

Re-extent, Re-extentum, i, n. It is a second Extent made upon Lands or Tenements, upon complaint made, that the former Extent was partially performed, *Brook Tit. Extent. fol.* 313.

R E F.

To Refer, Refero, ferre.

To put a thing into a third's hand, to refer it to him, Intertio, are.

To refine, Fino, are. *Plo.* 320.

A Refiner (or Purifier of Metals, Aurifex, icis, m.

Refined (Racked) Fecatus, a, um.

A Refuge, Refugium, ii, n. Sepedium, ii, n. Perfugium, ii, n.

To Refuse, Recuso, are, Detracto, are.

The Refuse, Recrementum, i, n. Excrementum, i, n.

R E G.

Regard, Regardum, i, n. Rewardum, i, n. 3. *Bul.* 91.

Regardum Forestæ, *Ry.* 2. 24. 651. *Rewardum Forestæ*, *Ry.* 2. 1 *Mon.* 513. 2 *Mon.* 631. (*i. e.*) the Compass of a Regarders Ground in a Forest.

A Regarder, Regardator, oris, *m.* Is an Officer of the Forest, who is to view it and inquire into Offences.

Regarding, Regardans, tis, adj. *West. Indict.* 239.

A Regiment, Regimentum.

A Register, Registrarius, ii, *m. Lex* 108.

The Register, Registrum, i, n. *Lex* 108.

A Regrater, Regratarius, ii, m. *Stat. de Collistrigio. Ry.* 248. One who buys and sells in the same Market or Fair.

Regular, Regularis, re, adj.

Regularly, Regulariter, adv.

R E I.

To reject (or cast off) Rejicio, ere. Rejecto, are.

Rejected, Rejectus, a, um.

To Reign (or Rule) Regno, are.

The Reins, Renes, um, m.

To re-infeoffe, Refeoffo, are. *Co. Entr.* 291.

A Rejoinder, Rejunctio, onis, f. It signifeth in our Common-Law, as much as *Duplicatio*, with the Civilians, that is, an Exception to a Replication. For the first Answer of the Defendant to the Plaintiff's Bill, is called an Exception, the Plaintiff's answer to that, is called a Replication, and

and the Defendant's to that, Duplication in the Civil Law, and a Rejoinder with us, especially in Chancery, *West. part* 2. *Symb. tit. Chancery, Sect.* 56. where he citeth these words out of *Spigelius. Est autem rejunctio seu duplicatio, allegatio quæ datur reo ad infirmandam replicationem actoris, & confirmandam actionem rei.*

R E L.

A Relapse into Sickness, Recidivatio, onis, f.

A relation (or rehearsing) Relatio, onis, *f.*

To release, Relaxo, are.

A Release, Relaxatio, onis, f. It is an Instrument whereby Estates, Rights, Titles, Entries, Actions, and other things are sometime extinguish'd, sometime transferred, sometime abridged, and sometime enlarged, *West. part* 1 *Symb. lib.* 2. *Sect.* 50.

Release is the giving or discharging of the Right or Action, which any hath or claimeth against another, or his Land. *Laxare* is properly to put Prisoners in Fetters at Liberty, and *relaxare* is to do this often, and *Metaphorice relaxare* is to put at Liberty fettered Estates and Interests, and to make them absolute, *Cook's* 10 *Rep. Hampet's Case.*

There is a Release in Fact, and a Release in Law, *Perk Grants* 71. A Release in Fact, seemeth to be that which the very words expresly declare. A Release in Law is that which doth acquit by way of consequent or intendment of Law, an Example whereof you have in *Perk ubi supra.* Of these how they be available, and how not, see *Littleton* at large, *Lib.* 3. *cap.* 8. *fol.* 94. Of divers sorts of these Releases, see the new Book of Entries, *verbo* Release.

Relief, Relevium, ii, n. *(i. e.)* a kind of Fine paid by the Heir at a Tenant's Death.

To relieve, Relevo, are, Erigo, ere.

Religion, Religio, onis, f.

Religious, Religiosus, a, um.

R E M.

A Remainder, Remanere, is, *n. Co. Lit.* 49. The Remainder of an Estate.

Remainders, Remaneria.

To remain, Remaneo, ere.

Remarkable, Notabilis, le, adj.

A remedy, Remedium, ii, n.

To remedy, Remedio, are. *Reg.* 80.

Remedied, Remediatus, a, um. *Ra. Entr.* 24.

Be it remembred, Memorandum.

A remembrance, Remembrancia, æ, f. Memoranda.

A remembrancer, Rememorator, oris, m.

To remit, Remitto, ere.

Remission, Remissio, onis, f.

Remote (or far distant) Remotus, a, um.

To remove (withdraw or put aside) Removeo, ere.

Removeable, Amotibilis, le, adj. *Bract.* 12. Sæpe.

R E N.

To render (give or pay back) Reddo, ere.

A rendring, Redditio, onis, f.

To renew, Renovo, are.

Renet, Coagulum, li, n.

To renounce, Renuncio, are.

Rent, Reditus, ûs, m. It cometh of the French Rent, *(i. e.) Vectigal, pensitatio annua.* And signifieth

eth with us, a sum of Money, or other consideration, issuing Yearly out of Lands or Tenements, *Plowden casu Browning, fol.* 132. *b.* and *fol.* 138. *a.* and 141. *b.*

There are three sorts of Rents observed by our Common Lawyers, that is Rent-Service, Rent-Charge, and Rent-Seck. Rent-Service is where a Man holdeth his Land of his Lord by Fealty, and certain Rent; or by Fealty, Service, and certain Rent, *Littleton, Lib.* 2. *Cap.* 12. *fol.* 44. or that which a Man, making a Lease to another for Term of Years, reserveth Yearly to be paid him for the same. Terms of Law, *verbo* Rents, who giveth this Reason thereof, because it is in his Liberty, whether he will distrain, or bring an Action of Debt.

A Rent Charge is that which a Man making over an Estate of his Lands or Tenements to another, by deed indented either in Fee, or Fee-tail, or for Term of Life, reserveth to himself by the said Indenture, a Sum of Money Yearly to be paid to him with Clause of Distress, or to him and his Heirs, see *Littlet. Ubi supra.*

A Rent seck, otherwise a dry Rent, is that which a Man, making over an Estate of his Land or Tenement, by Deed indented, reserveth Yearly to be paid him without Clause of distress mentioned in the Indenture, *Little. ubi supra,* and Terms of the Law, *verbo* Rents. See the new Expositor of Law Terms; see *Plowden casu Browning, fol.* 132. *b.* See the differences between a Rent and an Annuity, *Doct. & Stud. Cap.* 30. *Dial.* 1. Tenure by Rents is called, *vivi reditus,* because the Lords and the Owners thereof, do live by them, *Cook* on *Lit.* A A Feme sole Lessee for Life rendring Rent, takes a Husband, the Rent Arere, the Wife dieth, though here be no recovery in the Wife's Life-time, yet because the Baron took the profit, he is still chargeable in a Writ of Debt for the Rent, for *qui sentit commodum sentire debet & onus,* Wom. Law.

For Rent payable at a Day, the Party hath all the Day till Night to pay it, but if it be a great Sum, as five hundred or a thousand Pounds, he must be ready as long before the Sun-set, as the Money may be told: For the other is not bound to tell it in the Night, *Cock's fifth Rep. Wade's Case.*

A Penny-rent, Denarata Reditus, *Reg.* 1.

A rent payable by and chargeable on the Grantor and his Heirs, and not on Lands, Annuus reditus.

Rent paid to the Lord of the Hundred in Silver Coin, Alba firma.

Rent is demanded by the Name of sex libratas, decem solidatas, sex denariatas, & unam obolatam reditus.

A rent (or Tatter) Scissura, æ, f. Ruptio, onis, f.

To rent (or Tear) Frango, ere. Lanio, are. Lacero, are.

A rental (or an account of rents in Writing) Rentale, is, *n. Ra. Entr.* 209. *Co. Entr.* 146.

A rent-master, (Collector or Baily) Quæstor ærarius. Præfectus ærarii.

R E P.

To repair, Reparo, are. Restauro, are.

Repassage, Repassagium, ii, n. *Ra. Entr.* 335.

To repeal, Repello, ere.

Repealed, Repellatus, a, um. 2 *Mon.* 702.

A repealing, Repellatio, onis, f. *Co. Entr.* 204. Repellum, i, n.

Repleader, (Replacitare) is to Plead again that which was once pleaded before, *Rastal. Tit. Repleader*, see the New Book of Entries, *Verbo*, Repleader.

Replegiare de averiis, Is a Writ brought by one, whose Cattle are destrained or put in Pound upon any cause by another, upon surety given to the Sheriff to pursue the Action in Law, *anno* 7 *H.* 8. *cap.* 4. *Fitz. nat. brev. fol.* 68. see the *Regist. Orig.* of divers sorts of this Writ called *Replegiare*, in the Table, *verbo eodem*, see also the *Regist. Judic.* fol. 58. and 70. see also the New Book of Entries, *verbo*, *Replevin*, *Dyer fol.* 173. *num.* 14.

A Replevin, Replegiamentum, i, n.

To replevin, Replegio, are. *Reg.* 180.

To be replevied, Replegior, ari.

That cannot be replevied, Irreplegiabilis, le, *Adj.*

A Replication, Replicatio, onis, f. Is an Exception of the second degree made by the Plaintiff upon the first Answer of the Defendant, *West. part* 2. *Symb. Tit.* Chancery *sect.* 55. and *Westm.* 2. *anno* 13 *Ed.* 1. *cap.* 36. this is borrowed from the Civilians, *De replicationibus*, *Lib.* 4. *Instit. Tit.* 14.

To reply, Replico, are.

A report, Reportus, i, m. *Cow.* 226. *Dyer* 166. It is in our Common Law a relation or repetition of a Case debated or argued, which is sometime made to the Court, upon reference from the Court to the Reporter, sometime to the World voluntarily, as *Plowden's* Reports, the Lord *Cook's Reports*, &c.

To report, Reporto, are. *Ra. Entr.* 14. *Ry.* 259. *Pry.* 420.

To reprehend, Reprehendo, ere.

A reprehension, Reprehensio, onis, f.

To repress, Reprimo, ere.

A reprise, Reprisa, æ, f. *Lex* 110.

A reprisal, Reprisale, is, n. *Cow.* 226. 10. *Cow.* 133.

Reprises (charges to be deducted) Reprisæ, arum, f.

To reprive, Reprendo, ere.

To reproach, Exprobro, are. Infamo, are. Inculpo, are.

A reproach, Probrum, i, n. Contumelia, æ, f.

Reproachful, Contumeliosus, a, um.

Reproachfully, Contumeliosè, adv.

To reprove, Reprobo, are.

Reptacester, Richberg, Richborow near Sandwich (in Kent) ad Portum Rutupas, Rhutubi Portus, Rhutupiæ Statio, Rhitupus portus, Rutupinus portus, Rutupinum Littus, Rhutupiæ, Trutulensis portus, urbs Rutupina.

Repton (in Darbyshire) Ripadium, Repandunum.

A repulse, Repulsa, æ, f. Repulsio, onis, f.

Reputation,

Reputation, Reputatio, onis, f.

R E Q.

To request (or require) Requiro, ere. Peto, ere.

A Request, Requesta, æ, f.

Requisite, Requisitus, a, um.

The Rearward of an Army, Retrogardia, æ, f. Kit. 208. Retaguardia, æ, f. Tergum exercitus.

R E S.

Resceit, Receptio, onis, f.

Resceit, Is in the Civil Law called, *admissio tertiæ Personæ pro interesse*, In our Law when one is sued, whose Estate is so weak that he cannot defend full suit, then is another who is better able admitted upon Prayer: Sometimes *Resceit* is *Sur Resceit*, this is against Rule, as a Wife being Tenant for Life, is received upon the Default of her Husband, and after makes Default, he in Reversion shall be received; so if Baron and Feme be received; and after Baron make Default, the Feme shall be received, 2 *p.* of *Instit. fol.* 345. If a Tenant for Term of Life, or Tenant for Term of Years bring an Action, he in the Reversion cometh in, and Prayeth to be received to defend the Land, and to plead with the Demandart, *vid.* Terms of Law; many more you may have in *Brook Tit. Resceit, fol.* 205. see *Perkin's Dower*, 448.

Resceit is also applied to an admittance of Plea, tho' the controversy be but between two only, *Brook Estopel*, in many Places.

Rescous, Rescussus, i, m. It is an Ancient *French* Word, coming from *Rescourrer*, that is, *Recuperare* to take from, to rescue or recover. *Rescous*, is a taking away and setting at Liberty against Law, a Distress taken, or a Person Arrested by the Process or Course of the Law, *Cook on Lit. Lib.* 2. *cap.* 12. *Sect.* 237. There is a *Rescous* in Deed, and a *Rescous* in Law: Of the first hath been spoken.

A *Rescous* in Law is when a Man hath taken a Distress, and the Cattle distreined, as he is driving of them to the Pound, to go into the House of the Owner, if he that took the distress, demand them of the Owner, and he deliver them not, this is a *Rescous* in Law.

It is also used for a Writ which lieth for this Act, called, *Breve de Rescussu*, whereof you may see both the Form and Use, in *Fitz. nat. brev. fol.* 101. and the *Regist. Orig. fol.* 125. see the new Book of Entries, *verbo Rescous*. The *Rescous* in some Cases is Treason, and in some Felony, *Crompt. Justice. f. l.* 54. *b.*

To rescue, Recupero, are.

A Rescue, Rescussus, i, m. Lex 109. *Co. Lit.* 160.

A Rescuer, Rescussor, oris, m.

To resceise, Reseisio, ire.

Reservation, Reservatio, onis, f.

To reserve, Reservo, are.

Residence (or Abode) Residentia, æ, f. Rehantia, æ, f. Resantisa, æ, f. *Bract.* 337.

To reside, Resido, ere. Lex 110. *Cow.* 227.

A Resiant (or Tenant to a Manor) Resians, tis, m. *Plo.* 119.

The Residue, Residuum, ui, n.

Resignation, Resignatio, onis, f.

To resist, Resisto, ere.

To resolve, Resolvo, ere.

Resolution, Resolutio, onis, f.

To resort, Resorto, are. *West. Indict.* 199.

The Right did resort, Resortebatur Jus. *Ra. Entr.* 29. *bis.*

Resort (the Authority of a Court) Resortum, i, n.

To respect (or have respect) Respicio, ere.

A Respect, Respectus, ûs, m.

Respight of Homage, Respectus Homagii.

A Respight (Pause or Stop) Spatium, ii, n. Intervallum, i, n.

The Rest and Residue, Remanere & Residuum.

A resting place, Quietorium, ii, n.

Restitution, Restitutio, onis, f.

To restore, Restituo, ere. Reddo, ere.

To restrain, Restringo, ere. Coerceo, ere.

To resume, Resumo, ere.

Resummons, Resummonitio, onis, f. It is a second Summons, and calling of a Man to Answer an Action, where the first Summons is defeated by any occasion, as the Death of the Party or such like, *Brook, Tit. Resummons, fol.* 214. See of these four sorts, according to the four divers cases in the Table of the *Regist. Judicial. fol.* 1. See also the new Book of Entries *verbo*, re-attachment and re-summons.

Resumption, Resumptio, onis, f.

R E T.

Retail, Retalium, ii, n. Retallia, æ, f. *Reg.* 184. *Ry.* 400.

To retail, Renumero, are.

A Retailer, Propola, æ, m.

To retain, Retineo, ere.

Retained, Retentus, a, um.

A Retaining (or keeping back) Retenementum, i, n. Retentio, onis, f.

A Retinue, Retinentia, æ, f. *Pry.* 309.

To retire, Retiro, are. *West. Indict.* 74.

Retraxit, It is so called, because that word is the effectual word in the Entry. It is an Exception against one that formerly commenced an Action, and withdrew it, or was Nonsuit before Trial, *Brook, Tit.* departure in despight, and *Retraxit. fol.* 216. See also the new Book of Entries, *verbo* Departure, and *verbo* Retraxit. The difference between a Non-suit and a *Retraxit*; a Retraxit is ever when the Demandant or Plaintiff is present in Court. A Non-suit is ever upon a demand made, when the Demandant or Plaintiff should appear, and he makes default. *Cook on Lit. l.* 2. *c.* 11. *Sect.* 288.

A *retraxit*, Is a Barr of all other Actions, of Like or Inferiour Nature, *Qui semel actionem renunciavit, amplius repetere non potest.* But regularly Non-suit is not so, but that he may commence an Action of like Nature again, for it may be that he hath mistaken somewhat in that Action, or was not provided of his Proofs, or mistook the Day, or the like, *Leigh. Phil. Com. fol.* 205, 206.

To retreat, Pedem referre.

To return, Redeo, ire.

To return back (or restore) Refundo, ere.

Return (as of a Writ) Retorna, æ, f. Retornum, i, n. Retornum brevis. In our Common Law it hath two particular Applications, as namely, the return of a Writ by Sheriffs and Bailiffs, which is

is nothing but a Certificate made to the Court, whereupon the Writ directeth him of that which he hath done, touching the serving of the same Writ, and this among the Civilians is called *Certificatorium*. Of returns in this signification, speak the Statutes of *West.* 2. *Cap.* 39. *Anno* 13 *Ed.* 1. and *Tract. contra vicecomites & clericos*, with divers other, collected by *Rastal. Tit.* return of Sheriffs, so is the return of an Office, *Stawnf. Prærog. fol.* 70. A Certificate into the Court, of that which is done by vertue of his Office, See the Statutes of Days in Bank, *Anno* 51 *H.* 3. and *Anno* 32 *H.* 8. *Cap.* 21. And in this signification *Hilary* Term is said to have four returns, *viz. Octabis Hilarii, Quindena Hilarii, Crastino Purificationis, Octabis Purificationis*; and *Easter* Term to have five returns, *viz. Quindena Paschæ, Tres Paschæ, Mense Paschæ, Quinque Paschæ*, and *Crastino Assensionis*; and *Trinity* Term four returns, *viz Crastino Trinitatis, Octabis Trinitatis, Quindena Trinitatis, Tres Trinitatis*; and *Michaelmas* Term eight returns, *viz. Octabis Michaelis, Quindena Michaelis, Tres Michaelis, Mense Michaelis, Crastino Animarum, Crastino Martini, Octabis Martini, Quindena Martini.*

The other Application of this word is in case of Replevy, for if a Man distrain Cattel for Rent, *&c.* and afterward justify or avow his Act, that it be found Lawful, the Cattel before delivered to him that was distrained upon security given to follow the Action, shall now be returned to him that distrained them, *Brook. Tit. Return d'Avers*, and *Hommes, fol.* 218. You may find this word often used in *Fitz. nat. brev.* as appeareth in the word Return in his Table: But in all those Places, it hath the one or other of these two Significations.

To return, Retorno, are.

A return from a place, Reditus à loco.

Returnum Averiorum, Is a Writ Judicial, granted to one impleaded for taking the Cattel of another, and unjustly detaining of them, *contra vadium & Plegios*, and appearing upon Summons is dismissed without Day, by reason that the Plaintiff maketh default, and it lyeth for the return of the Cattel unto the Defendant, whereby he was summoned, or which were taken for the security of his appearance upon the Summons, *Regist. Judic. fol.* 4. *a.*

Returnum Irreplegiabile, Is a Writ Judicial sent out of the Common Pleas to the Sheriff, for the final Restitution or return of Cattel to the Owner, unjustly taken by another, as damage feisant, and so found by the Jury before Justices of Assize in the County, for which see the *Regist. Judicial, fol.* 27. *a. b.*

R E V.

Reuben (*a man's name*) Reuben, Indecl.

Revels, Revella, orum, n. 1. *fol.* 89. (*i. e.*) sports of Dancing, Masking, Comedies, Tragedies, *&c.* used in the King's House, the Inns of Court, or Houses of other Great Personages.

Reverend, Reverendus, a, um.
To reverse, Everto, ere. Abrogo, are.
Reversion, Reversio, onis, f.
To revert, Reverto, ere.
Revived, Redivivus, a, um.
Revocation, Revocatio, onis, f.
To revoke (or call back) Revoco, are.

R E W.

A Reward, Præmium, ii, n.
To reward, Præmior, ari.

R E Y.

A reyn (or drain for the avoiding of superfluous moisture) Obex Aquarius.
Reynold (a man's name) Reynoldus, i, m.

R H E.

Rhead River (in Northumberland) Rheadus.
Rhetorick, Rhetorica, æ, f.
A rhetorician, Rhetor, oris, m.
Rhetorically, Rhetoricè, adv.
Of or belonging to Rhetorick, Rhetoricus, a, um.

R I B.

A riband, Lemniscus, ci, m. Vitta, æ, f.
A rib, Costa, æ. f.
Ribel river (or Rhibel mouth in Lancashire) Belisama, Bellisama.
Ribblechester (in Lancashire) Coccium, Coccium, Ribodunum, Rigodunum.

R I C.

Rice (a kind of grain) Olyra, æ, f. Oriza, æ, f.
Rice (a man's name) Ricius, ii, m.
Rich (or wealthy) Dives, tis, adj.
Riches, Divitiæ, arum, f.
Richberge, *Richborough*. See *Reptacester*.
Richmond in the North, Richmundia.
Richmond (in Surrey) Richmundia, Richmundia Shenum.

R I D.

A riddle, Ænigma, atis, n.
To ride, Equito, are.
To ride away, Abequito, are.
A rider, Equitator, oris, m.
A rider of a Horse (or Stable-boy) Equiso, onis, m.
A riding, Equitatio, onis, f.
A riding Cap, Galericulum, li, n.
A ridge of Land, Riga, æ, f. *Lex* 111. Porca, æ, f.
The ridge (or top of an Hill, or House) Fastigium, ii, n.

R I E.

Rie river (in Yorkshire) Rhius.

R I F.

Rifling, Riflura, æ, f. *Placita Cor.* 79. *Brac.* 144.

R I G.

Right, Jus, juris, n.
By Colour of a supposed Estate or Right (usually taken in the worst part) *Colore.*
Right (or just) Rectus, a, um.
Right against (or Opposite) Contra, Adversum.

R I M.

A rime, Rima, æ, f. *Lex* 111.

R I N.

A ring, Annulus, li, m.
A little ring, Annellus, li, m.
A wedding ring, Annulus pronubus.
A sealing ring, Annulus Sigillaris.
A ring Box, Annularium, ii, n.
A ring which Women wear on their Fore-finger, Corianus, i, m.
A seller of rings, Annularius, ii, m.
A ring with a Sapphire, Annulus aureus cum Sapphiro in eodem fixo.

A ring that Smiths tie Horses to, Balbatum, i, n.

The staple-ring or chain that fastneth to Yokes, Ampron, onis, m.

A ring of a door (or hammer wherewith men knock at the door) Cornix, cis, f.

The Iron rings in which the gudgeons of a wheel Spindle turn, Armillæ, arum, f.

An Ear-ring, Inauris, is, f.

Of or belonging to a ring, Annularis, re, adj. Annularius, a, um.

Ringed (wearing rings) as Dogs when they are tyed up, Annulatus, a, um.

A ring-leader, Præsultor, oris, m. Coryphæus, i, m.

A ring worm (or tetter) Impetigo, inis, f.

R I O.

A riot, Riottum, i, n. *Cow.* 230. *Pace Regis.* 30. Riottum, i, n. *Keil.* 194. *Pace Regis.* 26. Riota, æ, f. Riot is where three at the least or more do some unlawful act, it comes from the French word *Riotter, id est, Rixari*, to scold or brawl, *Cook on Lit. Lib.* 3. *Sect.* 50.

It signifieth in our common Law, the forcible doing of an unlawful act, by three or more Persons assembled together for that purpose, *West. part.* 2. *Symb. Tit.* Indictments, *Sect.* 65. *p.* The Differences and Agreements between a Riot, a Rout, and unlawful assembly, see in *Lamb. Eirenar. lib.* 2. *cap.* 5. *&c.* see the *Statute* 1 *M.* 1. *cap.* 12. and *Kitch. fol.* 19. who giveth these Examples of Riots: The breach of inclosures or banks, or Conduits, Parks, Pounds, Houses, Barns, the burning of stacks of Corn, *Lamb. ubi supra*, useth these Examples, to beat a Man, to enter upon a Possession forcible, see *Rout.* See also *Crompt.* Justice of Peace, divers cases of Riots, *&c. fol.* 53.

Riotously, Riotosè, adv. *Pace Regis.* 30.

To rip (that which is sewed) Diffuo, ere.

Ripped, Diffutus, a, um. Resutus, a, um.

A ripier (one that carries fish about) Riparius, ii, m.

R I T.

A rite (or Custom) Ritus, ûs, m.

Rites, Justa, orum, n.

Riton upon Dunsmore (in Warwickshire) Rugnitunia, Rutunia, Ruitonia.

R I V.

To rive in pieces, Discerpo, ere, Proscindo, ere. Lacero, are.

A river, Rivus, vi, m. Fluvius, ii, m. Flumen, inis, n. Amnis, is, m.

The mouth of a river (or the place whereat it runneth into the Sea) Ostium, ii, n. Faucis, is.

The middle of the breadth of the river, Filum aquæ, 2 *Mon.* 209. *Ra. Entr.* 666.

The Bank of a river (or the river it self) Riparia, æ, f. 2 *Inst.* 30. 474, 478. 2 *H.* 4. 8. *Pry.* 185. *bis*, 383.

Places before the river banks, Paripia, orum, n.

A little river (or brook) Rivulus, i, m.

The Chanel of a river, Affluens, ior, issimus, adj. Alveus, ei, m.

A river that floweth over the banks, Expanditor amnis.

The

The turning of a river another way, Diverticulum fluminis.

Of a river, Fluvialis, le, adj.

Full of rivers, Fluminosus, a, um.

River by river, Rivatim, adv.

To rivet, Depango, ere.

Riveted, Depactus, a, um. Impetratus, a, um.

A riveting, Depactio, onis, f.

Rivets (or splints in harness) Clavi, orum, m.

R O A.

A road for Ships, Navale, is, n. Statio, onis, f.

Road (or high way) Via Regia.

To roast, Asso, are. Torreo, ere. Torrefacio, ere.

Roasted, Assatus, a, um. Assus, a, um.

Roasted meat, Assatura, æ, f. Carnes assatæ.

Roast beaf, Bubula assa.

Throughly roasted, Inassatus, a, um.

Roasted under ashes, Subcineritius, a, um.

A roasting, Assatio, onis, f. Adustio, onis, f.

A roaster, Assator, oris, m.

R O B.

A robe, Roba, æ, f. Brac. 60.

A robe or kirtle worn by Kings under their Mantles of Estate, Trabea, æ, f.

To rob (or spoil) Rapio, ere. Spolio, are. Latrocinor, ari.

He hath robbed, Robbaverit, *Pry.* 153. *Brac.* 102. 112.

A robber, Robator, oris, m. Terms *de Ley. Cow.* 84.

Robbers, Robberatores, m. *Pl. Ry.* 178.

A robbery, Roboria, æ, f. Roberia, æ, f. *Reg.* 272. *Co. Lit.* 288. *Dyer*, 213.

Robaria, æ, f. In our common Law is a Felonious taking away of another Man's goods from his Person or presence, against his will, putting him in fear, and of purpose to steal the same Goods, *West. Part.* 2. *Symb. Tit.* Indictments, *sect.* 60. This is sometime called violent Theft, *Idem, eod.* which is Felony for two pence. *Kitch. fol.* 26. and 22. *lib. assis.* 39.

Robbery is so called, because Goods are taken as it were *de la robe*, from the Robe, that is from the Person, *Leigh. Phil. Com. fol.* 207. Either because they bereaved the true Man of some of his Robes or Garments, or because his Money or Goods were taken out of some part of his Garment or Robe about his Person, Sir *Edward Cook's third part of Instit. ch.* 16.

A robbery was done in *January*, after the Sun-setting, during twilight, and it was adjudged that the Hundred should answer for it, because it was convenient time for Men to Travel, or be about their Works or businesses, and with this accords the Book in 3 *Ed.* 3. *Tit. Coronne* 293. That if one kill another at the hour of the Evening and escape, by the common Law the Town shall be amerced, for this is counted in the Law part of the Day, *Cook 7th Rep. Ashpoole's case.* A Man in time of Divine Service, upon the Sabbath-day was rob'd. *Mountague*, Chief Justice, was of Opinion, that the Hundred should not be charged, but *Doderidge*, Sir *John Crook*, and *Hawtain*, Justices, were

were of contrary Opinion, that the Hundred ſhould be charged, and ſo it was adjudged, *termino Michaelis.* This is altered of late, although the thing ſo taken, be not to the value but of a penny, yet it is Felony, for which the offender ſhall ſuffer Death, and ſhall not have the benefit of his Clergy, not ſo much for the value of the goods taken, as for terrifying the party robbed, a putting him in dread and fear of his Life. *Stawnford, Dr. & Stud.*

He that robbeth any dwelling Houſe, or Out-houſe belonging to it in the Day time, of the value of 5 *s.* whether it be Money, Goods or Cattels, ſhall not have his Clergy, 39 *Eliz.* 15. *c.*

If a Bailiff of a Mannor, or a Receiver, or a Factor of a Merchant, or the like Accountant be robbed, he ſhall be diſcharged thereof upon his account. But otherwiſe it is of a Carrier, for he hath his hire, and thereby implicitely undertaketh the ſafe delivery of the Goods delivered to him, and therefore he ſhall anſwer the value of them, if he be robbed of them, *Cook, 4th Rep. Southcot's caſe.* 83. *B.* and on *Lit. lib.* 2, *cap.* 5. *ſect.* 123.

So if Goods be delivered to a Man to be ſafely kept, and after thoſe goods are ſtollen from him, this ſhall not excuſe him, becauſe by the acceptance, he undertook to keep them ſafely, and therefore he muſt keep them at his Peril.

So it is if Goods be delivered to one to he kept: For to be kept, and to be ſafely kept is all one in Law. But if Goods be delivered to him to be kept, as he would keep his own, there if they be ſtollen from him without his default or negligence, he ſhall be diſcharged, *Idem Ibid.*

So if Goods be delivered to one as a gage or pledge, and they be ſtollen he ſhall be diſcharged, becauſe he hath a Property in them, and therefore he ought to keep them no otherwiſe than his own: But if he that gaged them tendered the Money before the ſtealing, and the other refuſed to deliver them, then for this default in him he ſhall be charged.

If *A.* leave a Cheſt locked, with *B.* to be kept, and taketh away the Key with him, and acquainteth not *B.* what is in the Cheſt, and the Cheſt together with the Goods of *A.* are ſtolen away, *B.* ſhall not be charged therewith, becauſe *A.* did not truſt *B.* with them, as this caſe is.

R O C.

Rock (the Family) De Rupe *and* Rupibus, Rupinus.

Rocheſter (in Northumberland) Bramenium, Bremenium.

Rocheſter City (in Kent) Darvernum Dorobrevum, Durobrevis, Durobrevum, Durobrius, Durobrovæ, Duropronis, Duroprovis, Hroſi vel Rheſi Civitas, Roffa, Roibis, Roffi civitas.

Biſhop of Rocheſter, Epiſcopus Roffienſis.

A rochet, Rochetum, i, n.

A rock, Rupes, is, f. Petra, æ, f.

R O D.

A Rod, Virga, æ, f.

A rod or pearch of Land, Roda terræ.

Rodney (the Family) De Radeona.

R O E.

R O E.

A roe or roebuck, Caprea, æ, f. Capreolus, li, m.

R O G.

Roger (a man's Name) Rogerus, i, m.

A rogue, Rogus, i, m. *Lex* 112. Vagrants.

R O L.

To roll, Volvo, ere.

To roll (or wrap about) Circumvolvo, ere. Circumplico, are.

To roll from a place, Evolvo, ere.

To roll smooth Lands (or break clods with a Roller) Deocco, are.

To drive a thing on rolls, Phalango, are.

Rolled, Volutus, a, um.

A rolling, Volutatio, onis, f.

Rollers on which Ships are run a-shoar, or into the Sea, Phalangæ, arum, f.

One that turns great Weights on Rollers, Phalangarius, ii, m.

A roller of timber to break Clods with, and make the Ground even, Cylindrus, i, m. Volvulus, li, m.

A roll or wreath for a Woman's head to bear Water, or Milk on. Arculus, li, m.

A muster-roll, Censura, æ, f.

Master of the rolls, Magister rotulorum Curiæ Cancellariæ Domini Regis.

To roll (or enroll) Irrotulo, are.

A roll or stickle, to strike any measure even, Hostorium, ii, n.

A rolling Pin, Magis, idis, f.

A roll (or Catalogue) Rotulus, li, m. *Lex* 112. It signifieth with us a Schedule of Paper or Parchment, turned or wound up with the hand, to the Fashion of of a Pipe. So it is used in *Stawnf.* Pleas of the Crown, *fol.* 11. The Chequer Roll of the King's house out of the Statute, *Anno* 3 *H.* 7. *cap.* 13. which signifieth nothing but the Catalogue wherein the Names of the King's Houshold Servants are set down, and *Anno* 5 *R.* 2. *cap.* 14. *Stat.* 1. there is mention made of the Great Roll of the Exchequer, which seemeth otherwise to be called the Pipe. The Rolls is also a place destinated by *Edward* the Third, to the keeping of the Rolls or Records of the Chancery, the Master whereof is the second Man in Chancery, and in the absence of the Lord Chancellor or Keeper, sitteth as Judge, being commonly called the Master of the Rolls. See Master of the Rolls, and Chancery.

R O O.

A rood, Roda, æ, f.

A rood of Land, Rodata terræ. It is ten Perches, the fourth part of an Acre, *Eliz.* 5. *c.* 5.

A roof (or Covering of a House) Tectum, i, n.

A Vaulted roof of an house, Laquear, aris, n.

A roof (or cieling) boarded, Tabulatum laqueatum.

A roof or cieling fretted, Vermiculatum Laquear.

A bending roof, Testudinatum, i, n.

A roof of tiles, Tectum Tegulaneum.

A room, Romea, æ, f.

An inner room, Conclave, is, n. Penetral, alis, n.

A withdrawing room, Poscenium, ii, n.

Dining rooms, Romeæ pransoriæ.

A roost (or Hen-roost) Gallinarium, ii, n.

A root, Radix, icis, f.

R O P.

A rope (or cord) Funis, is, m. Restis, is, m.

A little rope (or cord) Funiculus, li, m.

A cable rope, Cucurba, æ, f. Rudens, tis, m. vel f. Funis Anchorarius.

A rope like a Chaplet, Serta, æ, f.

A Dancing rope, Catadrōmus, i, m.

A Walker on a rope, (or rope-dancer) Funambulus, li, m. Petaurista, æ, m.

A rope, wherewith Ships are tyed to a Post or Stone, Prymnesium, ii, n.

The rope, wherewith the Sail is bound to the Mast, Anquina, æ, f. Axisera, æ, f.

The rope of a Pulley, Ductarius funis.

A rope in the fore-deck of a Ship, Saphon, onis, f.

The cable ropes of Ships, Habenæ, arum, f.

An instrument wherewith ropes are made, Medipontus, i, m.

A roper (or rope-maker) Restio, onis, m. Restiarius, ii, m.

A rope-seller, Spartarius, ii, m.

To make ropes, Funes torquere.

Pertaining to ropes, Funalis, le, adj.

R O S.

Rosamund (a Woman's name) Rosamunda, æ, f.

Rose (a Woman's name) Rosa, æ, f.

Rosemary (a Woman's name) Rosamaria, æ, f.

Rosin, Rossinum, i, n. *Dyer*, 75. Resina, æ, f.

Rossland (in Cornwall) and Ross (in Pembrookshire) Rossia.

Ross Bishoprick (in Scotland) Rossia.

R O T.

Rotherbridge (in Sussex) Robertinus Pons.

Rother river, Limenus fluvius.

Rothsay an Island in Scotland, *which formerly gave the Title of a Duke to the Prince of Scotland*, Rothesia.

Rotler river, Lemanus, alias Lelienus.

R O U.

Rough timber, Maeremium impolitum.

Round, Rotundus, a, um.

A round thing, Orbis, is, m.

A rout, Routum, i, n. *Keil.* 194. *Pace Reg.* 26. Routa, æ, f. It is so called because they do move and proceed in Routs and Numbers. It signifieth in our Common Law, an Assembly of three Persons or more going on about forcibly to commit an unlawful act, but yet do it not, *West. part.* 2. *Symb. Tit.* Indictments, *fol.* 65. *Lamb.* thus saith of it. A Rout is the same which the *Germans* yet call *Rot*, meaning a Band or great Company of Men gathered together, and going about to execute, or executing indeed any Riot or unlawful act, and saith more, that it is said properly of the multitude that Assembleth themselves in such disorderly sort for their common Quarrels. As if the Inhabitants of a Township, do assemble to pull down a Hedge or Pale, to have their Common, where they ought to have none, or to beat a Man that hath done them some publick offence or displeasure. But the Statute of 18 *Ed.* 3.

Stat. 1. *Cap. unico*; which giveth Process of Outlawry against such as bring Routs into the presence of the Justice, or in a fray of the People, and in the Statute of 2 *Rich.* 2. *cap.* 6. that speaketh of riding in great Routs, to make entry into Lands, and to beat others, and to take their Wives, *&c.* do seem to understand it more largely.

It is a Rout whether they put their purpose in execution or not: If so be that they do go, ride, or move forward their meeting, *Brook. Tit. Riot.* 4, and 5.

So that a Rout is a special kind of unlawful assembly, and a Riot the disorderly Fact committed generally by any unlawful Assembly. The one that three Persons at the least be gathered together, the other that they being together, do breed disturbance of the Peace, either by signification of Speech, shew of Armour, turbulent gesture, or actual and express violence. So that either the peaceable sort of Men be unquietted and feared by the Fact, or the lighter sort, and busy Bodies emboldened by the Example. Thus far *Lambert* in his *Eirenar. Lib.* 2. *cap.* 5. where you may read more worth the noting. *Kitchin* giveth the same Definition of a Rout, *fol.* 20. An unlawful Assembly may well be called an Introduction, a Rout, a Persecution, and a Riot, an Execution.

Routously, Routousè, adv.

R O W.

To row, Remigo, are,

Rowed, Remigatus, a, um.

A rower of a Ship, Remex, igis, m.

The master rower, Pausarius, ii, m.

Seats for the rowers, Transtra, orum, n.

A rowing, Remigatio, onis, f.

A rowel, Stimulus, li, m.

Rowland (a Man's name) Rolandus, i, m.

A Rowney, Runcinus, i, m. *(i. e.)* a Load-horse, sumpter-Horse or Cart horse.

Rowton (in Shropshire) Rutunium.

R O X.

Roxburg in Teisidale (in Scotland) Marchidunum.

R O Y.

Royal, Regalis, le, adj. Basilicus, a, um.

Royal Assent, Regius Assensus.

Is that Approbation which the King giveth to a thing formerly done by others, as to the Election of a Bishop by Dean and Chapter, which given, then he sendeth the especial Writ to some Person for the taking of his fealty; the form of which Writ you may see in *Fitz. nat. brev. fol.* 170. *chap.* and also to a Bill passed by both the Houses of Parliament, *Crompt. Jurisd. fol.* 8. which Assent being once given, the Bill is indorsed with these Words, *Le Roy veult*, it pleaseth the King. If he refuse to agree unto it, then thus *Le Roy advisera*, the King will yet think of it.

Royalties, Regalia, orum, n. *Ra. Ent.* 468. *Pry.* 146. Regalitates, um, f. It is the Rights of the King, *Jura Regis*, or the King's Prerogative, and some of these are such as the King may grant to common Persons, some so high, as may not be separated from

from his own Crown *Privative*, as the Civilians term it, though *Cumulative* he may; see *Bracton*, *Lib.* 2. *cap.* 5. These are in some sort expressed in the first of *Samuel*, *chap.* 8. but these Generalities are specified more at large by those Lawyers that write of this Point, of whom I especially commend *Math. de afflictis* upon the Title of the Feuds, *Quæ sint Regalia*, being the 33 Title of the third Book as some divide them, but according to others the 56 of the second Book, where are named in the Text 25 specialties of Royalties: See also *Hottman*'s Commentaries in *Lib.* 2. *feudor. cap.* 56. see also *Stawnf. Præreg.*

The Royal Exchange, Cambium Regale, Bursa, Excambium Regium Peristilium.

Royston (*Cambridgeshire*) Roisia oppidum.

R U B.

To rub, Frico, are.

Rubbed, Frictus, a, um.

Rubbidge, Rubbola, æ, f. *Pry.* 415. bis.

R U D.

A rudder or stirrer belonging to Brewers, Motaculum, li, n.

A rudder of a Ship, Clavus, i, m. Camax, cis, f.

Rudiment, Rudimentum, i, n.

R U F.

A ruffian (or debauchee) Leccator, oris, m. Meretricarius, ii, m.

R U G.

A rugg, Opimentum, i, n.

A frieze rugg, Gausapina, æ, f.

R U I.

To ruinate, Ruino, are.

Ruine (or fall), Ruina, æ, f.

R U L.

To rule (or govern) Rego, ere.

Rule (or Domination) Dominatio, onis, f.

To rule (or have Soveraign Authority) Regno, are.

A rule to rule by, Regula, æ, f. Norma, æ, f.

A Carpenter's (or Mason's) Rule Amussis, is, f.

A rule or instrument to measure Land, Gnomon, æ, f.

Made even or right by Rule or Square, Normalis, le, adj. Regularis, re, adj.

Rule by rule, Regulatim, adv.

A rule (or direction) Præscriptum, i. n.

R U M.

To ruminate, Rumino, are.

A rumor, Rumor, oris, m.

A rumor-raiser, Coryphæus, i, m. Auctor turbarum.

R U N.

A runaway, Transfuga, æ, c. 2.

A running away, Fugitas, atis, f.

To run, Curro, ere.

Runners (or Cursers) Proclastæ.

The runner (or upper Stone in a Mill, Catillus, li, m.

Runnet, Quactum, i, n.

A runlet, Orcula, æ, f. Amphora, æ, f.

R U P.

A rupture, Raptura, æ, f.

A Rupture (or Burstenness) Hernia, æ, f.

R U S.

Rushden (in Hertfordshire) Vallæ Scirpinæ.

The rust of Iron, Rubigo, inis, f. Ferrugo, inis, f.

To rust, Rubigino, are.

Russet, Russetum, i, n. 2 *Mon.* 387.

Of Russet Cloth, Russetorum pannorum, *Mag. Chart. cap.* 25. 2 *Inst.* 41.

Somewhat russet, Rufulus, a, um.

R U T.

Rutland, Rutlandia.

R Y E.

Rye, Secale, is, n. Typha Cerealis.

S A B.

S*Abin (a Woman's name)* Sabina, æ, f.

Sabrina (a Woman's name) Sabrina, æ, f.

S A C.

A sack, Saccus, i, m.

A little sack, Sacculus, li, m.

A leather sack, Culeus, ei, m.

The Mouth of a sack, Lura, æ, f.

Merchandize of sacks, Saccaria, æ, f.

A bearer of sacks, Saccarius, ii, m.

Put in a sack, Saccatus, a, um.

Of a sack, Saccarius, a, um.

A sack-cloth, Cilicium, ii, n.

A sachel, Saccipium, ii, n.

Sack (a Wine that cometh out of Spain) Vinum Hispaniense.

To sack (or waste Countries or Cities) Diripio, ere. Depopulor, ari.

Sacked (or wasted) Direptus, a, um. Populatus, a, um.

A sacker (or waster) Depopulator, oris, m. Direptor, oris, m.

A sacking, Direptio, onis, f.

To strain through a sack, Saccello, are.

Sacred (or holy) Sacer, ra, rum. Consecratus, a, um.

To make sacred, Sacro, are.

Sacrilege (stealing of holy things) Sacrilegium, ii, n.

A sacrilegious Person, Sacrilegus, i, m.

S A D.

A Saddle, Ephippium, ii, n. Sella Equi. Scordiscus, ci, m.

A pack-saddle, Clitellæ, arum, f. Sagina, æ, f.

A side-saddle, Sella muliebris.

A saddle-cloth, Intratum, i, n.

The fore part of the saddle, Antella, æ, f.

The saddle bow, Sellæ arcus.

A saddle-tree, Sellæ lignea forma.

To saddle an Horse, Equum sternere, Equo Ephippium imponere.

Saddled, Ephippiatus, a, um. Intratus Ephippiis.

A saddler, Ephippiarius, ii, m. Sellarius, ii, m. Scordiscarius ii, m.

S A F.

Safe, Salvus, a, um.

Safety, Salus, utis, f. Sanitas, atis, f.

Saffron-Walden (in Essex) Waldena.

S A L.

Said, Idem, Eadem, Idem, *Pron. Rel.* usually and most properly *Idem* in Declarations or Pleadings is attributed to Plaintifs or Demandants, declaring or Pleading; *Prædictus*, to Defendants or Tenants, Places, Towns or Lands; *Præfatus* to Persons named not being actors; yet if the same Persons, Lands, &c. come very nearly again to be named or mentioned in Pleadings, usually and most properly *Idem* is used.

Said is sometimes omitted in Pleadings, and *quidem* used instead thereof, especially in the beginning of a Sentence; as *Qui quidem Finis*, for which said fine, *Quæ quidem Indentura*, which said

said Indenture, *Quod quidem Recordum*, which said Record, *Qui quidem locus*, which said place.

To sail, Navigo, are.

To sail beyond, Præternavigo, are.

To sail by or before, Prænavigo, are.

To sail to, Adnavigo, are.

To sail through, Pernavigo, are.

To sail forward, Provehor, eris.

To sail over, Trajicio, ere.

To hoist sail, Dare vela, Pandere, sive extendere vela, velifico, are.

To strike sail, velum contrahere, vela demittere.

A Sail of a Ship, velum, i, n. Linteum, ei, n.

The main sail, Artemon, onis, f. Scatium, ii, n.

The top-sail, Thoracium, ii, n. Supparus, i, m.

A sail wherewith the Course of a Ship is holpen, when the Wind is weak, Acatium, ii, n.

The sail in the fore-part of a Ship, called the sprit-sail, Mendicium, ii, n.

A small sail called a Trinket, Dolo, onis, m.

The third sail behind, or the misen-sail, Epidromus, i, m.

The sail-yard, Antenna, æ, f.

The two ends of the sail-yard, Ceruchus, i, m. Cornua, n.

The bonnet or enlargement of the sail, Orthiax.

The band or cord wherewith the sail of a Ship is tyed to the Mast. Anquina, æ, f.

Of a sail, Velaris, re, adj.

Sailed, Navigatus, a, um.

Sailed through, Pernavigatus, a, um.

A sailer, Navigator, oris, m.

A sailing, Navigatio, onis, f.

A sailing by, Prænavigatio, onis, f.

A sailing beyond, Præternavigatio, onis, f.

A sailing through, Pernavigatio, onis, f.

A sailing to a place, Adnavigatio, onis, f.

A sailing about, Periplous.

Saint *Alban* (*the Family*) De Sanct. Albano.

St. *Albans* (*in Hertfordshire*) Fanum Sancti Albani. Villa Albani.

St. *Andrews* (*in Scotland*) Andreapolis, Fanum Reguli.

Of St. *Asaph* (*in Flintshire*, Asaphensis.

St. *Barbara, contracted to* St. *Barb, and corruptly Simbarb* (*the Family*) De Sancta Barbara.

St. *Clare, corruptly* Synclere (*the Family*) De Sancta Clara.

St. *David's* (*in Wales*) Menevia, Oppidum Sti. Davidis.

St. *David's Head*, (*a Promontory* (*in Pembrokeshire*) Octopitarum Promont.

Of St. *David's*, Menevensis.

St. *Edmondsbury in Suffolk*, Curia Edmundi Burgus. Villa Faustini. Villa Regia.

St. *Faith* (*the Family*) De Sancta Fide.

St. *Foster* (*the Family*) De Sancto Vedasto.

St. *Hellen's head*, Boræum Prom.

St. *John's foreland* (*in Ireland*) Isamnium, Isanium, Isannium.

St. *John town* (*in Ireland*) Sti. Johannis Fanum, Pertha, Perthum.

St. *Ives* (*in Huntingdonshire*) Fanum Ivonis Persiæ. Slepa.

St. *Lantwit* (*in Glamorganshire*) Fanum Sti Iltuti.

St. *Laud*,

St. *Laud, commonly Sentlo (the Family)* De Sancto Laudo.

St. *Leger or Sellenger (the Family)* De Sancto Leodogario.

St. *Lis (the Family)* De Sancto Lizio, & Sylvanectensis.

St. *Mark (the Family)* De Sancto Marco.

St. *Maur or Semour (the Family)* De Sancto Mauro.

St. *Mawes Castle (in Cornwall)* Mauditi Castrum.

St. *Michael's Mount (in Cornwall)* Mons Michaelis.

St. *Morrice (the Family)* De Sancto Mauricio.

St. *Neots (in Huntingdonshire)* Fanum Neoti.

St. *Omer (the Family)* De Sancto Audomaro.

St. *Owen (the Family)* De Sancto Audoeno.

St. *Patrick's Purgatory (in Ireland)* Regia Regalis.

St. *Quintin (the Family)* De Sancto Quintino.

St. *Semare (the Family)* De Sancto Medardo.

St. *Sentlow (the Family)* De Sancto Lupo.

St. *Singlis in Ireland (the Family)* De Sancto Gelasio.

St. *Alban Woodstreet, St.* Albani in vico Ligneo Parochia.

St. *Alphage, St.* Alphagii.

St. *Andrew Holborn, St.* Andreæ in Holborn.

St. *Andrew Hubbard, St.* Andreas Hubbardus.

St. *Andrew Undershaft, St.* Andreæ sub malo cereali.

St. *Andrew Wardrobe, St.* Andreæ ad Vestiarium.

St. *Ann Aldersgate, St.* Annæ intra Portam Alneam.

St. *Ann Black-fryars, St.* Annæ nigrorum Monachorum.

St. *Ann Westminster, St.* Annæ Westm.

St. *Antholin*, alias *Anthonia, St.* Anthonii.

St. Austins, *St.* Augustini.

St. *Bartholomew-Exchange, St.* Bartholomæi pone Peristylium.

St. *Bartholomew the Great, St.* Bartholomæi magni.

St. *Bartholomew the Less, St.* Bartholomæi Parvi.

St. *Bennet Fink, St.* Benedictus Finchus.

St. *Bennet Grace Church, St.* Benedictus in Graminoso vico.

St. *Bennet Paul's-Wharf, St.* Benedictus ad Ripam Paulinam.

St. *Bennet Shere-hog, St.* Benedictus Sherhogus.

St. *Botolph Aldersgate, St.* Botolphi Alneæ portæ.

St. *Botolph Aldgate, St.* Botolphi ad veterem portam.

St. *Botolph Billingsgate, St.* Botolphi ad Portam Belini.

St. *Botolph Bishopsgate, S.* Botolphi ad Episcopi portam.

St. *Bridget* alias *Bride, St.* Bridgettæ.

St. *Christopher's, St.* Christopheri.

St. *Clement Danes, St.* Clementis Danorum, Dacorum.

St. *Clement East-Cheap, St.* Clementis in foro Orientali.

St. *Dionys Back-Church, St.* Dionysius Ecclesiæ Back-Church.

St. *Dunstan East, St.* Dunstani in Oriente.

St. *Dunstan West, St.* Dunstani in Occidente.

St. *Edmund Lumbard-Street, St.* Edmundi in Lumbard-street.

St. *Ethelburg, St.* Ethelbora virgo.

St. *Faith, St.* Fidei.

St. *Ga-*

St. *Gabriel Fen-Church*, *St.* Gabriel in vico Palustri.

St. *George Botolph Lane*, *St.* Georgius in Botolphi viculo.

St. *George's Southwark*, *St.* Georgii in Australi opere.

St. *Giles Cripplegate*, *St.* Ægidii ad Portam membris captorum.

St. *Giles in the Fields*, *St.* Ægidii in Campis.

St. *Gregory's by Paul's*, *St.* Gregorii juxta Templum Paulinum.

St. *James Clerkenwell*, *St.* Jacobus ad Clericorum fontem.

St. *James Duke's place*, *St.* Jacobus ad Ducis hospitium.

St. *James Garlickhyth*, *St.* Jacobi ad Mortem alium.

St. *John Baptist Walbrook*, *St.* Johannes Baptista prope Galli torrentem.

St. *John Evangelist*, *St.* Johannis Evangelistæ.

St. *John Zachary*, *St.* Johannis Zachariæ.

St. *John at Hackney*, *St.* Johannis de Hackney in Com. Middlesex.

St. *John Wapping*, *St.* Johannis apud Wapping.

St. *Katherine Coleman street*, *St.* Catharina Colmanni.

St. *Catherine Cree Church*, *St.* Catharina Christi Ecclesiæ.

St. *Katherine's Tower*, *St.* Catharina juxta Turrim.

St Lawrence Jury, *St.* Laurentius in Judaismo.

St. *Lawrence Pountney*, *St.* Laurentii Pountneius.

St. *Leonard East-Cheap*, *St.* Leonardi East-cheap.

St. *Leonard Foster-lane*, *St.* Leonardi Foster-Lane.

St. *Magdalen Bermondsey*, *St.* Magdalenæ de Bermundi insula.

St. *Magnus*, *St.* Magnetis.

St. *Margaret Lothbury*, *St.* Margaritæ in Lothbury.

St. *Margaret Moses's*, *St.* Margaritæ Mosis.

St. *Margaret New-fish-street*, *St.* Margarita in Novo foro piscario.

St. *Margarets Pattons*, *St.* Margarita à Gallicarum venditione.

St. *Margaret's Westminster*, *St.* Margaritæ Westmonasterienſis.

St. *Martins Ironmonger-lane*, *St.* Martini in Ferrariorum viculo.

St. *Martins Ludgate*, *S.* Martini ad Luddi portam.

St. *Martins Orgars*, *St.* Martini Orgari.

St. *Martins Outwich*, *St.* Martini Outwichi.

St. *Martins Vintrey*, *St.* Martini in Vinariis.

St. *Martins in the Fields*, *St.* Martini in Campis.

St. *Mary Abchurch Parish*, Parochia *St.* Mariæ abbatis Ecclesiæ.

St. *Mary Aldermanbury* (*St.* Mariæ in Aldermannorum burgo.

St *Mary Aldermary*, *St.* Mariæ senioris Mariæ.

St. *Mary Le-Bow*, *St.* Mariæ de Arcubus.

St. *Mary Bothaw*, *St.* Mariæ à lintris Statione.

St. *Mary Cole-Church*, *St.* Mariæ Cole-Church.

St. *Mary Hill*, *St.* Mariæ in Collem.

St. *Mary Islington*, *St.* Mariæ Islington ad villam insularem.

St. *Mary Monthaw*, *St.* Mariæ de Monte alto.

St. *Mary Newington*, *S.* Mariæ ad villam novam.

St. *Mary*

St. *Mary Savoy*, *St.* Mariæ de Sabaudià.

St. *Mary Somerset*, *St.* Mariæ Somerseti.

St. *Mary Stayning*, *St.* Mariæ Staining.

St. *Mary White-Chappel*, *St.* Mariæ de alba Capella.

St. *Mary Woolchurch*, *St.* Mariæ ad lanæ trutinam.

St. *Mary Woolnoth*, *St.* Mariæ Woolnothi.

St. *Matthew Friday-street*, *St.* Matthæi in Friday-Street.

St. *Maudlins Milk-street*, *St.* Magdalenæ in vico lacteo.

St. *Maudlins Old-fish street*, *St.* Magdalenæ in veteri piscario foro.

St. *Michael Bassishaw*, *St.* Michaelis Bassishaw.

St. *Michael's Cornhill*, *St.* Michaelis in hordeaceum collem.

St. *Michael's Crooked Lane*, *St.* Michaelis in curvo viculo.

St. *Michael Queen-hyth*, *St.* Mariæ ad Ripam Reginalem.

St. *Michael Quern*, *St.* Mariæ ad Pladum.

St. *Michael Royal*, *St.* Mariæ in Riola.

St. *Mildred Poultrey*, *St.* Mildredæ in Foro Gallinario.

St. *Nicholas Acorns*, *St.* Nicholai de Achona.

St. *Nicholas Coleabby*, *St.* Nicholai aureæ abbatiæ.

St. *Nicholas Olaves*, *St.* Nicholai Olavi.

St. *Olaves Hart street*, *St.* Olavi in Cervina platea.

St. *Olave Jury*, *St.* Olavi in Le Jewry.

St. *Olave Southwark*, *St.* Olavi in Australi opere.

St. *Olave Silver-street*, *St.* Olavi in argenteo vico.

St. *Paul Shadwel*, *St.* Pauli Shadwel.

St. *Pancras Soper Lane*, *St.* Pancrasii in vico Smegmatico.

St. *Paul's Covent-Garden*, *St.* Pauli in Coventuali horto.

St. *Peter's Cheap*, *St.* Petri in foro.

St. *Peter's Cornhill*, *St* Petri in Cornhill.

St. *Peter Paul's Wharf*, *St.* Petri prope Paul's Wharf.

St. *Peter's Poor*, *St.* Petri pauperis.

St. *Saviour's Southwark*, *St.* Mariæ Salvatoris in Australi opere.

St. *Sepulchres Parish*, *St.* Sepulchrorum Parochia.

St. *Stephen's Coleman-street*, St. Stephani in vico Colmanni.

St. *Swithin*, St. Swithini.

St. *Thomas the Apostle*, St. Thomæ Apostoli.

St. *Thomas Southwark*, St. Thomæ in Australi opere.

St. *Vedast*, alias *Foster*, St. Vedasti.

S A K.

Cause or sake, Saca vel Sacha, æ, f. (*i. e.*) a Plea in a Court, also a forfeiture or amerciament.

A saker (or a piece of Ordnance called a saker) Hierax.

S A L.

A salary, Salarium, ii, n.

A sale (or selling) Venditio, onis, f.

To stand or be set out to sale or hire, Prosto, are.

Any thing that is set to sale, Promercalis, le.

Saleable, or that may be sold, Edibilis, le, adj.

Sale Cloathes, Vestes promercales.

Salis-

Salisbury City (in Wiltshire) Salesbaria, Salisburia, Saresberria, Sarisburia, Severia.

Old Sarum (or Salisbury) Sorbiodunum, Sorviodunum, Sorurodunum.

Bishop of Salisbury, Episcopus Salisburiensis.

A sallet of herbs, Acetaria, orum, n.

To sally out, Erumpo, ere. Excurro, ere.

Sallies, Excursiones.

Salt, Sal, alis, m. & n.

To salt or season with salt, Salio, ire.

Bay-salt, Sal popularis, Sal communis.

The Sea-salt, Salum, i, n.

A Corn of salt, Grumus salis, Mica salis, Granum salis.

Salt digged out of the Ground, Sal fossilis, Sal fossititius.

White salt, Salis flos, Sal purus.

Salt making, Salsaria, æ, f.

Salt-petre, Sal petræ.

A salt pit, Salina, æ, f.

Salt-water, Aqua Salsa.

Any thing that is salt, either Fish or Flesh, Salsamentum, i, n.

A Garner, or Room to keep salt in, Salis repositorium.

Salt Meats, Salsiuscula, orum, n.

Saltness, Salsitudo, inis, f.

Salt Liquor (or Brine) Salsilago, inis, f.

Salt springs, Salsulæ, arum, f.

Full of salt, Salsuginosus, a, um.

A salting (or seasoning) Salsura, æ, f. Salitura, æ, f.

Salt, Salsus, a, um.

Salted, Salitus, a, um.

A salter (or seller of salt) Salsamentarius, ii, m. Salitor, oris, n.

A salt seller, Salinum, i, n. Salsarium, ii, n. 2 *Mon.* 666.

A little-salt seller, Salillum, li, n.

A salting Tub, Vas Salsamentarium.

Belonging to salt, Salinarius, a, um.

Of or for salting, Salsamentarius, a, um.

Saltmarsh (the Family) De Salso Marisco.

Salvage, Salvagium, ii, n. (*i. e.*) Money allowed for rescuing a Ship from Enemies.

Salva guardia, Is a security given by the King to a stranger, fearing the violence of some of his subjects, for seeking his Right by course of Law. The form whereof see *Reg. Orig. fol.* 26. *a.b.*

A salve (or Ointment) Unguentum, i, n.

A salve (or Plaister) Emplastrum, i, n. Cerotum, i, n. Linimentum, i, n.

A salve for the Eyes, Collitium, ii, n.

Salmey Isle (near Milford-haven, Sylimnos.

Salney (in Bedfordshire) Salenæ, Salinæ.

Salwarp River (in Worcestershire) Salwarpus.

S A N.

Sand, Arena, æ, f.

Sandwich (the Family) De Sandwico.

Sandwich (in Kent) Portus Ammonis, Sabulovicum. Sandicum, Sandovicus, Sanwicum.

Sandon (in Hertfordshire) Mons Arenosus, Caer Severus.

A sand-Box, Pyxidula Arenaria.

A Sand-pit, Sabuletum, i, n. Arenifodina, æ, f.

S A P.

Sapp, Sappum, i, n. *Fle.* 163. Succus, ci, m. Alburnum, i, n.

S A R.

Sarah (a Woman's Name) Sara, æ, f.

A Sarplar, Sarplera lanæ *(i. e.)* a Pocket of Wool, being half a sack, 40 Tods.

S A T.

A satchel (or snap-sack) Saccus, li, m. Saccellus, li, m. Pera, æ, f.

Satin, Tramoser'cum, ci, n.

Figured satin, Tramosericum Palmatum.

A satisfaction, Satisfactio.onis, f.

To satisfy, Satisfacio, ere.

Saturday, Dies Sabbati.

S A U.

Savage (the Family) Salvagius.

A sausage, made of Pork, &c. Tucetum, i, n. Lucanica, æ, f. Salsicia, æ, f. Farcimen, inis, n.

A maker of sausages, Tucerarius, ii, m. Botularius, ii, m.

Sause, Condimentum, i, n.

All kind of sharp sauces, Embamma, atis, n.

A dish full of sauce, Uncta Patella.

To sauce, Condio, ire.

To dip in the sause, Intingo, ere.

A seller of sharp sause, Oxypŏrōpola, æ, m.

Sauced, Conditus, a, um.

A sauser, Scutella, æ, f. Tryblium, ii, n. Acetabulum, i, n.

Saul (a Man's Name) Saulus, i, m.

Savoy (the Family) De Sabaudia.

The Savoy (in London) Sabaudia.

S A W.

To saw, Serro, are. Serra secare.

To saw asunder, Serra dissecare.

A saw, Serra, æ, f.

A little saw (or hand saw) Serrula, æ, f.

A whip saw, Runcina, æ, f.

Sawed, Serratus, a, um. Runcinatus, a, um.

Saw dust, Serrago, inis, f.

A sawyer, Serrarius, ii, m.

A sawing, Serratura, æ, f.

Sawtrey, (in Huntingdonshire) Saltria.

S A Y.

Say (the Family) De Saio.

Of Say-Abbey, Sagiensis.

Sayne Isle near Brest in Britany, Sena, Sonnos.

S C A.

A scab, Scabies, ei, f.

A scabbard of a sword, Vagina, æ, f.

A little scabbard, Vaginula, æ, f.

A scaffold, Fala, æ, f. Catasta, æ, f. Fori visorium.

To scald, Glabro, are.

To scale Walls, Scando, ere.

The scale of a Fish or Beast, Squama, æ, f.

Scales (the Family) de Scalariis.

A scalping Iron for a Surgeon, Scalprum, i, n. Runcina, æ, f.

Scandalum Magnatum, Is the especial name of a wrong done to any high Personage of the Land, as Prelates, Dukes, Earls, Barons, and other Nobles, and also of the Chancellor, Treasurer, the Privy Seal, Stewards of the King's House, Justice of the one Bench, or of the other, and other Great Officers of the Realm by false News, or horrible or false Messages, whereby Debates and Discords betwixt them and the Commons, or any scandals to their Persons might arise, *Anno 2 Rich. 1. cap. 5.*

A scandal, Scandalum, li, n.

A scar, Cicatrix, icis, f.

A scarf, Mitella, æ, f.

Scarlet, Scarletum, i, n. *Pry.* 25. Coccum, i, n.

Scavage, Scavagium, ii, n. *Cow.* 234. Money paid for offering or shewing Merchandize for sale.

A scavinger, Purgator Luti de viis.

S C E.

A Scepter, Sceptrum, i, n.

S C H.

A schism, Schisma, atis, n.

Schismatical, Schismaticus, a, um.

A School, Schola, æ, f.

A school-master, Ludimagister, tri, m.

A school-fellow, Condiscipulus, li, m.

A school fellowship, Condiscipulatus, ûs, m.

Of a school, Scholaris, re, adj.

A scholar, Discipulus, li, m. Scholaris, is, m.

Scholar-like, Scholasticè, adv.

Scholar's commons, Victulus, li, m.

S C I.

The sciatica (or Gout in the hip) Ischias, adis, f. Ischiadicus dolor.

Science, Scientia, æ, f.

Scire facias, Is a Writ Judicial most commonly to call a Man to shew cause unto the Court, whence it is sent, why Execution of a Judgment passed, should not be made. This Writ is not granted before a Year and a Day be passed, after the Judgment given, *Old. nat. brev. fol.* 151.

Scire facias, Upon a Fine, lieth after a Year and a Day from the Fine levied, otherwise it is all one with the Writ *Habere facias Seisinam, West. part* 2. *Symb. Titulo Fines, Sect.* 137. See *Anno* 25 *Ed.* 3. *Stat.* 5. *cap.* 1. *Anno* 39 *Eliz. cap.* 7. the Register Original and Judicial, also in the Table sheweth many other diversities of this Writ, which read. See also the new Book of Entries, *verbo Scire facias.*

Scituated, Situatus, a, um.

A scite, Situs, i, m. *Lex* 117.

S C O.

A Scoffer, Scurra, æ, m.

To sconce, Mulctare pecunia.

Scone (in Scotland) Scona.

A scoop for Corn, or such like, Rutellum, i, n.

The scoop wherewith they draw up water to wet the sails, Haustrum, i, n. Hauritorium, ii, n.

A Scot, Scota, æ, m. 1 *Mon.* 413. 1006.

A scot, custom or tollage, Scotum vel Scottum, i, n.

A scot or reckoning, Symbolum, li, n.

Scotch, Scoticus, a, um.

Scotland, Albania, Caledonia, Scotia, æ, f.

Scottish Sea, Caledonius Oceanus.

Scots, Scoti.

To scour or cleanse, Escuro, are. Mundo, are. Polio, ire.

Scoured, Detersus, a, um.

New scoured (or polished) Interpolus, a, um.

A scourer (or Polisher) Interpolator, oris, m.

An harness scourer, Armarius, ii, m.

He that scoureth Rust, Æruginator, oris, m.

A scouring, Depurgatio, onis, f.

A scouring or polishing of things, Interpolatio, onis, f.

To scourge, Flagello, are.

A scourge, Flagellum, i, n.

A scourge made with Leather thongs, Scutica, æ, f.

A scourge made of Neat's Leather, Taurea, æ, f.

Scourged, Flagellatus, a, um.

A scout, Explorator, oris, m. Emissarius, ii, m. Antecursor, oris, m.

Scout-watches, Excubiæ, arum, f.

S C R.

To scrape, Scalpo, ere, Rado, ere.

To scrape off, as with a Horse-Comb, Distringo, ere.

Scraped, Rasus, a, um.

Scraped out, Obliteratus, a, um.

A scraper, Rasor, oris, m.

A scraping, Rasura, æ, f.

A scraping out, Obliteratio, onis, f.

Scraps (or Reliques of Victuals) Fragmenta, orum, n.

A screen, Umbraculum, li, n.

A screw (or vice to wind up and down) Coclea, æ, f.

A scripp, Scirpus, i, m.

A Scrivener, Scriba, æ, m. Scriptor, oris, m. Librarius, ii, m. Bibliographus, i, m.

A Scrivener's shop, Trapeza, æ, f.

A scroll (or Bill) Scheda, æ, f.

A scruple (or doubt) Scrupulus, li, m.

A scruple the third part of a dram, scrupulus, li, m.

A scrutiny (or search) Scrutinium, ii, n. Rumor, oris, m.

S C U.

The scull of the Head, Cranium, ii, n. Calvaria, æ, f.

A sculler (or boat so called) Linter, tris, m.

A sculler (or he that driveth such a Boat) Navicularius, ii, m. Remex singularis.

A little scull to row with, Tonsæ, arum, f.

The scullery (or place where the Vessel is laid) Scutellarium, ii, n.

A scullion, Lixa, æ, m. Fumarius, ii, m.

Scullions, Focarii servi.

A scullion Wench, Furnaria, æ, f.

The scullery, Lavatrina, æ, f.

Scumm, Spuma, æ, f. Excrementum, i, n.

To scumm, or take away the scumm, Despumo, are, Defæco, are.

A scummer, Despumatorium, ii, n. Spatha, æ, f.

Scurf in the head, Porrigo, inis, f.

The scurf (or scab of a wound) Crusta, æ, f.

The scurvy, Scorbutus, i, m.

A scutcheon in the midst of a Timber Wall, where the Posts do rest, Tholus, i, m.

A scutcheon, Coat of Arms, or shield, Scutum, i, n. Scutulum, i, n. Stemma, æ, f.

A scuttle, Sportula, æ, f. Scutula, æ, f. Corbis, is, f.

The scuttles (or Hatches of a Ship) Pergula, æ, f.

The scuttle of the Mast of a ship, Carchesium, ii, n.

S E.

Se Defendendo, Is a Plea for him, that is charged with the Death of another, saying that he was driven unto that which he did, in his own defence: The other so assaulting, that if he had not done as he did, he must have been in peril of his own Life: Which danger ought to be so great, as it appears inevitable, *Stawnf.* Pleas of the Crown, *Lib.* 1. *cap.* 7. and if he do Justify it to be done in his own defence, yet he is forced to procure his Pardon of Course from the Lord Chancellor, and for-

forfeiteth his Goods to the King, as the Author faith in the fame Place.

S E A.

The fea, Mare, is, n. Salum, i, n. Fretum, i, n. Pontus, i, m. pl. caret.

The main fea, Altum, i, n.

A Bofom (or Gulf of the fea) Hadria, æ, f.

The fea which encompaffeth the Earth, Oceanus, i, m.

The deep fea, Profundum pelagus.

The deep Channel of the fea, Vectes, is, m.

An arm of the fea, Æftuarium, ii, n.

The fea-bank, coaft, fhoar or fide, Littus, oris, n. Ora maritima.

The fea coaft, Acta, æ, f.

A fea-bank, Ægialus, li, m.

A narrow fea, Fretum, i, n.

A dangerous fea, in which wrecks often happen, Naufragum Mare.

To failover the fea, Transfreto, are. Perfreto, are.

The firft day of putting to fea, Navigationis natalia.

A paffing over the fea, Perfretatio, onis, f.

Sea-fickneffs, Naufea, æ, f.

One apt to be fick at fea, Naufeator, oris, m.

Which belongeth to the fea, Marinus, a, um.

Of or belonging to the fea-bank, Littorofus, a, um.

On the fea fide or Coaft, Maritimus, a, um.

Partly belonging to the fea, and partly to the Land, Semimarinus, a, um.

That cometh from beyond fea, Tranfmarinus, a, um.

Between two feas, Bimaris, re, adj.

Sea charts, Chartæ marinæ.

Seamen (or Mariners) that look to the Ports or Havens, Bufcarli, orum, m.

Sea-coals (or Pit-coals) Carbones foffiles.

A feal, Sigillum, i, n.

To feal or fign, Sigillo, are.

To feal (or fet to his fign or feal) Subfigno, are. Subfcribo, ere.

The print of a feal, Signaculum, li, n.

Sealed, Sigillatus, a, um. Signatus, a, um.

A fealer, Sigillator, oris, m. Is an Officer in Chancery, whofe duty is to feal the Writs and Inftruments there made.

A feal-ring, Annulus fignatorius.

A fealing, Sigillatio, onis, f.

Seam-rent (or ripped) Veftis diffuta.

A feam, Sutura, æ, f. Sarcimen, inis, n.

Seamed (or that hath feams) Sutus, a, um. Confutilis, le, adj.

Without feam, Inconfutilis, le, adj.

To feam rent or rip, Refuo, ere.

A feam (or clofure of any thing) Commiffura, æ, f.

A feam of coals, Curfus Carbonum.

A feamfter, Sutrix, icis, f. Filatrix, icis, f.

A feamfter's fhop, Suternum, i, n.

To fearch, Scrutor, ari. Explorо, are.

To fearch (or examine diligently) Excutio, ere.

A fearch (or fearching) Scrutinium, ii, n.

A fearcher, Scrutator, oris, m.

To fear, Sicco, are.

To

To sear with a searing Candle, Cero, are. Incero, are.

A searing-iron, Cauterium, ii, n.

A searing, Ustio, onis, f.

Seared, Cauteriatus, a, um.

A searcloth, Cerotum, i, n.

An embalming searcloth, Cerotum funerarium.

To line a Coffin with searcloth, Linire loculum cum ceroto.

A searce (or sieve to sift withal) Cribrum, i, n.

Searge (or sarge) a kind of Cloth, Rasulus pannus.

To season (as to season meat) Condio, ire.

Seasoned, Conditus, a, um. Saporatus, a, um.

A seasoner, Conditor, oris, m.

A seasoning, Conditura, æ, f. Condimentum, i, n.

Season (or time convenient) Opportunitas, atis, f.

Seaton (in Devonshire) Moridunum, Ridunum.

A seat, Sedes, is, f.

A seat of a King, Solium, ii, n. Sella eburnea.

A seat or seats whereon one only may sit, Sella, æ, f.

A seat (or bench) of Marble, Abacus, ci, m.

A seat in a Porch or other such like place, Præstega, æ, f.

A seat or the seats in a Barge, Boat or ship, wherein the Mariners do sit, Transtrum, i, n.

Seasonable time, Tempus seasonabile, *Ra. Entr.* 667.

Seven, Septem, adj. Indecl.

The seventh, Septimus, a, um.

Seventeen, Septendecim, adj. Indecl.

Seventy, Septuaginta, adj. indecl.

Seventieth, Septuagesimus, a, um.

S E B.

Sebastian (a man's name) Sebastianus, i, m.

S E C.

Seckington (in Warwickshire) Secandunum.

Secluded, Seclusus, a, um.

The second, Secundus a, um.

Second deliverance, Secunda deliberatione, Is a Writ that lyeth for him, that after a Return of Cattel replevied, adjudged to him that distrained them, by reason of a default in the Party that replevied, for the replevying of the same Cattel again, upon security put in for the redelivery of them, if in case the distress be justified. New Book of Entries, *verbo Replevia*, in second deliverance, *fol.* 522. *col.* 2. *V. Dier. fol.* 41. *n.* 4, 5.

The secondine or after-birth, the three skins wherein an Infant lyeth, while it is in the Womb, or when it cometh into the World, Secundæ, arum, f.

Secret, Secretus, a, um. Arcanus, a, um.

A secret, Arcanum, i, n. Secretum, i, n.

A Publisher of secrets, Vulgātor, oris, m.

Secretly, Secretò, Arcanè, abditè, adv.

A Secretary, Secretarius, ii, m.

A chief secretary, Primarius secretarius Domini Regis.

A principal secretary, Unus principalium secretariorum Domini Regis.

A sect, Secta, æ, f.

A sectary, Sectarius, ii, m. Multarius, ii, m.

Secta ad Curiam, Is a Writ that lyeth against him, who refuseth

to

to perform his suit, either to the County or Court Baron, *Fitz. nat. brev. fol.* 158.

Secta facienda per Illum qui habet eniciam partem, Is a Writ to compel him, the Heir that hath the Elder's part of the Co-heirs, to perform service for all the Coparceners, *Regist. Orig. fol.* 177. *a.*

Secta molendini, Is a Writ lying against him that hath used to grind at the Mill of *A.* and after goeth to another Mill with his Corn, *Regist. Orig. fol.* 153. *Fitz. nat. brev. fol.* 122. but it seemeth by him that this Writ lyeth especially for the Lord against his frank Tenant, who holds of him by making suite to his Mill, *eodem. Vid.* the new Book of Entries, *verbo, Secta ad molendinum.*

Secular, Secularis, re, adj.

A Secundary, Secundarius, ii, m. Is the Name of an Officer next unto the Chief Officer, as the secundary of the Fine Office, the secundary of the Compter, which is (as I take it) next to the Sheriff of *London*, in each of the two Compters. Secundary of the Office of the Privy Seal. *Anno Ed.* 4. *cap.* 1. Secundaries of the Pipe two, Secundaries to the Remembrancers two, which be Officers in the Exchequer, *Cambd. Brit.*

Secure, Securus, a, um.

To secure, Securo, are. *Co. Ent.* 30.

A securing, Securantia, æ, f.

To give faith and security to a thing, Affido, are, Affiducio, are.

S E D.

A sedan, Carpentum, i, n. Sella Gestatoria.

Sedge (or shear-grass) Carex, icis, f.

A sedge-bush, Carectum, i, n.

Sedition, Seditio, onis, f.

To seduce, Seduco, ere.

S E E.

To see, Video, ere.

Seed, Semen, inis, n.

A seed-plot, Seminarium, ii, n.

To bring forth seed, Semento, are.

A bringing forth seed, Sementatio, onis, f.

Seed sown (or seed-time) Sementis, is, f.

To seel, Camero, are. Laqueo, are.

Seeled, Cameratus, a, um. Laqueatus, a, um.

A seeling, Concameratio, onis, f.

The seeling of a Parlor or other like place, Laquearium, ii, n.

S E G.

Seg-hill (in Northumberland) Segedunum.

S E I.

Sejanus (a Man's Name) Sejanus, i, m.

Seignior, Dominus, i, m. It signifieth in the general signification, as much as Lord: But particularly, it is used for the Lord of the Fee, or of a mannor, even as *Dominus* or (Senior) among the Feudists, is he who granteth a Fee or Benefit, out of his Land to another, and the reason is (as *Hotman* saith) because having granted the use and profit of the Land to another, yet the property (*i. e.*) *Dominium*, he still retaineth in himself, see *Hotman* in *verbis feudal. verb. Dominus & Senior.* Seignior in gross, seemeth to be he that is Lord, but of

no mannor, and therefore can keep no Court, *Fitz. nat. brev. fol.* 3. 6.

Seignory, Dominum, ii, n. It signifieth peculiarly with us a Mannor or Lordship. Seignory de *Sokeman's*, *Kitch. fol.* 80. Seignory in Gross seemeth to be, the Title of him that is not Lord by means of any Mannor, but immediately in his own Person, *&c.*

To seise (take hold on, or take into Possession, Seiso, ire.

To be seised of Lands, &c. Seisor, iris.

Seised or Possessed of Lands, &c. Seisitus, a, um.

Seisin, Seisina, æ, f. Seisin or Seison, is common as well to the English or French, as signifieth in the Common-Law Possession, *Cook on Lit. Lib.* 3. *cap.* 12. *sect.*233. *Seisina* is derived of *Sedendo*, for until he have seisin, all is labour and grief, but when he hath seisin, he may *sedere & acquiescere*, *Cook's 6th. Rep. Bredimen's case.*

S E L.

Selbury Hill (in Wiltshire) Selburgi Tumulus.

Seldom, Rarus, a, um. Insolens, tis, adj.

Seldomness, Insolentia, æ, f.

A selion of Land, Selio, onis, f. Sometime it containeth an Acre of Land, sometime half an Acre, sometime more, sometime less, *West. part.* 2. *Symb. Tit. Recovery, sect.* 3. There *Crompton* in his Jurisdiction, *fol.* 221. saith, that a Selion of Land cannot be in demand, because it is a thing uncertain.

To sell, Vendo, ere. Venundo, are.

To sell at an outcry, Subhasto, are. Auctionor, aris.

To sell Wine and other Victuals, Cauponor, ari.

To buy at first hand, to sell again by retail, Promercor, ari.

A seller, Venditor, oris, m.

A turning back upon the seller, Redhibitorius, a, um.

A selling, Venundatio, onis, f.

The selling of old things, Scrutaria, æ, f.

Selsey (in Sussex or Kent) Seolesia. Vituli Insula.

S E M.

A seme of corn, Summa, æ, f. (*i. e.*) Eight Bushels, an Horseload.

A seme of Fish, Sema Piscium. *Ra. Ent.* 256.

Semiramis (a Woman's Name) Semiramis, is, f.

A semitar, or short Persian sword, Acinacis, is, f.

Sempiternal, Sempiternus, a, um.

S E N.

The senate, Senatus, ûs, m.

A senator, Senator, oris, m.

To send, Mando, are. Mitto, ere.

A seneschal (or steward) Seneschallus, i, m. Senesballus, i, m.

Seneca (a Man's Name) Seneca, æ, f.

Senseless, Insensatus, a, um.

To sentence, Sententio, are. *Ra. Entr.* 413.

A sentence (or judgment) Sententia, æ, f.

S E O.

Seolsey (in Sussex) a Bishop's See, Silesia.

S E P.

To separate, Separo, are.

September, September, bris, m.

A sepulchre, Sepulcrum, i, n.

S E Q.

A sequel, Sequela, æ, f.

To sequester, Sequestro, are.

A sequestration, Sequestratio, onis, f. Sequestrum, i, n. 2 *Inst.* 624.

S E R.

A Serjeant at Law, Serviens ad Legem.

The King's Serjeant at Law, Unus Servientium Domini Regis ad Legem. This word Serjeant is diversly used in our common Law, and applied to sundry Offices and Callings. First, a Serjeant at Law, or of the Coife, is the highest degree taken in that Profession next to the Judges, as a Doctor in Divinity, or the Civil Law, &c. and to these as Men best learned, and best experience of others, there is one Court severed to plead by themselves, *viz.* the Common Pleas, where the Common Law of *England* is most strictly observed. These are made by the King's Mandate or Writ directed unto them, commanding them upon a great Penalty, to take upon them that degree, by a day certain therein assigned, *Dyer fol.* 72. *Num.* 1.

And of these one or two, are the King's Serjeants, being commonly chosen by the King out of the Rest, in respect of their great Learning, to plead for him in all his Causes, as namely in Causes of Treason, *Stawnf. Pl. Cor. Lib.* 3. *cap.* 1. and of these there may be more, if it please the King.

Concerning the Antiquity of Serjeants at Law, the Lord *Cook* in the Preface to one of his Reports, saith thus. It is evident by the Book of the Mirror of Justices, *Lib.* 2. *cap. des loiers*, which treateth of the Laws of this Realm, and the Ministers thereof, long before the Conquest, that Serjeants at Law, were of Ancient times called, Narratores, Countors or Counteurs, because the Count or Declaration comprehended the substance of the Original Writs, and the very Foundation of the suit, of which part, as of the worthiest, they took their Denomination, and is all one in effect with that which in the Civil Law is called *Libellus*; and they lost not that Name in the Reign of King *Edward* the First, as it appeareth by the Statute of *W.* 1. *c.* 29. *Anno* 3 *Ed.* 1. for there he is called Serjeant Counter, *Serviens narrator*: And by the Statute of *Articuli super chartas, cap.* 11. *Anno* 28 *Ed.* 1. they are called Counters, that is Serjeants at Law, and until this day, when any proceedeth Serjeant, he doth Count in some real Action at the Bar of the Court of Common Pleas. But since the Reign of *Ed.* 1. they have always been called *Servientes ad Legem*, for their good service to the Common Wealth, by their sound advice in Law.

A Serjeant at Arms, Serviens ad Arma. Whose Office is to attend the Person of the King. *Anno* 7 *H.* 7. *cap.* 3. to arrest Traytors, or great Men that do, or are like to contemn Messengers of ordinary condition for other causes, and to attend the Lord High Steward of *England*, sitting in Judgment upon any Traytor and such like, *Stawnf. Pl. Cor. lib.*

lib. 3. *cap.* 1. of these by the Statute, *Anno* 13. *R.* 2. *cap.* 6. there may not be above 30. in the Realm.

There are also two of these Serjeants of the Parliament, one of the upper, and another of the lower House, whose Office seemeth to be for the Execution of such Commandments, especially touching the apprehension of any Offender, as either House shall think good to enjoin them. See *Crompt.* Jurisdict. *fol.* 9. See also *Vowel's* alias *Hooker's* Book of the Order of the Parliament.

There is one Serjeant at Arms that belongeth to the Chancery who is called *Serviens ad Clavam*, Serjeant of the Mace, as the rest may be, because they carry Maces by their Office. He of the Chancery attendeth the Lord Chancellor, or Lord Keeper in that Court, for the means to call all Men into that Court, is either by that Officer or by *Subpœna*, *West.* *part.* 2. *Symb.* *Tit.* *Chancery.* *Sect.* 17.

Then there are Serjeants that be the Chief Officers in their several Functions, within the King's Houshold, which are chief in their places, of which sort you may read many named in the Statute, *Anno* 33 *H.* 8. *cap.* 12.

In War also there are Serjeants of every Band or Company.

There is also an Inferior Serjeant of the Mace, whereof there is a Troop in the City of *London* (and other Towns Corporate) that serve the Lord Mayor or other head Officer, both for Menial attendance and matters of Justice, *Kitch.* *fol.* 143. and these are called, *Servientes ad Clavam*, Serjeants of the Club or Mace. New Book of Entries, *verbo scire facias in Mainpernors*, *fol.* 538. *cap.* 3. and may rightly be called in all the Tongues, first in this word mentioned Serjeant, *quasi serrer les gens*, to Lock or shut up such as they meet with.

A serjeant that arrests Persons, Rabdūchus, i, m. Appāritor, oris, m.

Serjeanty, Serjantia, æ, f. (*i. e.*) a kind of Tenure, br doing some service to the King.

A sermon, Concio, onis, f.

A servant, Servus, i, m. Famulus, li, m.

A Woman-servant, Serva, æ, f.

An under servant, Subministrator, oris, m.

Servants that wait at Table, Pantheftæ, arum, m.

A servant in Ordinary, Ordinarius Serviens — *Per nomen Thomæ Twist de Eltham, in Com. Cant. unius*, Ordinarius Serviens *Serenissimæ Dominæ Reginæ Elizabethæ*, &c. *W.* *Tit.* *Dower Inter Twist & Cut n.*

To serve, Servio, ire.

Service, Servitium, ii, n.

Servientibus, are certain Writs, touching Servants and their Masters, violating the Statutes made against their abuses, which see in the *Regist.Orig.fol.* 189, and 190, and 191.

S E S.

Sessions, Sessiones, signifieth in our Common Law, a sitting of Justices in Court upon their Commission: As the Sessions of *Oyer* and *Terminer* Quarter Sessions, otherwise called General Sessions, *Anno* 5 *Eliz.* *cap.* 4. or Open Sessions, *ibidem.* Oppo-

Opposite thereunto are especial, otherwise called Privy Sessions, which are procured upon some special occasion, for the more speedy Expedition of Justice in some Causes. *Crompt.* Justice of Peace, *fol.* 110. What things be inquirable at General Sessions, see *Crompt. fol.* 109. *Petit Sessions* or Statute Sessions, are kept by the High Constable of every Hundred, for the placing of Servants, *Anno* 5 *Eliz. cap.* 2. 4. *in fine.*

S E V.

A sewer, drain or Gutter to convey Water in Fen-lands, Severa vel Sewera, æ, f.

Sevenshale (in Northumberland) Hunnum.

Severn River, Sabriana, Sabrina, Saverna.

Severn sea, Mare Sabrinianum.

To sever (or set apart) Severo, are.

Several, Separalis, le, adj.

A severer, Discretor, oris, m.

Severe, Severus, ã, um.

Severity, Severitas, atis, f.

S E W.

A sewer, Sewera, æ, f. *Cow.* 240. 10. *Co.* 143. *Lex* 115. Suera, æ, f. *Lex.* 116. 10. *Co.* 141. It hath two significations with us: One applyed to him that Issueth or cometh in before the Meat of the King, or other great Personage, and placeth it upon the Table; the other to such passages, or gutters, as carry Water into the Sea or River, *Anno* 6 *H.* 6. *cap.* 5. which is also used in Common speech for Commissioners Authorised under the Great Seal, to see Drains and Ditches well kept and maintained in the Marish and Fen Countries, for the better conveyance of the Water into the Sea, and the preserving of the grass for food of Cattle, *Stat. Anno* 6 *H.* 6. *cap.* 5.

To sew (or stitch) as Cloth or Leather, Suo, ere. Consuo, ere.

To sew up again, Resuo, ere.

Sued, Sutus, a, um. Consutus, a, um.

Sewed unto (or together) Assutus, a, um.

A sewing, Sutura, æ, f.

Sewet, Sevum, i, n.

S E X.

A Sexton of a Church, Ædituus, i, m. Sacrista, æ, m.

The sextry (or Vestry in the Church) Sacrarium, ii, n. Sacristia, æ, f.

S H A.

A shale, Siliqua, æ, f.

A shallop, Paro, onis, f.

A shallow place, Vadum, i, n.

The Shambles, (or place where Flesh meat is sold) Carnarium, ii, n. Macellum, i, n. Laniarium, ii, n.

Of the shambles, Macellarius, a, um.

Shame (or dishonesty) Ignominia, æ, f.

Past shame, Expudoratus, a, um.

The shanck (or the Leg from knee to Ankle) Tibia, æ, f.

The shanck, shaft or Body of a Candlestick or Pillar between the Chapter and the Base, the spindle that winding stairs go about, Scapus, i, m.

Shanon River (in Ireland) Sacana, Sena, Senus, Siambis, Sineus, Socinos.

A shape, Species, ei, f.

To set the shape of a thing before one, Præhguro, are.

To share (or divide into shares) Partio, ire.

Shared, Partitus, a, um.

A sharer, Partitor, oris, m.

A share (or portion) Portio, onis, f.

Sharp crees, imbrices lapidei.

To sharpen, Acuo, ere.

To shave (or scrape) Rado, ere.

A Joyner's Plane (or instrument to shave with a Rasor) Detondere Novacula.

To shave thin (or close) Rasito, are.

Shaven, Rasus, a, um. Radulanus, a, um. Tonsus, a, um.

A shaver, Rasor, oris, m.

A shaving, Rasura. æ, f.

A shaving cloth, Linteum tonsorium.

The shaving of any thing, Rasamen, inis, n.

A shaving Instrument, Radula, æ, f.

A shaving Knife, Scalprum, i, n.

Any thing that is shaved off, Ramentum, i, n.

Belonging to shaving, Rasorius, a, um.

S H E.

A sheaf, Garba, æ, f.

A sheaf of arrows, Pharetra, æ, f.

He that carrieth a sheaf of arrows, Pharetratus, a, um.

To shear (or clip) Tondeo, ere.

A shearer, Tonsor, oris, m.

A shearman. Pannitonsor, oris, m.

A pair of shears, Forfex, icis, f.

A little pair of shears, Forficula, æ, f.

A shearing, Tonsura, æ, f.

A sheath (or scabbard) Vagina, æ, f.

A little sheath, Vaginula, æ, f.

To sheath (or put into a sheath) Vagino, are. Recondere in Vaginam.

A sheath-maker, Vaginarius, ii, m.

Sheathed, Vagina tectus, vel clausus.

S H E.

A shed, Casale, lis, n.

A little shed, Castitium, ii, n.

She, Illa, æ, f.

A sheep, Ovis, is, f.

A little sheep, Ovicula, æ, f.

A flock of sheep, Collecta Ovium, Reg. 120.

A sheep coat, also a sheep walk, Ovile, is, n.

A sheep-hook, Pedum, i, n.

A shepherd, Pastor, oris, m. Opilio, onis, m.

Of, or belonging to sheep, Ovinus, a, um.

Sheep shearing, Ovitonsura, æ, f.

A sheet, Lodix Linea, Linteamen, inis, n.

A sheet of Paper, vid. *Paper*.

A sheet of Lead, Lamina plumbi.

A shell, Testa, æ, f.

A shelf, Abacus, ci, m. Repositorium, ii. n.

Shelney (in Hertfordshire) Sulloniacæ, Sullonicæ.

Shene (or Richmond in Surrey) Shenum.

Sheppey Island (in Kent) Counos, Insula Ovium, Ovinia insula, Toliapis, Toliatis.

A sheriff, Vicecomes, itis, m.

Sheriff or Shrieve, is derived of two Saxon Words, *viz.* Shire, *comitatus*, which cometh of the Saxon verb, shiram, *id est*, *partiri*, because the whole Realm is parted, and divided into Shires, and Reve, *præfectus*, or *præpositus*, so

as Sheriff is *præfectus provinciæ*, or *Comitatus*, keeper of the Shire or County. The words of his Patent be, *Commisimus vobis custodiam comitatus nostri*, and he hath *triplicem custodiam*, a threefold Custody.

1. *Vitæ Justitiæ*, for no suit begins, and no Process is served but by the Sheriff.

2. *Vitæ Legis*, he is after long suits, and chargeable, to make Execution, which is the Life and Fruit of the Law.

3. *Vitæ Reipublicæ*, he is *Principalis conservator pacis* within the County, which is the Life of the Common-Wealth. He is called in Latin *Vice-comes, id est, Vicecomitis*, that is instead of the Earl of the County, who in Ancient times had the Regiment of the County under the King. Sheriffs were great Officers, and Ministers of Justice long before the Conquest, and Justices of Peace had not their being until almost 300 Years after, *viz.* in the first Year of *Edward* the Third, *Cook on Lit. Lib.* 3. *cap.* 1. *sect.* 248. *Cook's* Preface to third *Rep.*

When the King makes a Sheriff, *Durante bene placito*, although he may determine his Office at his pleasure, yet he cannot determine this in part, nor abridge the Sheriff of any thing incident or apurtenant to his Office, for the Office is intire, and it ought to continue so without any fraction or diminution, unless it be by Act of Parliament, *Cook fourth Rep. Mitton's Case.*

The Sheriff's turn, Turnum vicecomitis.

A Sheriffwick, Vicecomitatus, us, m. Henricus, &c. Archiepiscopus, &c. Sciatis nos concessisse & præsenti Charta nostra confirmasse civibus Londôn. Vicecomitatum Lond n, & Middlesexiæ, cum omnibus rebus, & consuetudinibus quæ pertinent ad prædictum Vicecomitatum nfra Civitatem & Extra, &c. *Chart. concess. Civibus London. Anno* 11 *H.* 3.

Sherburn (in Dorsetshire) Clarafontanus, Clarus fons, Schirburnia.

Sherwood Forest (in Nottinghamshire) Limpida Sylva.

Shetland Isles, Thule.

To shew, Monstro, are. Ostendo, ere.

S H I.

A Shield, Scutum, i, n.

The handle of a Shield (or Buckler) Ochanus, i, m.

Service of the Shield (or Knight's Service) Scutagium, ii, n.

Shift, Machina, æ, f. Versutia, æ, f.

Shifted, Versutus, a, um. Excambiatus, a, um.

A Shilling, Solidus, i, m.

A shingle (or Tile of cleft wood) Scandula, æ, f.

Covered with shingles, Scindularis, re, adj.

The shingles (a Disease) Herpes, etis.

The shin-bone, Tibia, æ, f.

The shin, Crea, æ, f.

A Ship, Navis, is, f.

A little ship, Navicula, æ, f.

A ship of Burden, Navis Oneraria.

A Pinace (or swift ship) Legia, æ, f.

A little Shoar-ship, Actula, æ, f.

A smack (or small ship) Halias, ados, f.

The Admiral's ship, Navarchis, dis, f.

A ship to transport Soldiers, Navis Militaris.

A great ship, Cyrserum, i, n.

A great ship slow to sail, Corbita, æ, f. Gaulus, i, m.

A ship of War, Præsidiaria Navis.

A little ship called a Galeot, Phaselus, li, d. g.

A little ship called a Foist, Liburna, æ, f.

A ship (or Barge) that Noblemen use for Pleasure, with Gorgeous Chambers, and other Ornaments, Navithalamus, i, m.

A ship (or Vessel) for Passage, that goeth with Oars and Sails together, Navis actuaria.

An open or uncovered ship, a ship without a Deck, Aphractus, i, m. Navis aperta.

A covered ship, a ship with a Deck, Navis constrata.

A ship stemm'd, beaked, or pointed with brass or having an Iron Nose, Navis rostrata.

A Pirat's ship, Myopara, æ, f. Navis prædatoria vel Piratica.

A spial ship, Catascopium, ii, n. Navis speculatoria.

A well rigged ship, Decentrix, icis, f.

A ship having two ranges of Oars, Biremis, is, f.

A ship having three Oars on a side, Quadriremis, is, f.

A ship-boat, Scapha, æ, f.

To ship, Shippo, are, 2. *R.* 3. 11. Eskippo, are. *Ra. Entr.* 409.

A ship Laden, Navis cartata.

A ship unladen, Navis discartata. *Ry.* 251. 184.

A ship calked, Serilla, æ, f.

A Ship-Master, Naviculator, oris, m. Nayarchus, i, m. Nauclerus, i, m.

He that draweth a ship or Barge by a Rope, or that draweth Packs into a ship, Helciarius, ii, m.

He that holdeth the Stern (a Master or Governor of the ship) Gubernator, oris, m.

A Ship-wright (or he that maketh ships) Naupegus, i, m. Barcarius, ii, m.

The art of governing a ship, Navicularia, æ, f.

To be Pilot (or go out Master of a ship) Navicularian facere.

A Ship-Boy, Drudge or slave in a ship, Mesonauta, æ, m.

The hind-deck, tail or steerage of a ship, Puppis, is, f.

The fore-deck of a ship, Prora, æ, f.

The upper deck of a ship, Catastrōma, ātis, n.

The Hatches of a ship, Agea, æ, f. Pergula, æ, f.

The Rowers seats in ships, Transtra, orum, n.

The stern of a ship, Clavus, i, m. Serraculum, li, n. Gubernaculum, i, n.

The stemm of a ship, Rostrum, i, n. Corymbus, i, m.

A ship's Company, Navis conventus.

The keel of a ship, Carina, æ, f. Ceola fregatina, *Spel.* 156. Tropis, is, *or*, ios, f.

A Purser of a ship, Quæstor, oris, m. Receptor generalis.

A Navy of ships, Classis, is, f.

A ship Rope, Curcuba, æ, f.

A stool, wont to stand in the forepart of a ship, Selis, is, f.

The Helm of a ship, Servaculum, li, n.

The

The Helm-stock, Ansa gubernaculi.

The ship's Rudder, Adminicula gubernandi.

A ship Victualled, Tacked and apparelled, Cibata, Velata & Parata, 1 *Fo.* 136.

The Sail-yard belonging to a ship, Antenna, æ, f.

The shrowds of a ship, Funes, ium, m. *pl.*

To slack the shrowds, Funes laxare.

To set the shrowds to rights (or aright) Funes intendere.

The Pump of a ship, Sentina, æ, f.

All the Tackling of ships, Armamenta navis, hernesia ad Navem spectantia, *Ry.* 188.

The Grapple of a ship, Harpāgo, onis, m.

A Pole belonging to a ship, Contus, i, m.

A Pully belonging to a ship, Trochlea, æ, f.

The Sail of a ship, Velum, i, n.

Sail-cloths, Vela, orum, n. pl.

To set sail, Vela dare.

The Mast of a ship, Malus, i, m. Mamilla, æ, f.

The mizzen-mast sail, Dalum, i, n.

The main ends of the sail-yard, Cornua antennarum.

Bands fastning the sail-yard to the mast, Anchoræ.

The utmost part of the ship that lies upon the Water, Cuba, æ, f.

The Foot Oaks of ships, Stamina navium.

The Holes in the Tops of the masts, to receive the ropes, Liæ, f. *Pl.*

The tryal of a ship after launching, Tyrocinium navium.

The Galleries or other adornments of Ships, also the Beaks of forececks, Acrostolia, orum, n.

A fleet of Ships, Classis, is, f.

A Haven for ships, Naustibulum, li, n.

A ship Cook, Focarius, ii, m.

The Transomes in a ship whereon the Hatches are made, Canonia, orum, n.

The laying of a ship in the Dock to be repaired, Culagium, ii, n.

The filth coming out of the ship's Pump, Nautea, æ, f.

The sounding line of a ship, Bolis, is, f.

The Lading of a ship, Mercatura, æ, f.

To ballast a ship, Sāburro, are.

The ballast of a ship, Sāburra, æ, f.

To carene ships, Rates inficere.

To navigate a ship (sail, cruise under) Navicular, ari.

To go a ship-board, Navem conscendere.

To join ships together in a Navy, also to cast together, Conclasso, are.

Ship-wreck, Naufragium, ii, n.

Ship-wrecked, Nautragus, a, um.

Goods, ship wrecked, Bona wreccata, 5. *Co.* 106.

To make ship-wreck, Naufragor, ari.

One escaped out of ship-wreck, Nautragus, i, m.

To sink a ship, Deprimere navem.

Belonging to a ship (or mariner) Nauticus, a, um. Navalis, le, adj.

A Shire (or County) Shira, æ, f. *Lex* 116.

A shirt, Camisia, æ, f. Subucula, æ, f. Surcarium, ii, n. Supparum, i, n. Indusium, ii, n.

A half shirt, Curtum indusium.

S H O.

A shock of Corn, Acervus, i, m.

A Shooe, Calceus, i, m.

A Shooe-sole, Solea, æ, f. Fulmenta, æ, f.

The

The upper Leather of a shooe, Obstrigillum, i, n.

A single soled shooe, Endromides, is, f.

A high shooe, Pero, onis, f.

One wearing a high shooe, Peronatus, a, um.

A wooden shooe, Calopodium, ii, n. Crepida, æ, f.

A Horse-shooe, Solea ferrea, Calceus equinus.

To put off (or pull off) the shooes, Discalceo, are.

To put on a shooe (or shooes) Calceo, are.

To shooe a Horse, Ferreis soleis Equum munire.

A shooe-buckle, Ligŭla calceorum.

A shooe-string (or Latchet) Corrigia, æ, f.

A Country shooe with one soal, Carbatina, æ, f.

A shooe Last, Mustricŭla, æ, f.

A Patch that is set on a shooe, Pictātiuncula, æ, f. Suppagmentum, i, n.

A Shooe-maker (or Cordwainer) Sutor, oris, m. Calcearius, ii, m. Crepidarius, ii, m. Calceolarius, ii, m.

A maker of shooes, either Horse-shooes or pattins, Sŏleārius, ii, m.

The King's shooe-maker, Zangarius, ii, m.

A shooe-maker's thread with a Bristle at the end, Cheleuma, æ, f.

To bristle a shooe-maker's thread, Inseto, are.

Shooe-maker's Wax, Cerotum Sutorium.

A shooe-maker's Paring-knife, Smilium, ii, n. Scalprum Sutorium.

A shooe-maker's round cutting Knife, Arbella, æ, f.

A shooeing-horn, Cornu calcearium, Calcipes, is, f. Calceatorium, ii, n.

To underlay shooes, Resarcire calceamenta.

To shoot an arrow, Sagitto, are. Jaculor, ari.

A shoot (or young twig) Surculus, i, m.

A shooter (or Archer) Sagittarius, ii, m.

The shooter of a Lock, Pessulus, li, m.

A Shop, Shopa, æ, f. 10. *Co.* 133. *Lex* 116. Officina, æ, f.

A shop, stall, shed or standing. Selda, æ, f. *Lex* 114. Shopa sive selda, *Ra. Entr.* 558. Solda, æ, f.

The Shore about Kent, Totonesium.

A Shore, Litus, oris, n. Acta, æ, f.

Short, Curtus, a, um. Brevis, ve, adj.

A cutting short, Abbreviatio, onis, f.

A shot or reckoning, Symbolum, i, n.

Shot to shoot with, Glans, dis, f.

A shovel (or spade) Pala, æ, f. Rutrum, i, n.

A Fire-shovel, Batillus, li, m.

A little shovel, Rutellum, li, n.

A shoulder, Humerus, i, m.

The shoulder-blade, Scapula, æ, f.

Mantles to throw about the shoulders, Vestes Scapulares.

Showre river (in Ireland at Waterford) Suirius.

S H R.

A shred (any thing cut or pared away) Resegmen, inis, n.

Shrewsbury (in Shropshire) Penguernum, Salopesbiria, Salopia, Scrobberia, Scrobbesbiria, Slopesbaria.

Shrop-

Shropshire, Salopiæ Comitatus.

Shrovetide, Carnisprivium, ii, n. Carnivale, is, n.

A shrub, Arbuscula, æ, f.

A shut belonging to a Mill, Canalis, is, c. g.

Shuts, Seclusoria. Claustra.

A Weaver's shuttle, Licatorium, ii, n. Radius textoris.

A small shuttle, Radiolus, li, m.

SIB.

Sibyl (a Woman's Name) Sibylla, æ, f.

Sick, Ægrotus, a, um. Morbidus, a, um. Infirmus, a, um.

One that looks to sick People, Infirmarius, ii, m.

To be sick, Ægroto, are.

Sickness, Ægrotatio, onis, f. Morbus, i, m.

Sickly, Ægrotè, adv.

A sickle (or sythe) Falx, cis, f. Saturni dens.

A little sickle (or Hook) Falcula, æ, f. Falcicula, æ, f.

Sicut alias, Is a Writ sent out in the second place, whereas the first sped not, *Cook Lib.4. fol.* 55. *B.* It is so called of these words expressed in it, as for example. *Gulielmus Dei Gratia*, &c. *Vicecomiti Kanc. salutem, Præcepimus tibi (sicut alias præcepimus) quod non omittas propter aliquam libertatem in Balliva tua, quin etiam ingrediaris & capias A. B.* &c. *de C. in Comitatu tuo Labourer*, &c. as in the first *Capias*. *Lamb.* in his Tractate of Processes in the end of his *Eirenarchia*.

SID.

A side, Latus, ĕris, n. Costa, æ, f.

A side of a leaf in a Book, Pagina, æ, f.

A sidesman, Gardianis Ecclesiæ assistens, or Questmen, be those that are yearly chosen according to the Custom of every Parish, to assist the Church-Wardens in the Inquiry, and presenting such Offenders to the Ordinary, as are punishable in the Court Christian.

He that is on both sides, Ambidexter, tri. m.

Sider (a drink made of Apples) Sicera, æ, f. Pomatium, ii, n.

SIE.

A sieve, Cribrum, i, n.

A meal sieve, Subcerniculum, li, n.

A ranging sieve, Sisactea, æ, f. Ruderarium, ii, n.

An hair sieve, Cribrum Setaceum.

A sieve to winnow Vetch, Cribrum viciarium.

A sieve to winnow Darnel, Cribrum Lolliarium.

A very fine sieve, Nebula linea.

A boulting sieve, Cribrum farinarium.

A little sieve, Cribrellum, i, n.

A sieve maker, Cribrarius, ii, m. Rudiarius, ii, m.

Of a sieve, Cribrarius, a, um.

SIG.

A signal that the Master gives the Mariners to do any thing, Chirembolum, li, n.

A signature, Signatura, æ, f. (*i. e.*) a signing, subscribing, a sign Manual, ones hand or mark set unto a writing, a signing of a Notary, and among Printers the Signature is the Mark or Letters that they set at the bottom of every Sheet printed, as A, B, C, &c. to tell their Quires by, and thereby to know whether their Books be perfect when they are fully Printed.

A sign or token, Signum, i, n.

To sign, or subscribe a Letter, Writing or Bill, to set his Mark, stamp, or hand unto, Signo, are.

The King's Signet, Signetum Regis, *Ra. Entr.* 443. 2 *An.* 120. *Signettum Regis, Pry.* 36.

Significavit, Is a Certificate made by the Bishop into the Chancery Court, that a Person stands Excommunicate, which is thence transmitted into the King's Bench, and thereon an *Excommunicato cap.* issues.

Sigismund (a Man's Name) Sigismundus, i, m.

Silceaster or Silcester (in Hampshire) Murimintum, Murivindum, Seguntium, Vindonum, Vindonus.

Silence, Silentium, ii, n.

To keep silence, Sileo, ere.

Silent, Silens, tis, adj.

Silently, Tacitè, adv.

Silk, Sericum, ci, n.

Course silk, Plocum, ci, n.

A Garment of silk, Vestis Serica.

A silk-weaver (or silk Merchant) Sericarius textor.

A silk-man, Sericarius, ii, m.

A silk woman, Sericaria, æ, f.

Clothed in silk, Sericatus, a, um.

Silken or of silk, Sericus, a, um.

One that worketh in silk twisted with Gold, Polymitarius, ii, m.

A syllabub, Oxygala, æ, f.

Silvanus (a Man's Name) Silvanus, i, m.

Silver, Argentum, i, n.

Pure silver, Merum argentum.

Quick silver, Argentum vivum, Hydrargyrum, i, n.

A silver-smith, Argentarius, ii, m. Argentifex, icis, m.

A silver-mine, Argentifodina, æ, f.

Silver Foam (or spume) Argyritis, idis, f.

To cover (or overlay with silver) Argento, are.

Covered with silver, Argentatus, a, um.

Vessels of silver, Vasa Argentea.

Silver spoons, Cochlearia Argentea.

Silvester (a Man's Name) Silvester, tri, m.

S I M.

A Simbal, Cymbalum, li, n.

A simnel (bun or Cracknel) Collyra, æ, f. Simila, æ, f. Crustulum, li, n. Simnellus, i, m.

Simeon (a Man's Name) Simeon, onis, m.

Simon (a Man's Name) Simon, onis, m.

St. *Simon and Jude's day*, Festum Sanctorum Simonis & Judæ Apostolorum.

Simony, Simonia, æ, f.

S I N.

Since, Post, præp.

Since that, Siquidem.

Not long since, Paulo ante, non ita pridem.

A sinew, Nervus, i, m.

A singer of merry Songs, Hilarœdus, i, m.

A Woman that sings Ballads (or shows any sights) Circulatrix, icis, f.

A sink, Sentina, æ, f. Latrina, æ, f.

The sink of a Kitchin, Lavatrina, æ, f.

The sink or Gutter of a Town, Cloaca, æ, f. Colluviarium, ii, n.

A sink-hole, Fusorium, ii, n. Os latrinæ.

Sinodun-hill, near Wallingford (in Berkshire) Sinnodunum.

SIR.

A Sirrop, Syrupus, i, m.

A Siringe, (or squirt) Syringa, æ, f.

SIS.

A Sister, Soror, oris, f.

A Sister in Law, Glos, otis, f.

A Sister's son (or Cousin-German by the Mother) Consobrinus, i, m.

A Sister's Daughter or Cousin-German by the Mother) Consobrina, æ, f.

SIT.

Sitsilt (or Cecil the Family) Sitsiltus, *alias* Cecilius.

A sithe, Falx fœnaria, Fœniseca.

A sithe to cut Bushes, Runeo, onis, m.

A sithe-maker, Faber falcarius.

To sit. Sedeo, ere.

Six (in number) Sex, adj. Indecl.

Six times, Sexies, adv.

Sixth, Sextus, a, um.

Sixteen, Sexdecim. Indecl.

Sixty, Sexaginta.

Sixtieth, Sexagesimus, a, um.

SKI.

Skie Island, one of the Hebrydes, Ebuda, Hebuda, Hebuda prima, Hebuda Orientalior.

A skillet, Ollula, æ, f. Cacabus i, m

A skin (or hide) Pellis, is, f.

The skin of a Man or Woman, Cutis, is, f.

The skin of a Beast, Corium, ii, n.

A skinner, Pellio, onis, m.

A skinner's Trade, Coriaria, æ, f.

A little skin, Pellicula, æ, f.

Of a skin, Pelliceus, a, um.

A skirt, Fimbria, æ, f.

A skreen, Umbraculum, li, n.

A hand-skreen, Antifera, æ, f.

SLA.

To slander, Scandalizo, are.

Slander, Scandalum, li, n.

A slanderer, Famicida, æ, m. Obtrectator, oris, m.

A slate (or shingle) Scandula, æ, f.

He that slates Houses, Scandularius, ii, m.

A slaughter-house, Laniena, æ, f. Carnificina, æ, f.

SLE.

Sleep, Somnus, ni, m.

A sleeve, Manica, æ, f.

Slegah-bay (in Ireland) Liboeus.

Slight of hand, Astutia, æ, f.

SLI.

A slice, Rudicula, æ, f.

A slice (or shred) Segmentum, i, n.

A sling, Funda, æ, f. Balistrum, i, n.

To sling, Balistro, are.

A slinger, Funditor, oris, m.

A slipper (or Pantoffle) Crepida, æ, f. Sandalium, ii, n.

A slipper-maker, Crepidarius, ii, m.

A slit, Fissura, æ, Rima, æ, f.

A slobster, Plagiarius, ii, m. Mango, onis, m. *(i. e.)* One that enticeth Men's Servants away.

SLU.

A sluce to let in or out Water, Exclusa, æ, f. *Ra. Entr.* 9 *Reg.* 96. bis. Exclusagia molendini, 1. *Mon.* 587. 720. 760. 2 *Mon.* 8. Emissarium, ii, n.

SME.

A sweet smell, Fragrantia, æ, f.

SMI.

An Iron-smith, Ferrarius Faber.

A smith that works on the Anvil, Incudo, onis, m.

A Copper-smith, Ærarius, ii, m.

A Lock-smith, Serarius, ii, m. Faber Clavicularius.

A smith's buttress to pare Horse Hoofs, Scaber, ri, m.

A smith's shop, Shopa Ferraria.

S M O.

To smoak (or dry in the smoak) Infumo, are.

A smoaker, Fumator, oris, m.

Smoaked, Fumatus, a, um.

A smock, Subucula muliebris, Camisia seu Indusium mulieris.

S N A.

A snafle (that part of the bridle which the horse champs, Salivare, is, n.

A snapsack, Saccipium, ii, n.

A snare, Laqueus, ei, m. Pedica, æ, f. Decipula, æ, f.

S N O.

A snout, Rostrum, tri, n.

Snowden hills (in Caernarvanshire) Nivicollini.

Snowden Forest (in Caernarvanshire) Snaudonia.

S N U.

To snuff a Candle, Emungo, ere.

Snuffers, Emunctorium, ii, n.

S O.

So, Ita, adv.

So as, so that, Ita quod.

So much, so far, In tantum, *Reg.* 94. 97. Sæpe, 106. In tantum. *Reg.* 92. 94.

So often as, Toties quoties.

So that they could not, or might the less, Quominus potuerunt, *Reg.* 106.

S O C.

Socage, Socagium, ii, n. *Lex* 117. Soccagium, ii. n. a Tenure of Lands for some small Services of Husbandry performed to the Lord.

Society, Societas, atis, f.

Society and Company, Societas & Communitas.

A Woolen sock, Soccus, ci, m. Sculporea, æ, f. Udo Silicius

A Linnen sock, Linipidium, ii, m.

A sock-man (or Tenant in socage) Socmannus, i, m.

S O D.

Sod (or sodden) Coctus, a, um.

Sodomy (or Buggery) Sodomia, æ, f.

A sodomite (or buggerer) Sodomita, æ, m. Pæderastes.

S O K.

A soke, Soca, æ, f.

S O L.

A solar (Garret, or upper Room) Solarium, ii, n. *Lex* 117. Sollarium, ii, n. 10. *Co.* 133. *Co. Entr.* 377.

Solder, Ferrumen, inis, n.

To solder, Ferrumino, are. Solido, are.

A solderer, Ferruminator, oris, m.

A soldering, Ferruminatio, onis, f.

Sold, Venditus, a, um.

A thing set out to be sold, Promercium, ii, n.

To solemnize, Solempnizo, are.

A solemnization, Solempnizatio. onis, f.

To solicite, Solicito, are.

A solicitor, Solicitator, oris, m. *Lex* 117.

The Solicitor General, Solicitator Domini Regis Generalis.

Solway fryth (in Scotland) Solvathianum æstuarium.

S O M.

Summer, Æstas, atis, f.

Somersetshire, Somersata, Semerseta, Somersetania, Somersettensis comitatus, Somertunensis comitatus.

Somerson

Somerton (in Lincolnshire) Somaridunum.

SON.

A son, Filius, ii, m.

A son-in-law, Gener, ri, m.

A son-in-law (or son by a former Bed) Privignes, is, m.

SOO.

A soothsayer, Auspex, icis, m. Hariolator, oris, m.

SOP.

A little sop (or sippet) Ofella, æ, f.

Sope, Sapo, onis, m. Smegma, atis, n.

Sope-balls, Mattiacæ pilæ.

To sope, Smegmate obluere.

Washed with sope, Smegmate Oblitus.

A sope-boiler, Saponarius, ii, m.

Of or belonging to sope, Smegmaticus, a, um.

Sophia (a Woman's Name) Sophia, æ, f.

A sophister, Sophista, æ, m.

SOR.

A sorcerer, Veneficus, i, m.

Sorcery, Veneficium, ii, n.

A sore, Ulcus, eris, n.

SOU.

Soveraign, Supremus, a, um.

Soveraignty, Primātus, us, m. Principatus, us, m.

Souldier, Soldarius, ii, m. *Ra. Entr.* 493. *Co. Entr.* 436.

A souldier under a Captain, Soldarius sub conductu Capitanei.

A Company of souldiers under one standard, Vexillatio, onis, f.

A Band of souldiers, Banda, æ, f. & Bandus, i, m. Turma, æ, f.

An host of souldiers, Exercitus, us, m. Acies, ei, m.

An Old or Weather-beaten souldier, Miles Veteranus.

A heartless souldier, Socors Miles.

Souldiers postures, Armaturæ gestus.

To make a souldier, Quirinor, aris.

To list souldiers, Scribere milites.

The discharging of a souldier from service, Emeritio, onis, f.

The place where Common souldiers are Mustered and Paid, Deribitorium, ii, n.

An Engine made of boards and covered with raw Hides to defend the Souldiers at a siege, Testudo Militaris.

The Watch word (a Private token among souldiers) Tessera Militaris.

A Bringer or Giver of the Watch-word to souldiers, Tesserarius, ii, m.

South, Auster, tri, m.

South part, Pars Australis, Meridionalis.

South East part, Pars Euronotalis.

South-West part, Pars Notozephyralis.

South Westernly, Africius.

Southampton Town (in Hampshire) Avondunum, Clausentum, Hamptuna, Southamptonia, Trisanton, Trisantonis portus.

Of Southampton, Southantunensis.

Southerland (in Scotland) Southerlandia.

South Eske River (in Scotland) Tavus.

Southwark (in Surrey) Sudeverca.

SOW.

A Sow, Sus, suis, c. g.

A sow great with pig, Sus prægnans.

A sow that never farrowed but once, Porcetra, æ, f.

A sow that hath had Pigs more than once, Scrofa, æ, f.

A little sow, Porcula, æ, f. Porcella, æ, f.

A sow pig, Suilla, æ, f. Sucula, æ, f.

Of or belonging to a sow, Suillus, a, um.

To sow (as to sow Corn, &c.) Semino, are.

To sow (as to sow seeds) Sero, ere.

To sow (or set in Beds) Consĕro, ere.

Sown (Planted) Satus, a, um.

A sower, Sator, oris, m. Seminator, oris, m.

A sowing (or planting) Satus, ûs, m. Satio, onis, f.

Of or belonging to sowing, Seminalis, le, adj.

Of or belonging to a sower, Satorius, a, um.

Sowse, Omasum, i, n. Succedia, æ, f.

A sowse-seller, Oxyporopola, æ, m. Omasarius, ii, m.

S P A.

A space, Spatium, ii, n.

A spade, Ligo, onis, f. Pala, æ, f. Besca, æ, f. Sappa, æ, f.

A spangle, Bractæa, æ, f.

A span, from the Thumb to the fore-Finger's end stretched out, Spithama, æ, f. Palmus, i, m.

A spaniel, Hispaniolus, li, m.

A Water-spaniel, Canis Anatinus.

To spar (or shut) Obdo, dere. Oppessulo, are.

A spar (or bar of wood) Vectis, is, m.

The spar or bolt of a door, Obex, cis, d. g. Repagulum, li, n. Pessulum, li, n.

To spare (or forbear) Parco, ere.

A spark, Scintilla, æ, f.

A sparrow-Hawk, Esparvarius, ii, m.

S P E.

To speak, Loquor, eris.

A speaker, Loquutor, oris, m. Locutor, oris, m.

A spear, Hasta, æ, f. Lancea, æ, f.

A little spear, Hastula, æ, f.

A long spear, Sarissa, æ, f.

A boar-spear, Excipulum, li, n. Venabulum, li, n.

A spear with a barbed head, Tragula, æ, f.

A French spear, Materis, is, f.

A Trout or Eel-spear, Fuscina, æ, f. Tridens, tis, m.

A spear (or long Pole to Gage water) Contus, i, m.

A spear-staff, Hastile, lis, n.

A spear with an Iron head, Hasta præferrata.

The Point (or head) of a spear, Cuspis, idis, f.

A spear-man, Lancearius, ii, m. Hastarius, ii, m.

Special, Specialis, le. adj.

A specialty (or writing under seal) Specialitas, ātis, f.

To specifie, Specifico, are.

A spectacle, Spectaculum, li, n.

A Pair of spectacles, Specillum, li, n. Ocularium Specillum.

A spectacle-maker, Specularius, ii, m. Faber ocularius.

Speculation, Speculatio, onis, f.

A speech, Sermo, onis, m.

To spell, Syllabico, are.

Spenser or le Despenser (the Family) De Despencer & Dispensator.

To spend, Dispendo, ere.

Spey River (in Scotland) Spea.

S P I.

Spice, Aroma, atis, n.

Spiced sauce or Pickle, Conditura, æ, f.

A spicer, Aromatopola, æ, m.

A spicery (box or place to keep spice in) Narthecium, ii, n.

A spie, Speculator, oris, m. Cata-

Cataſcopus, i, m. Emiſſarius, ii, m.

A ſpigot, Siphon, onis, f. Epiſtomium, ii, n.

A ſpike, Clavus trabalis.

A ſpindle, Fuſus, ſi, m.

A little ſpindle, Fuſillus, li, m.

A ſpindle to wind yarn on, Alabrum, i, n.

A ſpindle full, Penſum, i, n.

A ſpindle maker, Fuſarius, ii, m.

Spine (the Family) De Spineto.

To ſpin, Neo, ere. Filo, are.

A ſpinner, Lanifica, æ, f. Filaciſſa, æ, f. Lanipendia, æ, f.

A ſpinning of Wool, Lanificium, ii, n.

Spinning and Carding, Lana & Tela.

A ſpinning Wheel, Rhombus, i, m.

A ſpire or ſteeple) Pyramis, idis, f.

A ſpit, Veru, n. Obelus, li, m.

A ſpitting-Box. Salivarium, ii, n.

A ſpittle for ſick Folks, Hoſpitium, ii, n. Abſo, onis, m.

S P L.

The ſpleen (or milt) Lien, ēnis, m. Splen, ēnis, m.

Splits (or ſplents) of wood, Aſſulæ, arum, f. Schidia, orum, n.

S P O.

To ſpoil, Spolio, are.

Spoil, Spolium, ii, n.

Spoiled, Spoliatus, a, um. Depopulatus, a, um.

A ſpoiling, Spoliatio, onis, f. Depopulatio, onis, f.

A ſpoke of a Wheel, Radius, ii, m.

A Weaver's ſpole, Spola, æ, f. Panus, i, m.

Spoliation, Spoliatio, onis, f. Is a Writ that lieth for an Incumbent againſt another Incumbent, in caſe where the Right of the Patronage cometh not in debate. As if a Parſon be made a Biſhop, and hath a Diſpenſation to keep his Benefice ſtill, and afterward the Patron preſent another to the Church, which is Inſtituted and Inducted, the Biſhop ſhall have againſt this Incumbent a Writ of Spoliation in Court Chriſtian. *Fitz. Nat. brev. fol.* 36. See more in New Terms of Law.

A ſponge, Spongia, æ, f.

A ſpoon, Cochlear, aris, n.

A ſpoon-maker, Cochlearius, ii, m.

A ſpot, Labes, is, f.

A ſpouſe (bride-groom, or new Married Man) Sponſus, i, m.

A ſpouſe or Bride, Sponſa, æ, f.

A ſpout or Cock in a Conduit, Epiſtomium, ii, n.

Spouts (or Gutters) by which water cometh down from Houſes, Colliquiæ, vel Colliciæ, arum, f.

The mouth of ſpouts in buildings like Anticks or Leopards faces, Perſonæ, arum, f.

S P R.

A ſpring or fountain head, Fons, tis, m. Scatebra, æ, f.

A little ſpring, Fonticulus, li, m.

A ſpring-tide where the water riſeth, Eluvio, onis, f.

The ſpring, Ver, veris, n. plur. caret.

S P U.

Spun, Netus, a, um.

A Spur, Calcar, aris, n. Stimulus, li, m.

Spurs ſet on a fighting Cock that wanted ſpurs, Plectrum, tri, n.

An Ice-ſpur, or ſhooe with Iron Nails, to walk upon the Ice withal, Encentris, is, f.

To ſpur, Extimulare cum Calcaribus.

S Q U.

A Squadron, Agmen quadratum.

To

To make square, Quadro, are.

A square, Quadra, æ, f. Norma, æ, f.

A square Court, Impluvium, ii, n.

A square at the bottom of a Pillar, Abacus, ci, m.

Thin squares of Marble, Crusta Marmoris.

Square (or squared) Quadratus, a, um.

A squaring, Quadratūra, æ, f.

A squirel, Sciurus, i, m.

S T A.

To stab with a Dagger or such like, Pungo, ere. Confodere pugione.

Stabbed, Confossus, a, um. Sica confectus.

A stable, Stabulum, li, n.

To stable (or house Cattel in a stable) Stabulo, are.

To be set up in a stable, Stabulor, ari.

A groom of a stable, Equiso, onis, m.

A groop in stables, Minthorium, ii, n.

A stack, Acervus, i, m.

A stack of Hay, Striga vel meta fœni.

A staff, Baculum, li, n.

A little staff, Bacillum, li, n.

A walking staff, Scipio, onis, f. Manutentum, i, n.

A Hunting-staff, Venabulum, li, n.

A staff to drive Cattel with, Agolum, li, n.

A bearing staff, Gestatorium, ii, n.

A Bishop's staff (or Crosier) Lituus, ui, m.

A staff to beat Flax with, Scutula, æ, f.

A Plough-man's staff to cleanse the Coulter, Rulla, æ, f.

Stafford Town, Staffordia.

Staffordshire, Staffordiæ comitatus.

A stage, Theatrum, tri, n. Scena, æ, f. Proscenium, ii, n.

The Box near the Stage, Podium, ii, n.

A stage whereon Pageants are set, Pegma, atis, n.

A stage-Player, Histrio, onis, m.

Belonging to the stage, Scenalis, le, adj.

A stair, Scala, æ, f. Gradus, us, m.

A winding stair, Scala Annularia, Cochleum, ei, n.

A pair of stairs, Par Scalarum.

Half paced stairs, Scalæ Dimidiatæ.

The top of stairs, Culmen scalarum.

The back stairs, Postica pars Palatii.

A stair-case, Foramen scalarum.

A stake, Palus, i, m. Sudes, is, f.

Stake-bote, Estoverium Surorum.

A stake or post whereunto they bind Cattel in stables, Vacerra, æ, f.

A stake or fork for the hurdles of a Fold, Cervus, vi, m.

Staked, Palatus, a, um.

A stall, Stalla, æ, f. *Ra. Entr.* 667. *Lex.* 119. Stallum, i, n. 2. *mon.* 657. (*i. e.*) a stall in a Fair or Market.

Stallage, Stallagium, ii, n. *Lex.* 118. *Cow.* 24. 5. Is money paid for Pitching of Stalls in Fairs or Markets.

An Ox-stall, Bovile, lis, n. Saginarium, ii, n.

A Butcher's stall, Macera, æ, f.

A stalling of Cattel, Stabulatio, onis, f.

To stamp (or beat small) Contundo, ere.

Stamped (or Pounded) Contusus, a, um.

A Standard, Standarda, æ, f. *Ry.* 555. 568, 569. Standardum, i, n. *Spel.* 71. *Pry.* 24 *Fle.* 71. Vexillum, li, n.

A standard-bearer, Vexillarius, ii, m.

He that goeth before the standard to defend it. Antesignanus, i, m.

A stand for Ale or Beer, Talea, æ, f. Fulcrum, i, n. Sessibulum, li, n.

A little standing out, Prominulus, a, um.

A standish, Atramentarium, li, n.

Standrope or Stainthorp (in the Bishoprick of Durham) Vicus Saxeus.

Stanford (in Lincolnshire) Stanfordia.

A staple for Wares, Stapula, æ, f. *Cow.* 245. *Lex* 118. Statutum stapulæ, *Reg.* 151, 152.

Starboard (or right side of the Ship) Dextra Navigii, Latus dextrum Navigii quod Nauclerus occupat, locus Naucleri.

Starch, Amylum, li, n.

A stationer, Bibliopola, æ, m. Librarius, ii, m.

A statuary (a carver or maker of Statues or Images) Statuarius, ii, m.

A statue (or standing Image) Statua, æ, f.

A statue without hands, Hermula, æ.

A statute, Statutum, i, n. *Statuto Stapulæ* and *Statuto Mercatorio*, are Writs for the Imprisoning of them that have forfeited Statute Staples, or Statute Merchant.

S T E.

A dish of steakes, Cremium, ii, n.

To steal, Furor, ari.

A stealer, Furator, oris, m.

A stealing, Furatio, onis, f. Furtum, i, n.

A steed or great horse for service in Wars or other ways, Equus Bellator.

Steel, Chalybs, ybis, m.

A steel to strike fire with, Ignitabulum, li, n. Fugillus, i, m.

The steel yard in London, Guidhalda Teutonicorum.

To steep, Stipo, are.

A steeple (or spire) Campanile, lis, n. Turris Campanaria.

A steer, Juvencus, i, m.

A stem or stalk of any Herb, Caulis, is, m.

Stene (in Northamptonshire) Stenum.

A step-father, Vitricus, ci, m.

A step-mother, Noverca, æ, f.

A step-son, Privignus, i, m.

A step-daughter, Privigna, æ, f.

Stephen (a man's Name) Stephanus, i, m.

St. *Stephen's day*, Festum sancti Stephani Protomartyris.

Sterling (in Scotland) Strivillina.

Sterling Money, fine silver Money, Sterlingum, i, n.

The stern of a ship, Gubernaculum, i, n.

A stern-man (or steer-man) Gubernator, oris, m.

A Steward, Dispensator, oris, m. Oeconomus, i, m. Vicedominus, i, m. Massarius, ii, m.

A Steward or Bailiff, Ballivus, i, m.

Lord Steward of the King's Houshold, Dominus Seneschallus Hospitii, Domini Regis. See *Anno* 1 *Mar.* 2. *Parlam. cap.* 4. where you may at large read divers things touching his Office, as also in *Fitz. Nat. Brev. fol.* 241. *B. Of this Officer's ancient Power read* Fleta, *lib.* 2. *cap.* 3.

The Stewardship or Governance of a House, Oeconomia, æ, f.

To stew (or boil to pieces) Macero, are.

Stewed in Broath, Jurulentus, a, um.

A stew (hot-house or bath) Calidarium, ii, n. Vaporarium, ii, n.

S T I.

A stick, Bacillus, li, m.

A stick for setting, Pastinum, i, n.

A stick (or bow) to play upon a Viol with, Dædala, æ, f.

Small sticks or any dry brush to kindle the Fire quickly, Cremia, orum, n. Cocula, orum, n.

A stick of Eeles, Stica anguillarum. 1 *Mon.* 137, 329. Sticcus, 2 *Mon.* 815.

A stie, or swine stie, Hara, æ, f.

A stile to go over, Agrestis Scala, Climax, acis, f.

A stile (the Pin of a pair of writing Tables) Stylus, i, m.

Stile-bote, Estoverium Climacum.

A still, Clibanus, i, m. Stillatorium, ii, n.

A Lembick still, Alembicus, ci, m.

Stilts to go upon, Grallæ, arum, f.

A stilt man (or goer on stilts) Grallator, oris, m.

A stipend (or Wages) Stipendium, ii, n. Salarium, ii, n.

A stipendiary (he to whom a stipend is paid) Stipendiarius, ii, m. Salariarius, ii, m. Pensionarius, ii, m.

Stipulation, Stipulatio, onis, f.

A stirrop, Stapes, edis, f. Pedestella, æ, f. Strapia, æ, f. Strepa, æ, f.

An Iron stirrop, Encentris, is, f. Stapes ferreus.

The Yeoman of the stirrop, Strator, oris, m.

A stock, Instaurum, ri, n.

A stocking, Instauramentum, i, n. *Fle.* 157, 159. 1. *Mon.* 548, 924, 112, 604.

To stock, Instauro, are. *Fle.* 164.

A stock of a Tree, Truncus, ci, m.

A pair of stocks, Cippus, i, m.

A pair of stocks with a Whipping-Post, Bitus, i, m.

A stocking, (or pair of stockings) Caliga, æ, f. Par Caligarum.

Linnen stockings, Caligæ lineæ.

A pair of silk stockings, Par caligarum byssinarum.

A pair of Thread stockings, Par Caligarum de filo.

Stollen, Furatus, a, um.

The stomach, Stomachus, i, m.

A stomacher, Pectorale, lis, n. Thorax, acis, m. Strophium, ii, n. Cingillus, li, m.

A stomacher (or Bib) Fascia pectoralis.

A stone, Lapis, idis, m.

A stone (weight) Petra, æ, f. *Fle.* 73.

A quarry of stone, Lapidum fodina.

An old stone put into a new building, Lapis Redivivus.

A pumice stone, Lapis bibulus.

A sleek-stone, Lapis Lævigatorius.

Hard and rough hewn stones, Jantilia, orum, n.

Free-stone, Saxum quadratum.

Wrought stone, Saxa dedolata.

Stone dust, Pulvis Lapideus.

A stone that serveth to work withal, Lapis Operarius.

Made of square stones, Tesserarius, a, um.

A stone-cutter, Lapidicæsor, oris, m.

The stone or Gravel in the Reins, Calculus, li, m.

Stony-stratford (in Buckinghamshire) Lactodorum, Lactodurum, Lacto-

Lactorodum, Lactorudum, Stratfordia Stenica.

Stoneham (in Hampshire) ad Lapidem.

Stonor (in the Isle of Thanet in Kent) Lapis Tituli.

A stool, Sella, æ, f. Sedile, lis, n. Tripodium, ii, n.

A close-stool, Scaphium, ii, n. Sella Familiaris.

A cucking stool, Terbichetum, i, n.

A foot-stool, Scabellum, li, n.

A folding-stool (or Chair) Sella plicatilis.

A place where stools are kept for Men to sit upon, Sellaria, æ, f.

A cover of a stool, Episellium ii, n.

Joined stools, Juncta Sedilia.

To stop (or shut up) Oppilo, are.

A stopping (or shutting up) Oppilatio, onis, f. Obstructio, onis, f.

A stoppel, Obthuramentum, i, n. Obstructorium, ii, n.

A store (or stock) Staurus, i, m. 2 *Cro.* 567. 1 *Mon.* 944.

To have in store, Habere repositum. 1 *Mon. fol.* 116.

A store-house, Promptuarium mercium, Repositorium, ii, n.

A store-house for Tackling of Ships, Casteria, æ, f.

A store-house for Armour and Ordinance, Armamentarium, ii, n.

Two stories, Distega, orum, n.

Three stories, Tristega, orum, n.

A stove (or hot house) Thermæ, arum, f. Hypocaustum, i, n. Stuba, æ, f.

The place where smoak comes forth in an hot-house, Vaporarium, ii, n.

Stoven (or dry withered stump of a Tree) Zuchus & Zucheus, ei, m.

Stour River (in Darbyshire) Sturus.

Stour River (in Dorsetshire) Durus, Starus.

Stouremouth (in Kent) Ostium Sturæ.

Stourton or Sturminster (in Dorsetshire) Sturodunum.

S T R.

To strain Liquor, Colo, are.

To strain through a Cloth, Sacco, are.

A strainer, Colum, i, n.

A strake or hoop of a Cart-Wheel wherein the spoaks be set, Absis, is, f. Canthus, i, m. Vietus, i, m.

A strand or high shoar, Acta, æ, f.

A stranger, Peregrinus, i, m. Alienigena, æ, f. It signifieth in our Common Law a Man born out of the Land, or unknown: But in the Law it hath an especial signification for him that is not privy or party to an Act, as a Stranger to a Judgment, *Old. nat. brev. fol.* 128. is he to whom a Judgment doth not belong, and in this signification it is directly contrary to Party or privy.

L'Estrange (the Family) Extraneus.

To strangle, Strangulo, are.

The strangury (a Disease) Stranguria, æ, f.

A stratagem, Stratagema, atis, n.

Strat flower or strat-fleur (in Cardiganshire) Stata florida.

Stratton (the Family) De Strattone.

Stratonice (a Woman's Name) Stratonice, es, f.

Straw, Stramen, inis, n. Stramentum, i, n.

To be covered with straw, Straminor, ari. *Fle.* 164.

A straw (or Chaffe) house, Palearium, ii, n.

A straw-bed, Stratum Stramineum.

A stack of straw, Meta Straminis.

Strays (Estrays) Extrahuræ, arum, f.

A streak, Tractus, us, m. Lineamentum, i, n.

A Streamer in a ship, Supparum, i, n. Apluſtre, is, n.

A Street (or paved way) Strata, æ, f. *Reg.* 98. Platea, æ, f. 2 *Inſt.* 38. Vicus, ci, m.

A little Street, Viculus, li, m. 1 *Mon.* 138.

The Streights of Calais, Fretum Britannicum, Fretum Gallicum, Fretum Morinorum.

The Streights of Gibralter, Fretum de Gibralter.

Streſs of Weather, Tempeſtas Naufraga.

To ſtrike (or ſmite) ferio, ire. Verbero, are.

To ſtrike or pluck down ſails, Vela contrahere, deſtringere carbaſa.

A ſtrickle or ſtrichel, wherewith the meaſure of Corn or Grain being filled, is ſtriked and made even, Hoſtorium, ii, n. Radius, ii, m.

A string of a Harp (or other Inſtrument) Chorda, æ, f. Nervus, vi, m.

The string of a Dart, Amentum, i, n.

A Leather string, Corrĭgia, æ, f. Stropha, æ, f. Lorum, i, n.

To strip or make naked, Nudo, are.

Stript or stripped, Nudatus, a, um.

A stroak, Verber, eris, n. Plaga, æ, f. Ictus, us, & i, m.

The mark or print of a stroak, Vibex, icis, f.

Strong, fortis, ior, iſſimus. Robuſtus, a, um.

A Structure, fabrick, frame, or building, Structura, æ, f.

S T U.

Stubble, Stubula, æ, f. *Fle.* 162. 166. Stipula, æ, f.

A Stud in girdles, or ſuch like, Bulla, æ, f.

A little Stud, Bullula, æ, f.

A Stud for a Robe, Clavus, i, m.

Studded, or garniſhed with ſtuds, Clavatus, a, um, Bullatus, a, um.

A Stud-maker, Bullarius, ii, m.

The Studs of a Buckler, Militares Claviculæ.

Studs driven into Souldiers Buskins, Clavi Caligares.

A ſtud or breed of Horſes, Equariæ, arum, f.

A Student (or Scholar) Studioſus, a, um, Scholaſter, tri, m. Scholaſticus, a, um.

Study, Studium, ii, n.

To ſtudy, Studeo, ere. Studium adhibere.

A Study, Muſæum, i, n.

Studious, Studioſus, a, um.

To ſtuff, Farcio, ire.

A ſtuffing, Stuffura, æ, f. *Vet. Intr.* 228.

S U B

A Sub-Deacon, Subdiaconus, ni, m.

Sub Deaconſhip, Subdiaconatus, ûs, m.

A Subject, Subjectus, a, um. Subditus, a, um.

A Liege Subject, Ligius, ii, m.

Subjection, Subjectio, onis, f.

A Sub-Marſhal, Submareſcallus, i, m. Is an Officer in the Marſhalſea, that is Deputy to the Chief or Lord Marſhal of the King's houſe, commonly call'd the Knight Marſhal, and hath the Cuſtody of the Priſoners there. *Crompt. Juriſd. fol.* 104. He is otherwiſe call'd Under-Marſhal.

Submiſſion, Submiſſio, onis, f.

To ſubmit, Submitto, ere.

To Suborn (or bring in falſe Witneſs) Suborno, are.

Suborned, Subornatus, a, um.

A Suborner (or he that Suborneth)

eth) Subornator, oris, m. Prævaricator, oris, m.

A Suborning, Prævaricatio, onis, *f.* A Writ of *Subpæna*, *Breve de Subpæna Doct. & Stud.* 48. It is a Writ to call a Man into the Chancery, upon such Case only as the Common Law faileth in, and hath not provided for: so as the Party who hath wrong, can have no ordinary remedy by the Rules and course of the Common Law, *West. part* 2. *Symbol. Titulo* Proceedings in Chancery, *Sect.* 18. where you may read many Examples of such Cases as *Subpæna* lyeth in.

There is also a *Subpæna ad Testificandum*, which lyeth for the calling in of Witnesses to testify in a Cause, as well in Chancery as in other Courts. And the name of both these proceed from Words in the Writ, which charge the Party call'd to appear at the Day and Place assign'd, *Subpæna centum librarum, &c.*

There is mention of a Common *Subpæna* in *Crompton's Jurisd.* fol. 33. which signifieth nothing else but such a *Subpæna* as every Common Person is call'd by into the Chancery: Whereas any Lord of Parliament is called by the Lord Chancellor's Letters, giving him notice of the Suit intended against him, and requiring him to appear. *Crompton eodem.*

The service of a Subpæna *or other Writ*, Executio, onis, f. Servitus.

To subscribe, Subscribo, ere.

Subsidy, Subsidium, ii, n.

Substance, Substantia, æ, f.

To substitute, Substituo, ere.

To substract, Subtraho, ere. Deduco, ere.

To subvert, Subverto, ere.

The Suburbs of a City, Suburbia, orum, n.

S U C.

To succeed, Succedo, ere.

Success (or event of a thing) Successus, ûs, m. Eventus, ûs, m.

A Successour, Successor, oris, m.

Succour, Succursus, ûs, m.

To succour, Succurro, ere.

S U D.

Sudbury (the Family) de Sudburia.

S U E.

To sue (in Law) Secto, are.

Suerby (in Yorkshire) Eilimenom, Gabrantonicorum, Gabrantorucorum, Salutaris portus, Sinus Portuosus & Salutaris.

Suet, Sevum, i, n.

Melted suet, Liquamen, inis, n.

S U F.

To suffer (or bear) Suffero, ferre.

To suffer (or permit) Permitto, ere.

To suffice, Sufficio, ere.

Sufficient, Sufficiens, tis, adj.

To suffocate (or Choak) Suffoco, are.

Suffolk, Suffolcia, Suffolicia, Sudovolca.

A suffragan, Suffraganeus, ei, m.

A suffrage, Suffragium, ii, n.

S U G.

Sugar, Saccharum, ri, n.

A sugar-loaf, Collyra Sacchari, Albanus Pileus, —Dedit & deliberasset eidem J. J. filio unam Saccharam Collyram (anglice *a sugar-loaf.*)

A sugar-sop (or Hony-sop) Offa Saporata.

To suggest, Suggero, ere.

S U I.

A Suit of Apparel, Vestimentum, i, n.

A Suit at Law, *Secta, æ, f.* It cometh

cometh of the French *Suit (i. e.)* following, and so it is taken in our Common Law, but in divers senses. The first is a Suit in Law, and is divided into Suit Real and Personal, which is all one with Action Real and Personal.

Then there is Suit of Court, or Suit Service, that is, an attendance which a Tenant oweth at the Court of the Lord.

The New Expositor of the Law Terms, maketh mention of Four sorts of Suits, *viz.* Suit Covenant, Suit Custom, Suit Real, and Suit Service. Suit Covenant he defineth to be when your Ancestor hath Covenanted with my Ancestor to Sue to the Court of my Ancestors. Suit Custom, when I and my Ancestors have been seised of your own Suit and your Ancestors, time out of mind, *&c.* Suit Real, when Men come to the Sheriff's Turn or Leet, to which Court all Men are compell'd to come to know the Laws, so that they may not be ignorant of things declared there, how they ought to be Govern'd, and it is called Real, because of their Allegiance, and this appeareth by Common Experience. When one is sworn; his Oath is, that he shall be a Loyal Subject to the King. And this Suit is not for the Land that he holdeth within the County, but by Reason of his Person and his abode there, and ought to be done twice a Year; for default thereof he shall be Amerced and not Distrained. Suit Service, is to sue to the Sheriff's Turn or Leet, or to the Lord's Court from three Weeks to three Weeks, by the whole Year, and for default thereof a Man shall be Distrain'd, and not Amerced. And this Suit Service is by reason of the Tenure of a Man's Land. Moreover, Suit signifieth, the following of one in Chase, as fresh Suit. Lastly, it signifieth a Petition made to the Prince or great Personage.

A Wife is disabled to Sue without her husband, as much as a Monk is without his Sovereign. But by the Common Law, the Wife of the King of *England* is an Exempt Person from the King, and is capable of Lands or Tenements of the Gift of the King, as no other Feme covert is, and may sue, and be su'd without the King, as a Feme Sole by the Common Law, but where the Husband is Banish'd, the Wife may sue and be sued. *Cook on Lit. Lib.* 2. *cap.* 11. *Sect.* 200. *Cook Ib. fol.* 132, 133.

Suit of the King's Peace, *Secta Pacis Regis*, It is the pursuing of a Man for breach of the King's Peace, by Treasons, Insurrections, Rebellions, Trespasses, *Ann.* 6 *R.* 2. *Stat.* 2. *cap.* 1. & *Ann.* 21 *ejusdem cap.* 15. & *Ann.* 5 *H.* 4. *cap.* 15.

S U L.

Sulwath, see Solwey.

S U M.

A Summary (or Abridgment) Summarium, ii, n.

A Sum of Money, Summa, æ, f.

To sum, Summo, are.

To summon to appear (to Cite) Cito, are.

A Summoner, Summonitor, oris, m.

A Sumpter Horse, Equus Onerarius, Equus Sarcinarius, Equus Sagmarius.

Sumptuous, Sumptuosus, a, um.

S U N.

The Sun, Sol, solis, m.

Sun-rising, Exortus, ûs, m.

Sun-setting, Occasus, ûs, m.

To sun (or dry in the Sun) Insolo, are.

A Sun-dial; Solarium, ii, n.

S U P.

Superfluity, Superfluitas, atis, f.

Superfluous, Ex abundanti, Smith *and* Peases *Case*. Leon Hughs *grand Abridgment*, 484. *Tit. Covenants*. Superfluus, a, um.

Superiority, Superioritas, atis, f.

Superiors, Superiores.

A Superscription, Superscriptio, onis, f.

Supersedeas, Is a Writ commanding to forbear the doing a thing, or to discharge a Person.

A Supper, Cæna, æ, f.

A Funeral Supper, Pollinctum, i, n.

To supplant, Supplanto, are.

A Supplement, Supplementum, i, n.

A Suppliant, Supplex, icis, adj.

A Supplication, Supplicatio, onis, f.

To make a Supplication, Supplico, are.

Supplicavit, Is a Writ issuing out of the Chancery for taking the Security of the Peace against a Man. It is directed to the Justices of the Peace of the County and the Sheriff, and is grounded upon the Statute *An.* 1 *Ed.* 3. *cap.* 16. which ordaineth that certain Persons in Chancery shall be assign'd to take care of the Peace, *Fitz. nat. brev. fol.* This Writ was of Old call'd, *Breve de minis*, a Writ of Threatnings, as Mr. *Lambert*, in his *Eirenarch.* noteth out of the Register Original, fol. 88.

To supply, Suppleo, ere.

To support (or uphold) supporto, are.

A Suppository, Suppositorium, ii, n.

To suppress, Supprimo, ere.

Supremacy, Suprematus, ûs, m.

S U R.

Sur cui invita, Is a Writ that lyeth for the Heir of that Woman whose Husband having alienated her Land in Fee, She bringeth not the Writ *Cui in vita* for the Recovery of her own Land, for in this Case her Heir may take this Writ against the Tenant after her decease, *Fitz. nat. brev. fol.* 193. b.

Surety-ship, Plegiagium, ii, n. Plegiatio, onis, f. Lex 97. Ra. Entr. 467. Reg. 158. 180. Vadium, ii, n. Reg. 93. Ra. Entr. 59. Ry. 247.

A Surety (or Pledge) Plegius, ii, m. Vadius, ii, m. Ra. Ent. 561. 4. Co. 6.

Entred into Surety-ship, Vadiatus, a, um.

A Surfeit, Crapula, æ, f.

A Surgeon (or Chirurgeon) Chirurgus, i, m.

Surgery, Chirurgia, æ, f.

A Surname, Cognomen, inis, n.

A Surplice, Superpellicium, ii, n. Camisiola, æ, f. Vestis Linea Religiosa.

A Surplusage Surplusagium, ii, n.

To Surprize, Deprehendo, ere.

A Surrejoynder, Surrejunctio, onis, f.

To Surrender, Resigno, are.

A Surrender of an Estate, Sursumredditio, onis, f.

Surteyes (the Family) Super Teisam.

To survey (or over-see) Inspicio ere. Lustro, are, Curo, are.

A Survey, Supervisus, ûs, m.

A Surveyor, Supervisor, oris m.

Sur-

Surveyors to go before the Camp, Antecensores.

A Surveyor (or Master of Works) Fabricensis, is, m. Curator, oris, m.

A Surveyor of the High-ways, Viaculus, li, m. Viocurus, ri, m.

To survive, Supervivo, ere.

Surviving, Superstes, itis, adj.

Surrey County, Southeria, Southriona, Southria, Sudria, Sudurheia, Surria, Suthria, Suthriona.

Of Surrey, Southeriensis, Sudriensis.

S U S.

Susan (a Woman's name) Susanna, æ, f.

To suspect (or mistrust) Suspicio, ere. Suspecto, are.

Suspected (accused) Arrectatus, a, um. Rectatus, a, um. Spel. 53.

Suspension, Suspensio, onis, f.

Suspicion, Suspicio, onis, f.

Sussex County, Sussexia, Southsexena, Southsexia.

The Wild of Sussex, Wilda Sussexiæ, Hob. 266. Walda.

S U T.

A Suture (or Seam) Sutura, æ, f.

Suthley or Sudley (the Family) de Suthleia, & Sutleia.

S W A.

To swaddle (or swathe) Fascio, are.

Swaddled, Fasciatus, a, um.

Swaddling (or swathing) Clouts, Fasciæ, arum, f. Spargana, orum, n.

A Swainmote, Swainmotus, i, m. Swainmotum, i, n. *a Court kept thrice a Year for matters of the Forest.*

A swarm of Bees, Examen, inis, n.

Swale River (in Richmondshire) Cataracta, Sualva, Swala.

A swallow-tail, or Dove-tail to join Timber together, Subcus, udis, f.

A Swan, Cygnum, i, n.

A Swan mark, Cygninota, æ, f. 7. Co. 17.

A Swath, Fascia, æ, f.

A little swath, Fasciola, æ, f.

A swath of Grass, &c. in Mowing, Andena, æ, f. Per nomen sex andenarum prati. Wi. Tit. Action Sur le Case.

To swath, Sparganizo, are.

S W E.

To Swear, Juro, are.

To sweep, Scopo, are.

A sweeper of the House, Scoparius, ii, m.

She that sweeps the House, Scoparia, æ, f.

Sweet-meats, Bellaria, orum, n. Tragemata, tum, n.

S W I.

Swift River (in Leicestershire) Swiftus.

Swilley lake (in Ireland) Argita.

To swim, No, nare. Nato, are.

A Swimmer, Natator, oris, m.

A swimming, Natatio, onis, f.

A swimming-place, Natatoria, æ, f.

A Swine, Sus, suis, c. g. Porcus, i, m.

A breed or flock of Swine, Haratium, ii, n.

A Swine herd (or keeper of Swine) Subulcus, ci, m. Suarius, ii, m.

A Swine-sty, Porcistetum, i, n.

A swingle-staff (or bat to beat Flax) Scutula, æ, f.

A swingle foot, Excudipes.

A swingle-head, Excudia, æ, f. Excussorium, ii, n.

A swingle-tree, Projectorium, ii, n. Excudides, dis, f.

Swithin (a Man's name) Swithinus, i, m.

S W O.

A sword, Gladius, ii, m. Ensis, is, m.

A little sword, Gladiolus, li, m.

A short sword, Sica, æ, f. Semispathium, ii, n.

An Executioner's sword, Clunabulum, li, n.

A sword hanger, Scalmus, i, m.

An arming sword, Bellatorius Ensis.

A two edged sword, Gladius anceps.

A sword-maker, Faber gladiarius.

The Pummel of a sword, Milum, li, n.

A riding sword, Parazonium, ii, n.

A sword player, Gladiator, oris, m.

A Master which teacheth to play at sword, Lanista, æ, m.

A sword bearer, Ensifer, ri, m.

The act or feat of fighting with a sword, Gladiatura, æ, f.

Pertaining to fighting or sword-plays, Gladiatorius, a, um.

S Y R.

A Syringe for the Ears, Orenthites, æ, m.

A Syrup, Syrupus, i, m.

T A B.

A *Taber or Tabret*, Tympanum, i, n.

To play on the taber, Tympanizo, are. Tympanum pulsare.

A taberer (or he that plays on the taber) Tympanistæ, æ, m.

A tabernacle, Tabernaculum, li, n.

Tabitha (a Woman's name) Tabitha, æ, f.

A table, Tabula, æ, f. Mensa, æ, f.

A little table, Mensula, æ, f.

A round table, Cibilla, æ, f.

A table to set drinking Glasses upon, Hialotheca, æ, f.

A table with one Foot, Monopodium, ii, n.

A three footed, or round table, Mensa delphica, mensa tripedanea.

A folding table with divers leaves, Caudex, icis, f.

A wainscot table, Mensa undulata, Mensa undatim crispa.

The setting of little pieces of painted Horn or Ivory into Tables, Ceroftrotum, i, n.

A table whereon Bankers tell their Money, Trapeta, æ, f.

A poor man's table, Tenabula, æ, f.

A table Book, Pugillares, um, m. pl.

To lay (or cover) the table, Sternere mensam.

To wait at the table, Præministro, are.

A table cloth, Mappa, æ, f. Mantile, lis, n.

A little table-cloth, Mapella, æ, f.

A Table (or Index) in a Book, Index, icis, c. g. Elenchus, i, m.

A pair of Tables to play, Tabularium, ii, n. Tabula lusoria, alveus lusorius.

To play at tables, Latrunculis vel scrupis ludere.

A table-Man, Latrunculus, li, m.

A tablet or Jewel which hangeth about the Neck, Monile, lis, n. Bulla aurea.

A little tablet, Bullula, æ, f.

Garnished with Tablets, Bullatus, a, um.

T A C.

A Tack (Hook or Clasp) Uncus, ci, m.

T A D.

Tadcaster (in Yorkshire) Cacaria, Calatum, Calcaria, Galatum, Tadecastrum.

T A F.

Taff river in Glamorganshire Ratostatibius, Rhatostatibius, Taffus.

Taffety, Taneta, æ, f. Multitia, orum, n. pl.

Tuff-taffety, Villosa multitia.
Striped taffety, Scutulata, æ, f.

T A I.

Taiesborough (in Norfolk) Ad Taum.
A tail, Cauda, æ, f.
A fee tail, Taliatum feudum, *an Estate entail'd (i. e.) curtail'd and limited to conditions.*
The Plough tail, Bura, æ, f.

T A K.

To take, Capio, ere.
To take away, Abripio, ere. Eripio, ere.
A taking away by violence or force, Direptio, onis, f.

T A L.

Tallage, Tallagium, ii, n. Cow. 253. Ry. 254. Lex 122. (i. e.) *any kind of toll or tax.*
A talley (or cleft piece of Wood to nick up an account on) Tallia, æ, f. Cow. 258. Ry. 450. Pry. 7. Lex 122. 133.
Tallow, Sevum, i, n. Sebum, i, n.
Talshide, Taliatura, æ, f. (i. e.) *Talwood or fire-wood cleft and cut into Billets of a certain size.*

T A M.

Tame River (in Oxfordshire) another in Staffordshire, Tama.
Tame town (in Oxfordshire) Tama Oppidum.
Tamar river (in Cornwall) Tamara, Tamarus, Tambra.
Tamerton (in Cornwall) Tamarus.
Tamworth (in Staffordshire) Tamawordina, Tamworthia.

T A N.

Tanet, see Thanet.
Tanfield (in Yorkshire) Tanfelda.
A tankard, Cantharus, i, m. Amphora, æ, f.
A Water-tankard, Anclatorium, ii, n. Passacriatium, ii, n.
A tankard bearer, Canthararius, ii, m. Amphorarius, ii, m.
A tanner or tawer of Leather, Tannarius, ii, m. Ra. Entr. 602. Coriarius, ii, m.
A tan-house (or house to keep Bark in) Barkaria, æ, f.
A tanner's Craft, Tannaria, æ, f.
To tan, Tanno, are. Reg. 602. Ry. 27.
A tann vat, Labrum coriarium.
Tanned Leather, Corium Tannatum.

T A P.

A tap or Faucet whereout Liquor runneth, Epistomium, ii, n. Fistula, æ, f. Tappa, æ, f. 2 Mon. 746. Lex 20.
To tap a Vessel, Relinere dolium.
The spiggot of a tap, Syphonis obturaculum.
The Cock in a brazen tap, Vertibulum, li, n.
A tap-house, Caupona, æ, f.
A tapster, Promus, i, m. Caupo, onis, m.
A tape to bind the apron about, Ligatorium, ii, n. Fascia, æ, f.
A taper (or Wax-candle) Cereus, ei, m.
A taper-bearer, Cerocerarius, ii, m. Cerophorarius, ii, m.
A Candlestick whereupon taeers are set, Cerocerarium, ii, n.
Tapestry (or Hangings) Plagæ, arum, f. Aulæum, æi, n. Peristroma, atis, n. Peripetasma, atis, n.
Tapestry or Cloth in which are Pictures wrought with divers Colours, Tapes, etis, m. Tapetum, i, n.
Tapestry wrought with Pictures of Beasts, Belluata tapetia.
Thick tapestry, Attalica Peripetasmata.
A tapestry-maker, Phrygio, onis, m.

T A R.

Tares, Zizania, æ, f. Lolium, ii, n.

A target (or shield) Scutum, i, n. Parma, æ, f.

A target like an half Moon, Pelta, æ, f.

He that useth such a target, Peltatus, a, um. Peltasta, æ, m.

A short target, Ancyle, lis, n.

A little round target, Parmula, æ, f. Scutulum, li, n.

A target made of Leather thongs without wood, Scetra, æ, f.

A target made of a Bull's hide, Taurea, æ, f.

Armed with a target (or shield) Scutatus, a, um.

A target-maker, Scutarius, ii, m.

A target-maker's shop, Shopa vel fabrica Scutaria.

Of or belonging to targets (or shields) Scutarius, a, um.

A Tart, Scriblita vel Streblita, æ, f. Chanona, æ, f.

A tart-maker, Scriblitarius, ii, m.

T A S.

A Task (or charge) that one is enjoyn'd to do, Pensum, i, n.

A tassel, Apex, icis, f.

A taster to a Prince, or great Person, Prægustator, oris, m.

A little cup or taster, Cupillum, li, n. Gustatorium, ii, n.

A Wine taster, Meraria, æ, f.

T A U.

A Tavern, Oenopolium, ii, n. Caupona, æ, f.

A Wine tavern, Taberna vinaria.

A taverner, Tabernarius, ii, m. Caupo, onis, m.

A little tavern, Tabernula, æ, f.

A tavern haunter, Attabernio, onis, m. Ocistrio, onis, m.

Tavestock (in Devonshire) Tavistokia.

Taunton (in Somersetshire) Thonodunum.

T A W.

Taw River (in Devonshire) Tawus.

Soft tawed Leather wherewith they make Gloves and Purses, Aluta, æ, f.

Any thing made of tawed leather, Alutamen, & Alutamentum, i, n.

A tawing, Alutatio, onis, f.

A tawer, Alutarius, ii, m. Coriarius, ii, m.

T A X.

To Tax, Taxo, are.

A tax, Taxa, æ, f.

A taxing, Taxatio, onis, f. Lex 122. 1 Mon. 976.

A tax by Plough-land, Carucagium, ii, n.

Taxors, Taxatores, Ry. 250.

A Land tax, Terragium, ii, n.

A service of Plowing, Reaping, &c. which some Tenants perform to the Lord.

T A Y.

A Taylor, Sartor, oris, m. Vestiarius, ii, m. Sutor Vestiarius.

A taylor of Rich Cloaths (a Woman's taylor) Patagiarius, ii, m.

Merchant taylors of London, Armirarii Linearum Armiturarum, Mon. 576.

T E A.

A Teasel (or shear-man's Bur) Hippophas.

T E E.

A Teem (or Team) of Oxen to draw the Plough, Temo, onis, f. Protelum, li, n.

Tees river (in the Bishoprick of Durham) Athesis, Tesa, Teisis, Tesis, Teisa.

A row or set of teeth, Sepes dentium.

The fore-teeth, Primores vel incisores dentes.

The upper or overteeth, Superiores dentes.

The Jaw or Cheek teeth, Gemini dentes, Dentes maxillares vel molares.

The sharp or Eye teeth, Dentes Canini.

Tusks or tushes of teeth, Dentes exerti.

A Growing or breeding of teeth, Dentitio, onis, f.

T E M.

Temperance (a Woman's name) Temperantia, æ, f.

A tempest (or great storm) Tempestas, atis, f.

The temple within temple Bar, Templum pacis, fratrum militum, *so call'd from the Knights Templars.*

A temple, Templum, i, n.

The temples of the Head, Tempora, rum, n.

Temporal (or that lasteth but for a time) Temporalis, le, adj.

The temporalties, Temporalia, ium, n. (i. e.) *Lay Fees that belong to Bishopricks.*

To tempt or intice, Tento, are.

A tempter, Tentator, oris, m.

T E N.

A tenancy, Tenentia, æ, f. Ry. 219. 376.

A tenant, Tenens.

Tenants in free socage, Coleberti.

A tenement, Tenementum, i, n.

Tenantable, or fit to be inhabited, Tenentabilis, le, adj. Tenente aptus.

Ten, Decem. Indecl.

Tennis-play, Sphæromachia, æ, f. Pilæ lusoriæ certamen.

A tennis Court, Sphæristerium, ii, n.

A tenon to put into a Mortis, Impages, is, f. Lingula edolata, cardo, inis, m. & f.

That hath a tenon, Lingulatus, a, um.

A tent or Pavilion, Tentorium, ii, n.

A little tent, Tentoriolum, li, n.

A Souldier's tent, Castra, orum, n.

Merchants tents, Tentoria mercatoria. 1 Mon. 987.

A tent in a Fair or Market, Velabrum, i, n.

A tent-maker, Scenofactorius, ii, m.

Of or belonging to a tent, Tentorius, a, um.

To pitch their tents one against another, Castra castris conferre.

To make tents, Scenofacio, ere.

A tent for a Wound, Turunda, æ, f. Penicillus, li, m.

A long tent for a Wound, Lemniscus, ci, m.

A tenture or tenter for Cloth, Pannitendium, ii, n.

The tenth or number of ten, Decimus, a, um.

Tenths, Decimæ, arum, f.

A tenure, Tenura, æ, f.

T E R.

Term, Terminus, i, m. Signifieth with us commonly the bounds and Limits of time, as a Lease for term of Life, or term of Years. Also it is used for the time wherein the Tribunals or Places of Judgment are open to all that have cause of Complaints of Wrongs, to seek their Right by course of Law or Action. The rest of the Year is called Vacation. Of these Terms there be four in the Year; during which, matters of Justice, (for the most part) are dispatched.

Termor, a Lessee, Terminarius, ii, m.

A

A terrace or terras, Agger, eris, m. Vallum Terraceum.

A terrace of hard and even'd earth, as in a Bowling-alley, Pavimentum, i, n.

To make a terrace or Floor, Pavimento, are.

Tern river (in Shropshire) Terna.

A terrar, Terrarium, ii, n. (i.e.) *a Writing describing Lands.*

Terretenant, Terra tenens.

Terriors, Terraria, orum, Co. Ent. 146.

A territory, Territorium, ii, n. 1 Mon. 500. 594. 2 Mon. 99, 132.

T E S.

A testament, Testamentum, i, n.

A testator, Testator, oris, m. *Teste* is a Word used for the last part of every Writ, as *teste meipso, &c.* if it be an Original Writ; or if Judicial, *teste Edwardo Cook*, or *Henrico Hobart*, according to the Court from whence it cometh.

Testification, Testificatio, onis, f.

To testify, Testificor, ari.

Testified, Testificatus, a, um.

A testimonial, or Certificate, Testificatio, onis, f. literæ testimoniales.

A testimony, or Witness, Testimonium, ii, n.

T E T.

Tetbury (in Gloucestershire) Tetocuria.

A tetter (or Ring-worm) Impetigo, inis, f. Lichen, enis, m.

T E W.

Tewksbury (in Gloucestershire) Theoci curia, Theokesberia.

T H A.

Thames River, Jamesa, Jamissa, Tamesis, Tamensis, Thamesis.

Thames Mouth, Æstuarium Tamesæ vel Temesæ.

A thane, Thanus, i, m. Thingus, i, m. *(i. e.)* a Noble Man, the Son of an Earl, also an Officer or Minister of the King.

A part of the King's lands whereof the Governour was called Thane, Thanagium, ii, n.

Thanet (or Tanet Isle, in Kent) Athanatos, Tanathos, Teno, Thanatos, Thanaton, Toliapis.

To thatch, Intego, ere.

Thatched, Intectus, a, um.

Thatched houses, Cannitiæ, arum, f. Stramineum tectum, Tectum culmis constratum.

A thatching, Tectura, æ, f.

A thatcher, Tector, oris, m. Calamarius, ii, m.

Thatch, Culmen, inis, n. Stipula, æ, f.

T H E.

A Theater, Theatrum, tri, n.

Theft, Furtum, i, n. Latrocinium, ii, n.

Then next ensuing, Tunc proxime sequens.

Then and so often, Tunc & toties.

Theobalds or Tibbalds (in Hertfordshire) Theobaldenses ædes.

Theobald (a man's name) Theobaldus, i, m.

Theodora (a Woman's Name) Theodora, æ, f.

Theodore (a Man's Name) Theodorus, i, m.

Theodosia (a Woman's Name) Theodosia, æ, f.

Theophilus (a Man's name) Theophilus, li, m.

Theory, Contemplation or Speculation, Theoria, æ, f.

Theorie or theorique, Speculation of an Art without Practice, Theorica.

Thetford (in Norfolk) Simomagus, Sinomagus, Sitomagus, Tedfordia, Theodfordum.

Of Thetford, Tetfordenſis, Thetfordenſis.

T H I.

A thicket, Silva, æ, f. Fruticetum, i, n. Dametum, i, n.

A thief, Fur, Furis, c. 2. Latro, onis, m.

Thief-boat, Rachetum, i, n. *(i.e.) the Ranſom of a thief.*

The thigh, Femur, oris, n. Femen, inis, n. Coxendix, icis, f.

A thiller, or thill-horſe, Veredus, i, m.

A thimble, Digitale, lis, n. Digitabulum, li, n. Tramellum, li, n.

The third, Tertius, a, um.

Thirteen, Tredecim.

The thirteenth, Decimus tertius.

Thirty, Triginta.

The thirtieth, Triceſimus, a, um.

T H R.

A thrave of Corn, Trava, æ, f. It contains 12 Sheaves, in ſome places 24.

Thread, Filum, i, n.

Thread ſpun or Yarn made ready to ſtuff in the Loom, Stamen, inis, n.

Silk thread, which Silk-women do Weave in Lintles or Stools, Licium, ii, n.

A skain of thread, Schænos, i, m. Globus fili.

Waxed thread, Filum paratum.

To ſpin or make thread, Filo, are.

To thread a Needle, Acum filo trajicere.

To wind thread in a Bottom, Glomero, are.

A Winder of thread, Glomerator, oris, m.

A winding of thread, Glomeratio, onis, f.

Thread wound up, Glomeratum filum.

Thread in a Needle to ſow withal, Acia, æ, f. Aciarium, ii, n.

Threads of Gold, Aurea ſtamina.

Thread by thread, Filatim.

To threaten or Menace, Minor, ari. Minas proponere.

A threatner, Minator, oris, m.

A threatning, Minatio, onis, m.

Three, Tres.

Three Months ſpace, Trimeſtre ſpatium, Ry. 299.

To threſh, Trituro, are, tribulo, are.

Threſted, Tritus, a, um. Trituratus, a, um.

A threſher, Triturator, oris, m. Tritor, oris, m. Flagellator, oris, m.

A threſhing, Tritura, æ, f. Trituratio, onis, f.

A place where threſhing Inſtruments are laid up, Tribularium, ii, n.

A threſhold, Limen, inis, n. Liminare, is, n. Hypothirum, i, n.

To make a threſhold, Limino, are.

A throne, Thronus & Thronum, i, m, & n. Solium, ii, n.

The throat, Guttur, uris, n. Gula, æ, f. Jugulum, li, m.

T H U.

Thule Iſle, Thula, Tilæ.

A thumb, Pollex, icis, m.

Thurſday, Dies Jovis.

T I B.

Tibbals, ſee Theobalds.

T I D.

The tide when the Water Ebbeth and Floweth, Fluxus & refluxus Maris, Venilia.

A ſpring tide, Æſtus Marinus, malina, æ, f.

T I K.

The tick of a Bed, Culcitra, æ, f.

T I L.

A tile, Tegula, æ, f,

A Gutter tile, or Roof tile being half crooked, Imbrex, icis, m.

A tiler (or tile-maker, Imbricarius, ii, m.

Tiled, Tegulatus, a, um.

In manner of a Roof tile, Imbricatim, adv.

A tiling, Tegulatio, onis, f.

To cover with tile, Imbrico, are.

A tile Kiln, Fornax Tegularis.

A square paving tile, Tessera, æ, f.

A Woden tile or Shingle, Scandula, æ, f.

To till, Colo, ere, Terram vel agrum subigere.

Tillage, Tillagium, ii, n. Cultura, æ, f. Agricultura, æ, f.

A piece of Forest or Wood-land grubbed up, and cleared of Bushes and fitted for tillage, Assartum, i, n.

A tiller of Land, Cultor, oris, m.

Till or Until, Donec.

Till now, Adhuc, adv.

A till in a Chest, Capsella, æ, f. Capsula, æ, f.

To tilt a Barrel, Cadum inclinare.

A tilt-yard, Catadromus, i, m.

T I M.

Timber, Maeremium, ii, n. Co. *Lit.* 53. *Lex* 81. Materies, ei, f.

Any timber to build with, Tignum, i, n.

Any great piece of timber, the upright piece of timber in the Inner side, which by some are call'd Foot-stocks, Stamina, orum, n.

The laying of timber over the Brow or Coping of a Wall, Projectura, æ, f.

A roller laid under timber for the more easy conveying of it, Hypomochlium, ii, n.

Timbred, or made of timber, Materiatus, a, um.

A timbring, or work made of timber, Materiatio, onis, f.

A sawer of timber, Pristes, is, m.

To cut timber, or Wood for work, Materior, ari.

A timbrel, Tympanum, i, n. Crepitaculum, i, n. Cruma, atis, n.

A timbrel whereon Maids play with their Fingers, Crusma, atis, n.

A brazen or Iron timbrel, Sistrum, i, n.

To play on a timbrel, Tympanizo, are.

A Timbrel player, Tympanista, æ, m.

Time, Tempus, oris, n.

For a long time, à diu,

Time out of mind, à Condito ævo.

Timothy (a Man's name) Timotheus, ei, m.

T I N.

A tincture, Tinctura, æ, f.

Tinder, Fomes, itis, m.

A tinder-box, Igniarium, ii, n.

Tine River (in the North) Tina, Tinna, Tinus.

Tinmouth near Newcastle, Tinemutha, Tunocellum, Tunocellum.

A tinker, Sarcitor ahenorum, Sartor vel circuitor ærarius.

Tinkers work, Æramentum, i, n.

Tinn, Stannum, i, n.

A Mine of Tinn, Minera tinnei, Plo. 319. Stagnarium, ii, n.

Tinn-work, Opus Stannarium.

To tin (or cover with tin) Stanno linere vel inducere.

Made of tin, Stanneus, a, um.

A tinner, Stannarius, ii, m.

T I P.

Tipperary County (in Ireland) Tipperariensis comitatus.

A tippet, Flammeolum, li, n.

A tippling-house, Domus Tipularia, cauponula, æ, f.

TIR.

Tirconel (in Ireland) Conallea.

TIS.

Tissue, Cloth of Gold or Silver tissue, made of three threads of divers colours, Trilix, icis, f. Textile, lis, n.

TIT.

Titchfield (in Hampshire) Titchfelda.

Tithes, Decimæ, arum, f.

To tithe or take away the tenth part, Decimo, are.

A tithing, Tithinga, æ, f. 2 Inst. 73. Decenna, æ, f.

A tithing-man, Decennarius, ii, m.

A title, Titulus, li, m.

Intituled, Intitulatus, a, um.

A tittle (or speck) Punctum, i, n.

TO.

To, ad, Præp.

TOB.

Tobacco, Petum, i, n. Nicotiana æ, f.

A tobacconist, Nicotianista, æ, m.

A tobacco pipe maker, Tubularius, ii, m.

Toby (a man's name) Tobias, æ, m.

TOD.

A tod, Todda, æ, f. 1 Bul. 131.

A tod of Wool, containing 28 pound, Todda lanæ, Ash. 88.

TOE.

A toe, Digitus pedis.

The great toe, Hallus, i, m. Pollex pedis.

TOF.

A toft, Toftum, i, n. 10. Co. 133. (i. e.) *a Messuage or rather the ground where the old Messuage stood.*

The owner of a toft, Toftmannus, i, m.

TOG.

Together, Insimul.

Together with, Simul cum, una cum.

TOI.

Toils, Nets or Haies, wherewith Woods, Parks or Forests are beset to take Wild beasts, Indago, inis, f.

TOL.

Toll at Markets, Tolnetum, i, n. 8 *Co.* 46. *Lex* 125. *Ry.* 10. 16. 427. *Tholonium, ii, n.* 8 *Co.* 96. *Ry.* 11. 13. 48. 195. In our Common Law it hath two significations: First, it is used for a Liberty to buy and sell within the Precincts of a Mannor, *Lamb. Archainom. fol.* 132. which seemeth to import so much as a Fair or a Market. The words are these, *Thol (quod nos dicimus Tholonium) est scilicet quod habeat libertatem vendendi & emendi in Terra sua.* In the second signification it is used for a Tribute or a Custom paid for Passage, *&c. Bracton.*

The Expositor of the Terms of Law saith thus. *Toll or Tolne*, is most properly a payment used in Cities, Towns, Markets and Fairs, for Goods and Cattels brought thither to be bought and sold, and is always to be paid by the Buyer, and not by the Seller, except there be some Custom otherwise.

Toll for Grist, Multura, æ, f. Reg. 127. 153. Lex 88. Mulctura, æ, f. Ra. Ent. 9.

A toll for carrying on horseback, Summagium, ii, n.

Toll paid for weighing Wool, Tronagium, ii, n.

Toll paid by Merchants for passage, Diabaticum, ci, n.

A toll for going through Forest with Carts or Horses loaded, Chiminagium, ii, n.

A toll for passage through another man's ground, Paagium, ii, n.

A toll for the repairing of walls, Muragium, ii, n.

A toll gatherer, Telonarius, ii, m.

A tolt, Tolta, æ, f. 1 Mon. 763. Lex. 125.

TOM.

A tome, a Part (or one Volume of a Book) Tomus, i, m.

TON.

A pair of tongs, Par forcipium.

The tongue, Lingua, æ, f.

Tonnage, Tonnagium, ii, n. It is a Custom or Impost for Merchandize brought or carry'd in Tonns and such like Vessels from or to other Nations, after a certain Rate in every Tonn. *An.* 12 *Edw.* 4. *c.* 3. *An.* 6 *H.* 8. *c.* 14. *An.* 1 *Jac. c.* 33.

TOO.

A tooth, Dens, tis, m.

A tooth-picker or scraper, Dentiscalpium, ii, n.

The tooth-ach, Odontalgia, æ, f.

Pinchers to pluck out a tooth, Odontagra, æ, f.

TOP.

The top, height, or sharp end of a thing, Summitas, atis, f. Culmen, inis, n.

A top to play withal, Trochus, i, m.

The top head of a Pillar, Capitellum, i, n.

The top of the Mast of a ship, Carchesium, ii, n. Thoracium, ii, n.

Topicks, Books that speak and treat of Places of Invention touching Logick, Topica, orum, n.

TOR.

Torcester (in Northamptonshire, Torcestria, Tripontium.

A torch, Torcherus, i, m. 4. Co. 98. Fax, facis, f.

A little torch, Facula, æ, f.

A torch or taper-bearer, Facularius, ii, m.

A torch-maker, Lychnopœus, i, m.

TOS.

To tost, Torreo, ere.

A tost, Tostus panis.

Tosted, Tostus, a, um.

A tosting Iron, Tostorium, ii, n. Artopta, æ, f.

TOT.

Totnes (in Devonshire) Totonesium.

TOU.

A touch-stone, Lydius lapis.

Tournament (a Martial Exercise on Horseback) Torneamentum, i, n.

TOW.

To tow a ship, Remulco, are.

A Tower, Helciarius, ii, m.

Tow or birds, Stupa, æ, f. Lini floccus, Lina, stupa.

Little tow or birds, Stupula, æ, f.

Towage, Towagium, ii, n. *Ry.* 29. *Thowagium batellorum*, *Ry.* 27. (*i.e.*) a Duty paid by Barge-men to the owner of the ground where they towed their Barge.

A towel, Mantile, lis, n. Manutergium, ii, n. Mantelium, ii, n. Extergimentarium, ii, n.

A tower (or steeple) Turris, is, f.

A little tower (or turret) Turricula, æ, f.

A watch tower, Specula, æ, f. Pharus, ri, d. g.

Womens towers (or Hairs hanging over the forehead) Ananiæ & anantiæ, arum, f.

A town, Villa, æ, f.

A country town or Village, Villata, æ, f.

A little town, Oppidulum, li, n.

A town Incorporate, having their proper and especial Officers, Laws, Liberties, and Privileges, Municipium, ii, n.

A townsman, Oppidanus, i, m.

Towers (the Family) de Turri.

T R A.

A trace (or tract) Tracea, æ, f. Brac. 106. bis Vestigium, ii, n.

To trace, track (or seek out by the footing, Investigo, are.

Traced, Investigatus, a, um.

A tracer, Investigator, oris, m.

To trade, Mercandizo, are.

A trade, Ars, tis, f. Negotium, ii, n.

Trades, Mysteria, orum, n.

A tradesman, Opifex, icis, m. Negotiator, oris, m.

Trading, Mercatura, æ, f.

A tradition, Traditio, onis, f.

Traffick, Commercium, ii, n.

To traffick, Negotior, ari. Mercaturam facere. Negotium tractare.

A tragedy, Tragœdia, æ, f.

A writer of tragedies, Tragicus, i, m.

A traie, whereon Meat sodden or roasted is put, Trulla, æ, f. Concha, æ, f. Alveolus, li, m.

A traie used to carry Mortar in to Masons, Quailus, i, m.

A trail or Border about a Woman's Gown, &c. Segmentum, i, n.

Trailed, or that hath trails or borders finely wrought, with many small pieces, Segmentatus, a, um.

A trainband, Cohors disciplinata vel selecta.

A train or Company of Servants attending on a Prince or Nobleman, Strepitus, ûs, & i, m. Pompa, æ, f.

The train of a Woman's Gown, Sirma, atis, n.

He that beareth a Noble woman's train, Sirmatophorus, ri, m.

The train of an Army, Impedimenta, orum, n.

To train up, Trano, are. Instruo, ere.

Trained up, Instructus, a, um.

A training up, Disciplina, æ, f.

A traitor, betrayer, or he that useth treachery, Traditor, oris, m. Proditor, oris, m.

A traitor to his Father, Antipater, tris, m.

A traitor which flyeth from his Captain in Battle, and fleeth to his Enemies, Transfuga, æ, c. g.

Traiterous, treacherous, or full of Disloyalty, Perfidiosus, a, um.

Pertaining to a traitor, Proditorius, a, um.

Traiterously, or disloyally, Perfidiosè, Proditoriè.

A tramel Net, Tragum, i, n. Tragula, æ, f.

A Tramel for a Pot-hanger, Cremaster, steris.

To transcribe or copy out of one thing into another, Transcribo, ere.

To translate from one Language to another, Interpretor, ari. Verto, ere.

Translated, Translatus, a, um. Versus, a, um.

A translator or Interpreter, Translator, oris, m.

A translation, Translatio, onis, f. Interpretamentum, i, n. Versio, onis, f.

To transmit, Transmitto, ere.

Transmutation, Transmutatio, onis, f.

A transom, or Beam going overthwart an House, Transtrum, i, n.

The transom, or cross piece of a Jacob's staff, Transversarium, ii, n.

A transom, or Lintle over a door, Superliminare, is, n.

A transom, or piece of timber four Inches thick, Trientalis materia.

The transoms in a ship whereon the Hatches be made, Canonia.

To transport, carry or conveigh over, Transporto, are.

Transported, Transportatus, a, um.

To trap, barb or dress Horses with trappers. Ephippio, are.

Trapped, barbed or dressed with trappers, Ephippiatus, a, um. Phaleratus, a, um.

Trappers, trappings or barbs for Horses, Phalerae, arum, f. Lorica equi. Strata, orum, n.

They that have Saddles on their Horses trapped with costly Harnesses, Ephippiarii, orum, n.

To trap, or take in a trap, Irretio, ire.

Trapped, or taken in a Gin or Snare, Irretitus, a, um. Captus, a, um.

A trap, Snare or Gin, Decipula, æ, f. Tendicula, æ, f.

The Snare or fall of a trap, Rupius, ii, m.

A trap for Mice or Rats, Muscipula, æ, f. Muristrecula, æ, f.

A traverse, Traversia, æ. f. It took the name of the French *de traverse*, which is no other than *de traverso* in Latin, signifying, on the other side, because as the Indictment on the One side chargeth the Party, so he on the other side cometh in to discharge himself. *Leigh. Phil. Com.* fol. 228. It signifieth in our Common Law some time to deny, some time to overthrow or undo a thing, as by Denying and Traversing a Bill, or the material parts thereof, and the formal words of this Traverse are in Lawyers French *Sanseo*; and *absq; hoc*, in *Latin.* See *Kitchin*, fol. 227. *Titulo affirmationis & negationis.*

To traverse an Indictment, is nothing else but to make Contradiction, or to deny the point of the Indictment. As in a Presentment against *A.* for a High-way overflown with Water, for default of scouring a Ditch, *&c. A.* may traverse either the matter, *viz.* that there is no High-way there, or that the Ditch is sufficiently scoured, or otherwise he may traverse the Cause that he hath not the ground. *Lamb. Eirenarch. Lib. 4. cap. 13. pag.* 521, 522. Of Traverse see a whole Chapter in *Kitch.* fol. 240. See the new Book of Entries *Verbo* Traverse.

To traverse, Traverso, are. Disrationo, are.

A traveller of Countries or Journeys, Viator, oris, m.

A traveller on the High-way, Hodœporus, i, m.

To travel, or go on a Journey, Itineror, ari.

T R E.

Treacle, Theriaca, æ, f.

The treadle of a Weaver's Loom, Insile, lis, n.

Treason, Proditio, onis, f. Treason is deriv'd from *trahir*, which is Treacherously to betray, *Trahison per contractionem*, Treason.

If a Man be arraign'd for High Treason, and stands Mute, or will not directly answer to the Crime, Judgment shall be given upon him, as upon a Traitor Convict. Fatetur facinus qui Judicium fugit. L. *Dyer.*

In Treason concealment is as Capital as the Practice. Here are no Accessaries, all are in a like Predicament of offence and danger of Law, *in Majori proditione omnes sunt principales.*

It is either High or Petty-Treason. It is call'd High in respect of the King which is the Highest Person: Petty in regard of the Inferiority of the Persons against whom it is committed. *Voluntas non reputabitur pro facto nisi in causa proditionis.*

To intend or Imagin the Death of the King or Queen, though it be not effected, yet if this be declar'd by an open Act, or utter'd by words, or Letters, it is Treason

Proditorie *must necessarily be used in every Indictment of Treason.*

A Man that is a Traitor Convicted and Attainted, hath his Judgment to be drawn upon a Hurdle from his Prison to the Place of Execution, as being unworthy to tread any more upon Mother Earth, and that Backward, with his Head downward, for that he hath been Retrograde to Natural Courses; after hang'd up by the Neck between Heaven and Earth, as deemed unworthy of both; his privy Parts are cut off, as being unprofitably begotten, and unfit to leave any Generation after him: his Bowels and Intrails burned, which inwardly had conceived and concealed such horrible Treason; then his Head cut off that imagin'd the mischief. *Stawnf. pl.* of Cor. *lib.* 3. *cap.* 19. with Dr. *Boys* his Gloss. vid. Petit Treason.

Treasonably, Proditionaliter, adv. Reg. 102.

Treasure (or abundance of Riches) Thesaurus, ri, m.

A treasure-house, Thesauraria, æ, f. Rv. 96. Domus Thesauraria.

Lord Treasurer, Dominus Summus Thesaurarius Angliæ. He is a Lord by his Office, and one of the greatest Men in the Land, under whose charge and Government is all the Prince's Wealth contain'd in the Exchequer, as also the Check of all Officers any way Imploy'd in the Collecting of the Imposts, Tributes, or other Revenues belonging to the Crown. Sir *Thomas Smith, de Rep. Angl. lib.* 2. *cap.* 14. also more belonging to his Office, see *Anno* 20 *Ed.* 3. *c.* 6. & *Anno* 31 *H.* 6. *cap.* 5. & *Anno* 4 *Ed.* 4. *cap.* 1. & *Anno* 17 *ejusdem cap.* 5. & *Anno* 1 *R.* 2. *cap.* 8. & *Anno* 21 *H.* 8. *cap.* 20. & *Anno* 1 *Ed.* 6. *cap.* 13.

This high Officer hath by vertue of his Office, the nomination of the Escheators yearly throughout *England*, and giveth the places of all Customers, Comptrollers, and Searchers in all the Ports of the Realm. He sitteth in the Exchequer Chamber, and with the rest of the Court ordereth things to the King's best Benefit. He with the Barons may by Statute Stall Debts of 3000 *l.* and under; and by Commission from his Majesty, he with others joyned with him, letteth Leases for Lives or Years of the Lands that came to the Crown by the Dissolution of Abbeys: He by his Office giveth Warrant to certain Men to have their Wine without Impost. He taketh declaration of all the Money paid into the Receipt of the Exchequer, and of all Receivers Accompts.

Treasurer of the King's Houshold, Thesaurarius Hospitii Domini Regis. He is always of the Privy Council, and in the absence of the Steward of the King's Houshold, hath

hath Power with the Comptroller, and the Steward of the Marshalsea to hear and determine Treasons, Misprisions of Treason, Murder, Homicide, Bloodshed committed within the King's Palace, *Stawnf. pl. Cor. lib.* 3. *ca.* 5.

To treat of, or handle a matter, Tracto, are.

A treatise, or handling of the matter, Tractatus, ûs, m.

A treaty, or truce after Battel, Fœdus, eris, n.

A tree, Arbor, oris, f.

A little tree, Arbuscula, æ. f.

The twig of a tree, Virga, æ, f.

The stock or main body of a tree, Caudex, icis, m.

The stock or stump of a tree without Boughs, Truncus, ci, m.

The main bough or branch of a tree, Ramus, i, m. Brachium arboris.

A seared or dead bough cut off, and lopt from the tree, Ramale, lis, n.

A bough or branch broken, or pluckt away with the Fruit thereupon, Termes, itis, m.

The bark, or outward Rind of a tree, Cortex, icis, m.

The inner Pill (or Rind) of a tree, Liber, bri, m.

The Pith (sap or Life) of a tree, Medulla arboris, fructus, matrix.

A tree with young Fruit on it, Arbor Prægnans.

A low tree, Humilis Arbor.

To set a place with trees for Vines to grow by, Arbusto, are.

To top trees, Toppare arbores, Plo. 469. Ra. Entr. 490.

To grow to the bigness of a tree, Arboresco, ere.

A Nursery of young trees, Arboretum, i, n.

A Lopper of trees, a Dresser or Planter of trees, Arborator, oris, m.

A Grove of trees, Arbustum, i, n.

An Alder-tree, Alnus, i, f.

An Apple-tree, Malus, li, f.

An Ash-tree, Fraxinus, i, f.

A Wild-ash-tree with broad leaves, Ornus, i, f.

The place where ash-trees grow, Fraxinetum, i, n.

A Beach-tree, Fagus, gi, f.

A Grove where Beach-trees grow, Faginetum, i, n.

A Birch tree, Betula & Betulla, æ, f.

The Box-tree, Buxus, i, f.

A Broom-tree, Genista, æ, f.

A Cherry-tree, Cerasus, i, f.

A Chesnut tree, Castanea, æ, f.

A Cypress-tree, Cupressus, si, vel ûs, f.

A Damson-tree, Prunus, i, f.

An Elder-tree, Sambucus, ci, f.

An Elm-tree, Ulmus, i, f.

An Elm Grove (or place set full of Elms, Ulmarium, ii, n.

The Ivy-tree, Hedera, æ, f.

A Juniper tree, Juniperus, ri, f.

A Maple-tree, Acer, eris, n.

A Medler-tree, Mespilus, li, f.

An Oak-tree, Quercus, ci, f.

The place where Oaks grow, Quercetum, vel Querquetum, i, n.

An Osier or twig, Vimen, inis, n.

The place where Osiers and twigs are set to bind Vines, Virgetum, i, n.

A Peach-tree, Malus Perica.

A Pear-tree, Pyrus, i, f.

A Plum-tree, Prunus, i, f.

A Place set about with Plum-trees, Prunetum, i, n.

A Poplar-tree, Populus, li, f.

The white Poplar-tree, Farfugium, ii, n.

A Place where Poplar-trees grow, Populetum, i, n.

A Quince-tree, Cydonia, æ. f.

A Sallow-tree, Salix, icis, f.

A Grove of Sallow-trees, Salictum, i, n.

A Servise-tree, Sorbus, bi, f.

A Place where Servise - trees grow, Sorbetum, i, n.

A Tamarisk-tree, Myrica, æ, f.

A Vine-tree, Vitis, is, f. Vinea, æ, f.

A Walnut-tree, Juglans, dis, f.

A Place where Walnut trees grow, Juglandiarium, ii, n.

A Warden-tree, Volemum, i, n.

A Willow-tree, Salix, icis, f.

A Place where Willow-trees grow, Salicetum vel Salictum, i, n.

A Withe (or Osier) tree, Siler, eris, n.

A Yew-tree, Smilax, acis, f. Taxus, xi, f.

A treen (or wooden Dish) Catinus ligneus.

A trench, Trenchea, æ, f. Ra. Entr. 441. Reg. 127. 252. 10. Co. 143. Trenchia, æ, f. Fo. 396. 1 Mon. 911. Militare Sepimentum. Vallum, i, n. Aplectum, i, n.

To Fortify and inclose with a Trench, Vallo, are. Prævallo, are.

A trencher (to eat Meat on) Quadra, æ, f.

A round trencher, Orbis mensarius.

A Plate trencher, Scutella, æ, f.

A Trendel of a Mill, Molucrum, i, n.

Trent River, Trehenta, Trenta, Terentus.

A trespass, Transgressio, onis, f. The Law adjudgeth every Trespass to be done with Force and Arms; therefore the Plaintiff, that saith the Defendant took his Horse with Force and Arms (tho' he came without Weapons) saith truly that he took him with Force, as the Law meaneth Force. *Doct.* & *Stud. cap.* 14. If *vi & armis* be not in the Writ, it shall abate. *Fitz. Nat. brev.*

The Law accounteth all to be *vi* which is contrary to *Jus*. I do but Hawk or Walk for my pastime or Recreation over another Man's Ground, he may have his Action of trespass against me, *quare vi & armis*, for tho' I meant no harm to him or his, yet I might not Pass upon his Ground without Licence, *Leigh. Phil. Com. Fol.* 228.

The form of a Writ for living things, as Horses, is, *ceperunt & abduxerunt*, ; for a dead thing, *ceperunt & asportaverunt. Fitz. Herb. Nat. Brev. Tit. Tresp. Transgressio dicitur à transgrediendo*, because it over passeth that which is Right. *Cook* on *Lit. p.* 57.

A tressel (or three footed stool) Tripus, i, m.

A tressel (for a table), Trapezophorus, i, m.

Tressels, Trestoria, orum, n. Fle. 79.

Womens tresses, Tressoria Mulierum, Fle. 69

T R I.

A triangle (or Figure that hath three Corners) Triangulus, li, m.

Triangular (or having three Corners) Triangulus, a, um. Triangularis.

Tribute, Tributum, i, n. Vectigal, alis, n.

A Trigger (or Instrument put in the Cart wheel, lest the Cart be overthrown) Sufflamen, inis, n.

To trim (as Barbers do) Tondeo, ere. Ornare comam & barbam.

To trim up a thing to make it seem fairer, Mangonizo, are.

Trinity House, Domus Trinitatis,

tis, Is a certain House at *Debtford* which belongeth to a Company or Corporation of Sea-faring Men, that have Power by the King's Charter, to take knowledge of those that destroy Seamarks, and to redress their doings, as also to correct the faults of Sailors, &c. and to take Care of divers other things belonging to Navigation and the Seas. *Anno* 8 *Eliz. cap.* 13. *Anno* 35 *ejusd. cap.* 6.

A tripe, Omasum, i, n.

A tripe laid in souse, Omasum conditum.

A tripe-Woman (she that sells tripes) Allantopolis, is, f.

The Place where Tripes are sold (such as Field-lane) Allantopolium, ii, n.

A triumph, Triumphus, i, m.

To triumph, Triumpho, are.

Tristram (a man's name) Tristramus, i, m.

T R O.

A trochisk, a Medicine made round like a top, or Bunn of Bread, Trochiscus, ci, m.

A troop or Company of Soldiers, Agmen, inis, n. Turma, æ, f.

To trouble (or molest) Vexo, are. Disturbo, are. Turbo, are.

Troubled, Turbatus, a, um.

A kneading-trough, Artopta, æ, f. Maetra, æ, f.

A trough (or Binn) to keep Corn in, Alveus, ei, m.

A trough to feed Swine, Aquaticulus, i, m.

A trough of Stone, Lapista, æ, f.

A trowell, Trulla, æ, f.

T R U.

A truant (or Loyterer) Emansor, oris, m.

A truce, Treuga, æ, f. Armistitium, ii, n. Induciæ, arum, f. pugnæ cessatio.

True, Verus, a, um.

Truly, Quidem, adv.

Trumpery (or old Baggage) Scruta, orum, n.

A trumpet, Tuba, æ, f. Buccina, æ, f.

To sound a trumpet, Buccino, are. Clango, ere.

The stopple of a trumpet (or wind Instrument) Tappa, æ, f.

A trumpeter, Buccinator, oris, m. Tubicen, cinis, m. Salpicta, æ, m.

A trumpet-maker, Æreator, oris, m. Tubarius, ii, m.

To sound the alarm on the Trumpet, Signum dare buccina, Classicum canere.

The sound of the Trumpet when the blow to the Battel or Alarm, Bellicum, ci, n. Classicum, ci, n.

The sound of the trumpet, Clangor Tubæ.

A Writhed or Crooked trumpet, Lituus, ui, m. Concha, æ, f.

A truncheon (or Stake) Talea, æ, f. Clava, æ, f.

A little truncheon, Taleola, æ, f.

A trunk or Chest covered with Leather, Riscus, ci, m.

A trunk-maker, Riscarius, ii, m.

To truss or tye up, Substringo, ere. Ligulas stringere.

To truss up the Hair, Crinem nodo cohibere.

To truss, stuff, or make a Fardel, Suffarcino, are. Convaso, are.

Trussed up together, Suffarcinatus, a, um.

Trussed (or girt about) Succinctus, a, um.

A trussing point, Ligula, æ, f. Strigmentum, i, n.

A truss (Fardel or Burden) Sarcina, æ, f.

A truss of Hay, Fœni manipulus.

A truss for such as are bursten, Hernioforum Fascia.

A truss whereunto a man's horse is tyed, Exomis, is, f.

A trussing up, Subligatura, æ, f. Sarcinatio, onis, f.

To trust (or have a sure confidence) Fido, ere. Confido, ere.

Trust (or Fealty) Fidelitas.

Trusted, Fisus, a, um. Creditus, a, um.

Trustees, Fiduciarii.

Trusty (sure or faithful)) Fidus, a, um. Fidelis, le, adj.

T R Y.

To try a Cause, Trio, are.

A tryal, Triatio, onis, f. *(i. e.)* the Tryal of a Cause.

Ready to try, Paratus sacramento recognoscere.

A tryer, Triator, oris, m. *(i. e.)* one chosen by the Court, to examine whether a Challenge made to the Pannel, or any of the Pannel, or Jury, be Just, yea, or no. *vid. Brook titulo* challenge, *fol.* 122. *Old. Nat. Brev. fol.* 158. *Spel.* 204. *Doct. & Stud.* 20.

T U B.

A tub, or great Vatt, Cupa, æ, f. Vas, asis, n.

A tub fit for serviceable washing, or to be bathed in, Labrum, i, n. Baptisterium, ii, n. Solium, ii, n.

A Bucking (or Bathing) tub, Cucuma, æ. f. Liximatorium, ii, n.

A tub set under the tap to receive Droppings, Sinum, i, n. Excipulum, li, n.

A meal-tub, Cumera, æ, f.

A Powdering-tub, Orca, æ, f. Carnarium, ii, n.

An open Tub or Stand, Aquiminarium, ii, n.

T U C.

A tucker (or Fuller) Fullo, onis, m.

Tuckers (or Fullers Earth, Fullonica, æ, f. Fullonium, ii, n.

T U E.

Tuede or Tees (in the Bishoprick of Durham) Tuesis.

Tuesday, Dies Martis.

T U F.

A Tuft (or Crest) Crista, æ, f. Apex, icis, f.

A tuft of Grass, Cespes, itis, m.

T U I.

Tuition (or safe keeping) Tutela, æ, f. Tuitio, onis, f.

T U M.

A tumb, Tumba, æ, f. Tumulus, li, m. Sepulchrum, i, n.

To put in a tumb, Intumbo, are. Tumulo, are.

A tumbler, Hister, ri, m.

A tumbler which danceth through a Hoop, Petaurista, æ, m. Cybister, ri, m.

A tumbler that walketh on a Rope, &c. Neurobata, æ, m. Funambulus, li, m.

A tumbler, or Dog so called, Vertagus, gi, m.

A tumbrel (or Cucking-stool) Tumbrellum, i, n. Ra. Ent. 540. Cow. 265. Terbichetum, i, n. Tribithetum, i, n. Turbichetum, i, n.

It is an Engine of Punishment which ought to be in every Liberty that hath view of Frankpledge for the bridling of Scolds and Unquiet Women, *Kitchin, fol.* 13. *a.*

A tumour, or swelling, Tumor, oris, m.

A tumult, Tumultus, ûs, m.

Tumultuously, Tumultuose, adv.

T U N.

A tune, Tonus, i, m.

To tune (or measure, also to tune or accent) Modulor, ari.

To set a tune to one, Præmodulor, ari.

Tuned, Modulatus, a, um.

He that tuneth in measure, Modulator, oris, m.

A tuning of the Voice, Modulatio vocis.

A Tunn, Tonna, æ, f. 2 Mon. 528. *(i. e.)* a Measure containing 252 Gallons.

Tunnage, Tunnagium, ii, n. Lex. 127. a Custom or Impost for Merchandize brought or carried in Tunns or such like Vessels, from or to other Nations after a certain Rate in every Tunn. *Anno* 12 *Ed.* 4 *cap.* 3. *Anno* 6 *H.* 8. *cap.* 14. *Anno* 1 *Jac. cap.* 33. also a Duty due to the Mariners for unloading their Ship arriv'd in any Haven, after the Rate of every Tunn.

A Tunnel where thro' Liquor is pour'd into Vessels, Infundibulum, li, n. Infusorium, ii, n. Tonelius, ii, m.

A Tunnel of a Chimney, Fumarium, ii, n. Spiramentum, i, n.

A tunnel in the Roof to let out Smoak, Epigaustorium, ii, n.

T U R.

Turbary, Turbaria, æ, f. Co. 265. Ry. 339. Ra. Ent. 540, Liberty of digging Turves.

Common of Turbary, Communia Turbariæ.

Turbage, Turbagium, ii, n. Lex. 127. 1 Mon. 632.

Turbervil (the Family) de Turbida villa.

Turchil (the Family) Turchetissus.

A turf, Turba, æ, f. Gleba, æ, f. Terricidium, ii, n.

A turkey Cock, Gallus Numidicus.

A turkey Hen, Gallina Numidica.

To turn (as Turners do) Torno, are.

A turner, Tornator, oris, m.

A Turner's Instrument, wherewith they make things smooth by turning up and down, Tornus, i, m.

That is wrought (or made with a wheel or turn) Tornatus, a, um. Tornatilis, le, adj.

Turners work, Opera Tornatilia, Toreumatum, ti, n.

A turn broach, Tornarius, ii, m.

To turn up and down, Afturcillo, are.

A Turnkey, Clavicularius, ii, m.

Turn, Turnum, i, n. Is the Sheriff's Court kept every year twice, once after *Easter*, and again after *Michaelmas*, *Mag. Charta*, *cap.* 35. and that within one Month after each Feast, *An.* 3 *Ed.* 3. *c.* 25. from this Court are Exempted only Archbishops, Bishops, Abbots, Priors, Earls, Barons, all Religious Men and Women, and all such that have hundreds of their own to be kept.

Turno Vicecomitum, Is a Writ that lyeth for those that are called to the Sheriffs Turn out of their own hundred. *Regist. Orig. fol.* 174.

A turnet of Wood, Fala, æ, f.

T U T.

A Tutor, Tutor, oris, m.

Tutors and Overseers of Orphans, Authores Pupillorum.

A Tutor or Guardian not bound to give an account of his Ward. Analogista, æ, m.

T W E.

Twede River (in the North) Tueda, Tuesis, Tweda.

Twelve, Duodecim, Indecl.

Twelve times, Duodecies, adv.

The twelfth, Duodecimus, a, um.

The Feast of twelfside, Festum Epiphaniæ Domini.

Twenty, Viginti, Indecl.

The twentieth, Vicesimus, a, um.

T W I.

A Twibill (or Ax) Bipennis, is, f.

A young twig (or Osier) Vimen, inis, n. Surculus, li, m.

The twig of a tree cut off, Sarmentum, i, n.

Twilight, Crepusculum, li, n.

Twinhamburn (in Dorsetshire) Interamna.

A Twin, Gemellus, li, m.

To twist, Torqueo, ere.

Twisted, Tortus, a, um.

T W O.

Two, Duo.

Twomond (in Ireland) Thuetmonia, Twomondia.

T Y R.

A Tyrant, Tyrannus, i, m.

Tyranny, Tyrannis, idis, f.

T Y T.

Offerings and all small Tythes due to the Priest, Altaragium, ii, n. Obventio Altaris.

Not tytheable, Indecimabilis, le. vid. *Tithes.*

V A C.

A *Vacation (or the time between the Terms)* Vacatio, onis, f.

V A G.

A Vagabond, Vagabundus, a, um.

V A I.

A Vail, Velum, i, n. Velamen, inis, n.

Belonging to a vail, Velaris, re, adj.

V A L.

Vale River (in Cornwal) Fala.

Valemouth (or Falmouth in Cornwall) Voluba.

Vale of the Cross (in Denbighshire) Vallis Crucis.

Valence (the Family) de Valentia.

Valentine (a man's name) Valentinus, i, m.

Valentine's day, Festum sancti Valentini Episcopi & Martyris.

A Valet (or Gentleman of the Privy Chamber) Valettus, i, m. Valecta, æ, m. also a Bencher's Clerk.

Valetor, or Vautor (the Family) de Valle Torta.

A Valley (or Dale) Vallis, is, f.

Value, the worth of any thing, Valentia, æ, f.

Valuable, Valibilis, le, adj. Vet. Intr. 185.

V A N.

A Vane (or weather-cock) Triton, onis, m.

Vandeles (in the Bishoprick of Durham) Vindugleffus.

A Van-guard (or the foreward in Battail, Antegardia, æ, f. Kit. 208.

V A S.

A Vassal, one that holdeth Land in Fee of his Lord, Vassallus, li, m.

A kind of Vassal, Alpinanus, i, m.

V A T.

A *Vate (or Fat)* Vas, asis, n. Labrum, i, n. Vas pressorium.

A great dying Vate, Ahenum, i, n.

A Cheese Vate, Casearium, ii, n.

V A V.

A Vavasour, one in Dignity next a Baron, Vavasor, & Valvasor, oris, m.

The Estate (or Lordship of such a one) Vavasoria, æ, f.

A Vault (or Roof) Fornix, icis, m.

A Vault low in the Ground, Crypta, æ, f. Hypogæum, i, n.

Made like an arch or Vault, Testudineatus, a, um.

To make a Vault, Fornico, are.

Vaux (the Family) de Vallibus.

U D D.

An Udder, Uber, eris, n.

Veal, Caro vitulina.

To Vear a Cable, or to roll it up in a round Circle, Gyrare Rudentem.

V E I.

A Vein, Vena, æ, f.

V E L.

Vellum, Membrana, æ, f. Pergamena, æ, f.

Velvet, Velvetum, i, n. Ra. Ent. 3. Velvettum, i, n. Co. Entr. 565. Holosericum, ci, n.

V E N.

Vendible, Vendibilis, le, adj.

Venial (or pardonable) Venialis, le, adj. Venire facias, Is a Writ Judicial and goeth out of the Record lying where two parties plead and come to Issue, *scilicet*, upon the saying of the Country, for then the Party Plaintiff or Defendant shall have this Writ directed to the Sheriff, that he cause to come 12 Lawful Men of the same Country to say the Truth upon the said Issue taken. And if they come not at the day of this Writ returned, then shall go out a *Habeas Corpora*, and after a distress, until they come, *Old. Nat. brev. fol.* 157.

Venison, Caro Ferina.

Venison Season in Winter, Ferinisona, æ, f.

A Vent-hole, Spiraculum, li, n.

Ventre inspiciendo, Is a Writ for the Search of a Woman, that saith she is with Child, and thereby witholdeth Land from him that is the next Heir at Common Law. *Regist. Orig fol.* 227. a.

Venus (a Woman's name) Venus, eris, f.

V E R.

A Verderer, Viridarius, ii, m. Co. 168. 1 Mon. 574.

A Verdict, Veredictum, i, n. It is the answer of a Jury or Inquest made upon any Cause Civil or Criminal, committed by the Court to their Consideration of Tryal.

The Verge (or Compass of the King's Court being 12 miles about) Virgata, æ, f.

Vergers, Virgatores, Lex 129.

Vergivian, or Western Sea, Oceanus Vergivius. Vergivium Mare.

To verify a thing, Verifico, are.

Verily (or truly) Verè, adv.

Verjuice, Omphacium, ii, n.

Vernish, Vernix, icis.

By vertue of a Deed, Feoffment, Lease, &c. Virtute.

Vertuous, Vertuosus, a, um.

Verulam, an ancient City near St. Albans (in Hertfordshire) Cassivelauni oppidum. Verolamium. Verulamium. Virolamium. Urolamium. Urolanium.

V E S.

Vesey (the Family) de Vesci.

A vessel of what kind so ever, Vas, vasis, n.

A little vessel, Vasculum, li, n.

An Oyl Vessel made of Leather, Scortia, æ, f.

A Wine Vessel, Vinarium, ii, n.

A great vessel for Wine, as a Vat, Orca, æ, f.

A vessel with cold Water to rinse Cups in, Luterium, ii, n. Baucalis, is, f.

A vessel to wash Feet, Podoniptrum, i, n.

A vessel used by Goldsmiths to wash away Dross, Thermastris.

He that makes vessels of Silver or Gold, Vascularius, ii, m.

A vessel of any sort to Sail in, Navigium, ii, n.

A vessel or Ship to carry Anchors in, Ancyromachus, chi, m.

The Master (or owner of a Vessel) Ratiarius, ii, m.

A vestry in a Church, Vestiarium, ii, n. Sacrarium, ii, n.

A vestry keeper, Sacrista, æ, m.

A vestment, (or Garment) Vestimentum, i, n.

Vesture, Vestura, æ, f. (i. e.) Possession, or admittance to a Possession, *West. 2. chap. 25. Anno 13 Ed. 1.*

The Corn that grows on it, Vestura terræ.

A vetch, Vicia, æ, f.

A place sowed with vetches, Viciarium, ii, n.

Of vetches, Viciarius, a, um.

V I A.

A Viage, Viagium, ii, n. Reg. 191. Pry. 85. 121. 2 Mon. 367.

A vial (or Glass) Phiala, æ, f. Lecythus, i, m.

A vial with a Big Belly, Ampulla, æ, f.

A vial-maker, Ampullarius, ii, m.

V I C.

A Vicar, Vicarius, ii, m.

A vicarage, Vicaria, æ, f.

Vice-Chamberlain, Vicecamerarius Hospitii Domini Regis, An. 13 R. Stat. 2. cap. 1. Is a great Officer in Court, next under the Lord Chamberlain, and in his absence hath the Command and Controlment of all Officers appertaining to that part of his Majesty's Houshold which is called the Chamber, wherein is concluded as well the Bed-chamber, as the Privy-chamber, the Presence and the Great-Chamber, and all other Rooms and Galleries, *&c.* thereunto belonging, with the Council-chamber, Privy-closet, *&c.* and in the Lord Chamberlain's absence, he Commandeth and Overseeth the Attendant of all to whom it appertaineth to be ready, and waiting on his Majesty going to the Chappel, or to speak with Ambassadors, or else Walking or Riding forth.

A Vicechancellor, Vicecancellarius, ii, m.

A vicecount (or viscount) Vicecomes, itis, m. It is a degree of Nobility next unto an Earl, which as Mr. *Camden* saith, is an old name of Office, but a new name of Dignity never heard of amongst us until *H. 6.* his days, but this Degree of Honour is more ancient far in other Countries. *Cassan. in gloria mundi, part 5. consid. 55.*

A vicegerent, Vicegerens.

A viceroy, Prorex, egis, m. Surregulus, li, m. Vicarius regis.

A victory, Victoria, æ, f.

Victuals, Victualia, orum, n.

A victualler, one that sells victuals, Victualarius, ii, m. Lex 130. Vitellarius, ii, m. Opsopœus, œi, m.

A victualling, Vitellatio, onis, f. Ra. Ent. 211.

A victualling-house, Domus victualaria, Caupona, æ, f.

A victualling (or Ale) house, Gutturilla, æ, f.

V I E.

Vies or Devises (in Wiltshire) Castrum de vies, Devise, Devibo.

A viewing of Urin, Inspectio lotii.

A view of Frank Pledge, Visus Franci Plegii.

V I G.

By vigor (or force) Vigore.

V I L.

A village belonging to some town or mannor, Berwica, æ, f. Villa Frumentaria.

A little village, Villula, æ, f. 1 Mon 599. 650. 2 Mon. 610.

A Villein, Villanus, i, m.

Villenage, Villenagium, ii, n. (i. e.) *Servile Tenure.*

V I N.

Vincent (a Man's name) Vincentius, ii, m.

A vine, Vitis, is, f.

A vine running upon a Latteſſed frame, Brachiata vinea.

A vineyard, Vinetum, i, n. vinea, æ, f.

A vine-dreſſer, Vinitor, oris, m.

To Prune a vine, Caſtrare vitem.

Vinegar, Acetum, i, n.

A vinegar-maker, Acetarius, ii, m.

A vintner, vintenarius, ii, m. *Stat. de Colliſtrigio*, Vinarius, ii, m.

V I O.

A viol to play on, Pandura, æ, f. Cithara, æ, f.

A viol-maker (or he that playeth on a viol, Pandurarius, ii, m.

To play on a viol, Panduriſo, are.

V I P.

Vipont, or Vipount (the Family) de veteri Ponte.

V I R.

The virginals, Clavecymbalum, i, n.

A virgin, Virgo, inis, f.

The Feaſt of the viſitation of the bleſſed virgin, Feſtum viſitationis beatæ Mariæ virginis.

Virgil (a Man's name) Virgilius, ii, m.

V I S.

A viſne (or venew) Viſnetum, i, n. Vicinetum, i, n. (i. e.) a Neighbour place, or a place near at hand, *An.* 16 *Ri.* 2. *cap.* 6.

V I T.

Vital (a Man's name) vitalis, lis, m.

Vitſan (in France near Callis) Iccius portus, Itius, Itium Galliæ. Itinus portus.

V I Z.

A vizard (or Mask) Larva, æ, f.

U L C.

An Ulcer, Ulcus, eris, n.

The Cavities of an ulcer, Sinus ulceris.

An ulceration breaking out in Scab or Sore, ulceratiò, onis, f.

To ulcerate, ulcero, are.

U L S.

Ulſter (in Ireland) Ulidia. Ultonia.

U M P.

An umpirage (or award made by an umpire) Umpiragium, ii, n.

An umpire, umpirator, oris, m.

U N A.

Unaccuſtomed, Inſuetus, a, um.

Unadviſed, Inconſideratus, a, um.

Unarmed, Inermus, a, um.

U N C.

An Uncle, Avunculus, i, m. (*i.e.*) *an Uncle by the Mother's ſide.*

An Uncle (or Father's Brother) Patruus, ui, m.

The Great Uncle (or Grandfather's Brother) Propatruus, ui, m.

The Great Uncle (or Grandmother's Brother) Proavunculus, li, m.

U N D.

To Underprop, Præfulcio, ire.

An underpropping (or underſetting) Suffultura, æ, f. Fulcrum, i, n.

To underſet (or ſet under) Suppono, ere.

To underſtand, Intelligo, ere.

An underſtanding, Intellectus, ûs, m.

Under-

Under-Treasurer of England, Vicethesaurarius Angliæ *An.* 39 *Eliz. cap.* 7. & *An.* 43. ejusdem. This Officer as some think was first Created in the time of King *Henry* the Seventh, to Chest up the King's Treasure at the end of every Term, and to Note the Content of the Money in each Chest, and to see it carried to the King's Treasury in the Tower, for the ease of the Lord Treasurer as being a thing too mean for him to be troubled withal, and yet meet to be performed by a Man of great Service and Trust. This Officer in others Judgment is far more ancient than King *Henry* the Seventh's days, yet not named Treasurer of the Exchequer till Q. *Elizabeth's* time, where he is termed under-Treasurer of *England*, notwithstanding *Anno* 35 *Eliz.* he is also written Treasurer of the Exchequer. Read the Statutes, *Anno* 18 *Ed.* 3. *Stat.* 2. *cap.* 17. & 27. *ejusd. Stat.* 2. *cap.* 18. 1 *Rich.* 2. *cap.* 5. 4 *Hen.* 4. *cap.* 18. 8 *Hen.* 6. *cap.* 17. 27 *Hen.* 8. *cap.* 11. with divers other Places that seem to approve this to be true.

U N I.

Universal, Universalis, le, adj.

An university, Academia, æ, f. Universitas, atis, f.

Unjust, Injustus, a, um.

Unjustly, Injustè, adv.

U N K.

Unknown, Incognitus, a, um.

U N L.

Unlawful, Illicitus, a, um.

Unlearned, Indoctus, a, um.

Unlike, Dissimilis, le, adj.

Unlimited, Interminatus, a, um.

To unload, Discarco, are. Ra. Entr. 3. 409. Lex 44.

An unloading, Discarcatio, onis, f.

U N P.

Unplowed, Inaratus, a, um.

U N S.

Unfold, Invenditus, a, um.

U N T.

Untouch'd, Intactus, a, um.

Untrue, Falsus, a, um.

V O I.

A voidance, Vacatio, onis, f. It it is a want of Incumbence upon a Benefice, and this voidance is double; either in Law, or in Fait or Deed: In Law, as when a man hath more Benefices incompatible; in Fait, or in Deed, as when the Incumbent is dead, or actually deprived, *Brook Titulo, Quare impedit.* 51.

Void, Vacuus, a, um.

To make void, Frustro, are. Frustratoria dilatio. Ra. Entr. 603.

V O L.

A volunteer, voluntarius, ii, m.

V O U.

To vouch (Call, or Warrant) Voco, are.

A Voucher (or he that voucheth) Vocans, tis, m. Advocator, oris, m. Spel. 23. It is a calling in of one into the Court, at the Petition of a Party that hopeth to be helped thereby. New Book of Entries *verbo voucher. Voucher de Garrantie. Britton cap.* 75. *in Latin, Advocatio ad Warrantizandum*, is a Petition in Court made by the Defendant to have him call'd, of whom he or his Ancestor bought the Land or Tenement in Question, and received Warranty for the secure enjoying thereof against all men, that he may either defend the Right against

gainst the Demandant, or to yield him other Land. *Bracton* writeth a large Treatise of it, *Lib.* 5. *Tract.* 4. *per totum.* See *Littleton* in the last Chapter of his Tenures, *Fitz. Herb. Nat. Brev. fol.* 134. *de Warrantia Chartæ.*

There is a common Voucher and a double Voucher. Cook Lib. 2. *Sir* Hugh Cholmley's *case, fol.* 50. *b.* This is very answerable to the Contract in the Civil Law, whereby the Buyer bindeth the Seller, sometime in the simple value of the thing bought, sometime in the double, to Warrant his secure enjoying of the thing bought. But this difference is between the Civil and Common Law, that whereas the Civil Law bindeth every Man to Warrant the security of that which he selleth, the Common Law doth not so, except it be especially Covenanted. The Party that voucheth in this Case, is called the Tenant; The Party vouched is termed the *vouchee*; The Writ whereby he is call'd, is termed *Summoneas ad Warrantizandum, vid.* Terms of Law *verbo voucher*, and *Lambert* in his Explication of Saxon Words, *verbo advocare. vide Warranty.*

A vouchee, Advocatus, i, m. Spel. 23.

U P H.

An upholster, Culcitrarius, ii, m. Tapetiarius, ii, m. Plumarius, ii, m.

An upholster's Trade, Plumarium, ii, n.

U P L.

Upland (Highland) Uplanda, æ, f.

U R B.

Urban (a man's name) Urbanus, i, m.

U R D.

Urdhead a Promontory (in Scotland) Berubium.

U R E.

Ure river, in Yorkshire, Urus.

U R I.

Urine, Urina, æ, f.

An urinal, Urinarium, ii, n.

The sediment at the bottom of an Urinal, Hypotacis, is, f.

U R S.

Ursley (a Woman's name) Ursula, æ, f.

U S A.

An usage, Usagium, ii, n. 1 Mon. 502. 978. 2 Mon. 1016. Usuagium, ii, n. 1 Mon. 504. 981.

U S H.

Ushant Isle on the Coast of France, Axantos, Uxantissena.

An usher of a School, Hypodidascalus, li, m. Subpræceptor, oris, m.

U S K.

Uske Town (in Monmouthshire, Castrum Oscæ, Burrium.

Uske River (in Monmouthshire) Isca, Osca.

U S U.

Usury, Usura, æ, f.

To lend upon usury, Usuro, are.

An usurer, Usurarius, ii, m.

A griping Usurer, Ærarius mergus.

Usurpation, Usurpatio, onis, f.

U T E.

Utensils, Utensilia.

To utlaw, Utlago, are.

Utlawed, Utlagatus, a, um.

An utlawry, Utlagaria, æ, f. Utlagatio, onis, f. Placit. Cor. 18. Lex 131. It is a Punishment for such as being called in Law and Lawfully sought, do contemptuously refuse to appear. He that is sued, must be called at five Counties, a Month being between every

ry County, to anſwer to the Law, and if he come not within that time, *pro exlege tenebitur, cum Principi non obediat, nec legi, & extunc utlagabitur*, and ſhall loſe all his Goods and Chattels to the King: If upon Felony, his Lands and Tenements. *vide* Terms of Law, *Titulo* Utlagarie. *vid.* Outlawry.

U T T.

To utter, Uttero, are.

The uttermoſt, Extremus, a, um.

Uttoxiter (*in Staffordſhire*) Etocetum.

V U L.

Vulgar, Vulgaris, re, adj.

The vulgar Tongue, Lingua Vulgaris, Lingua vernacula.

U V U.

The Uvula (or Palate of the Mouth) Uvula, æ, f.

U X B.

Uxbridge (*in Middleſex*) Uxinus Pons.

W A D.

TO Wade, alſo to wade over, Vado, are.

W A F.

A wafer, Libum, i, n.

Waſters, Waſtores, m. pl. Officers that Guarded our Fiſhermen chiefly on the Coaſt of *Norfolk* and *Suffolk*.

W A G.

To wage, or put in Pledges to do any thing, Vadio, are.

To wage Law, Vadiare Legem.

To wage deliverance, Vadiare Liberationem averiorum.

Wager, a giving Security, or putting in Pledges to do a thing, Vadiatio, onis, f.

Wager of Law, Vadiatio Legis.

Wager of Battel, Vadiatio duelli.

To lay a wager, Fortunæ deponere.

Wages, Salarium, ii, n. Stipendium, ii, n. Merces, edis, f.

A Wagon, Rheda, æ, f.

A Wagoner, Rhedarius, ii, m.

The Rack ſtaves of a wagon, Scirpiculus, li, m.

A ſeat in a wagon, Eſſeda, æ, f.

W A I.

A Waiſe, Waivium, ii, n. 2 Inſt. 163. Brac. 8. Wavium, ii, n. It is properly, when a Thief being purſued and having ſtollen Goods about him, doth leave or forſake them, that he may fly away, *Cook* 5. *Rep. Foxley's* Caſe.

Wainage, Wanagium, ii, n. (*i.e.*) the Furniture and appurtenances of the Wain, alſo Land Tilled, and the Profits ariſing from it.

A wain, Plauſtrum, i, n.

A wain-driver, Plauſtrarius, ii, m.

A wain-houſe, Wannagium, ii, n.

Wainſcot, Tabulatum, i, n. Opus Inteſtinum.

To wainſcot, Contabulo, are. Opere inteſtino veſtire parietes, Tabulis parietes veſtire.

A wainſcotting, Incruſtatio materiaria.

A waiter, Anclator, oris, m.

A waiting-woman, or Gentlewoman's Maid, Pediſſequa, æ, f.

To waive, Waivio, are.

Waive, the waiving of a Woman, as outlawing is of a Man, Waiviaria, æ, f. Waive is a Woman that is Outlaw'd, and ſhe is called Waive, as left out or forſaken of the Law, and not an Outlaw, as a Man is, for Women are not ſworn in Leets to the King as Men are, which be of the age of 12 Years or more. *Cook on Lit. Lib.* 2. *cap.* 11. *Sect.* 186.

A Woman waived, Fæmina waiviata, *Reg.* 132, 133, 277. This word waived belongeth to a Woman, that being sued in Law, contemptuously refuseth to appear, as the word Outlawed doth to a Man, for a Man is said in such contempt Outlawed, and a Woman waived, *Regist. Orig. fol.* 132. *b.* and 277. *a.* the reason whereof see in *Fitz. nat. brev. fol.* 161 *a.*

Goods waived, Bona waiviata. 1 *Co.* 29.

W A K.

Wakefield (*in Yorkshire*) Wakefeldia.

W A L.

A wald (*plain or down*) Walda, æ, f.

Walden, *See* Saffron Walden.

Wales, Wallia, æ, f. *Davis*, 35. Cambria, Gualæ, Guinethia, Gwallia.

A walk (*or walking place*) Ambulacrum, cri, n.

A private walk, Ambulatorium, ii, n.

A walk or Cloyster before a Church, Propylæum, i, n.

An open walking-place to walk in out of the Rain or Sun, Xystus, sti, m.

Walking under Piazza's, Subbasilicanus, a, um.

A night-walker, Noctuabundus, a, um.

To wall in or about, Muro, are. Circummunio, ire. Cingere Muro.

To make walls, Parieto, are.

A wall, Paries, etis, m. Wallia, æ, f. *Reg.* 92. 108, 127. 5. *Co.* 100. *Ry.* 548. Ac walliæ videlicet decem virgatæ in Longitudine & tres virgatæ latitudine Walliarum duorum molendinorum aquaticorum fuerunt fractæ, diruptæ & spoliatæ, *&c.* Hill 14. and 15. *Car.* 2. *Rotulo* 726. *Modus intrandi*, fol. 120.

A Wall about a House, Dissepium, ii, n.

A brick wall, Paries testaceus, Paries lateritius, Muri coctiles.

A wall of stones heaped together without mortar, Maceria, æ, f.

A partition-wall, Paries intergerinus, Muri dividentes.

A mid-wall serving for Rooms, Paries medianus.

A mud-wall, Lutamentum, i, n.

A wall made of flint-stone, Silicatus Murus.

A rough wall, made of Lime and Sand, Paries cæmentitius.

Walls made of Laths, Splints and Studs, Parietes arrectarii, Concratitii, vel Cratitii.

The Toothing of a wall, Dentatio, onis, f.

The outer wall before a House, Promurale, lis, n.

An arched Wall, Paries fornicatus.

An enclosure made with walls unartificially built, Rudis parietum circumjectus.

The wall in Staffordshire a Mile from Litchfield, Erocetum.

Wall of Adrian, Hadriani murus.

Walled about, Armata muris.

A wallet, Mantica, æ, f. Bisacus, ci, m.

A wallet to put Victuals in, Corycium, ii, n.

Bearing or carrying of a Wallet, Manticatus, a, um.

Wallingford (*in Berkshire*) Calena, Caleva, Galeva, Gallena, Galleva.

Walsingham (in Norfolk) Parathalassia.

Walls end near Newcastle, Vindobala, Vindomara.

Walter (a man's name) Walterus, i, m.

Waltown (in—) Ad-murum.

Walwick (in Northumberland) Galava, Gallava.

W A N.

Wandle River (in Surrey) Vandalis.

Wandlesbury (a Fort on the Hills near Cambridge) Vandelbiria.

Wantage or Wanting (in Berkshire) Vanatinga.

W A P.

A wapentake (or Hundred) Wapentakium, ii, n. *Cow.* 277. Wapentagium, ii, n. 2 *Inst.* 99.

W A R.

A ward, Warda, æ, f. Warda in Civitate. Ward hath divers applications as a Ward in *London*, which is a Portion of the City committed to the special Charge of one of the four and twenty Aldermen of the City, in such sort that every one knoweth the Ward assigned unto him, and hath dwelling within the same compass some Grave Citizen for the good Government thereof, who is in that respect a Deputy unto the said Alderman, and called the Alderman's Deputy. Of these Wards there are five and twenty within the City, and one without, besides other Liberties and the Suburbs, *Stowes's Survey of London.*

A ward (or rather a Valet) Quasi Vassalatus, Vassettus, i, m.

Wardmote, Wardemotus, i, m. The Court of every Ward in *London.*

Wardpenny, Wardagium, ii, n. *(i. e.)* Money paid for the Warding of a Castle.

A warden, Guardianus, i, m. *Cow.* 128. *Spel.* 324.

Warden of the Cinque Ports, Gardianus quinque Portuum.

Warden of the Fleet, Gardianus Prisonæ Domini Regis de le Fleet.

Warden of a Forest, Gardianus Forestæ Domini Regis de Waltham.

A Church-warden, Gardianus Ecclesiæ.

A warden (Fruit) Volemum, i, n.

The King's Wardrobe, Garderoba, æ, f. Vestiarium, ii, n.

Keeper of the wardrobe, Custos Garderobæ Domini Regis.

Ware Town (in Hertfordshire) Wara.

Ware that is bought and sold, Mercimonium, ii, n. Merx, cis, f.

A ware-house, Repositorium, ii, n. Receptaculum, li, n.

A ware-house-man, Solidarius, ii, m.

Earthen ware, Figlinum, i, n.

A seller of wares, Venditor, oris, m.

A warming-pan, Thermoclinium, ii, n. Caleficium Lectuale.

Warminster (in Wiltshire) Verlucio.

A warrant, Warrantum, i, n.

A warranty, Warrantia, æ, f. 2 *Inst.* 137. *Ry.* 92. *Co. Lit.* 383. *Lex.* 131.

A warranty is a Covenant real annexed to Lands or Tenements whereby a Man and his Heirs are bound to warrant the same.

There are two kinds of warranties, *viz.* Express by deed, Lineal, Collateral, Implyed by Law, *viz.* that commenceth by Disseisin, *Co.* 1 *Inst.* 365. *a.* It is called a Lineal warranty not because it must descend upon the Lineal Heir, for be the Heir Lineal or Collateral, if by Possibility he might claim the Land from him that made the warranty, it is a Lineal warranty, but if the Title to the Land be Collateral (*i. e.*) if one claims the Land not as Heir to him that made the warranty, in respect of the Title, it is a Collateral warranty, *Co.* 1. *Inst.* 370. *a.*

A warranty is not called Collateral in respect of the Blood, for the warranty may be collateral albeit the Blood be Lineal, and the warranty may be Lineal albeit the Blood be Collateral, but it is in Law deemed a Collateral warranty, in respect that he that maketh the warranty is Collateral to the Title of him upon whom the warranty doth fall. *Co.* 1. *Inst.* 376. *a.*

A warranty that commenceth by Disseisin is Regularly when the Conveyance whereunto the warranty is annexed, doth work a Disseisin. *Co.* 1. *Inst.* 366. *b.*

To warrant, Warrantizo, are.

A warranty in deed or an Express warranty is created only by this word, Warrantizo, but warranties in Law are created by many other words, *Co.* 1. *Inst.* 384. *a.*

He that makes a warranty, Warrantus, i, m.

Warrantia chartæ, Is a Writ that lies to compel the defendant to warrant Lands, *&c.*

To Warrant (or take upon him the Guarranty) Guaranto, are.

War, Guerra, æ, f. Bellum, i, n.

In warlike manner, Modo Guerrino, *Ry.* 246. 253. *Spel.* 314. *Pry.* 61.

To make war, Bello, are. Belligero, are.

A civil war, Bellum intestinum.

A jack (or horse-man's Coat of defence) in war, Wambasium, ii, n.

A warriour (or man of war) Bellator, oris, m. Duellator, oris, m. Prœliator, oris, m.

Men of war always about the standard, Campigeni milites.

A man of war upon the Seas, Classiarius, ii, m. Navis præsidiaria.

Goods got by service in war, Peculium castrense.

A Council of war, Prætorium, ii, n.

A nimble charger in the war, Concursator, oris, m.

To prepare for a new war, Redintegrare Bellum.

All the Points of war, Armaturæ omnes numeri.

A war-horse, Bellator Equus, Equus agminalis.

A gally for war, Bellatrix triremis.

Ordnance or furniture of war, Instrumentum Bellicum.

Warlike, Bellicus, a, um.

Pertaining to war, Bellatarius, a, um.

Warren (the Family) De Warrenna.

Warren (a man's name) Warinus, i, m.

A warren, Warenna, æ, f *Reg.* 93,96.109. 110. Vivarium, ii, n. *Lex* 130. 2 *Inst.* 100.

A Warrener, Warennarius, ii, m. *Placit. Cor.* 140. *Stat. de Malefac. in parcis.*

Warwick Town (in Warwickshire) Præsidium, Verovicum, vervicus, Warwicus.

Warwickshire, Warwicána Provincia, Warwici comitatus.

W A S.

A wase (or wreath) to be laid under a Vessel, that is born on the Head, Cesticillus, i, m.

To wash, Lavo, are.

To wash all over, or clean, Diluo, ere.

A wash-ball, Smegma, atis, n.

A seller of wash-balls, Smegmatopola, æ, m.

Washed, Lotus, a, um. Lavatus, a, um.

A washer, Lotor, oris, m.

A wash-house, Lavatrina, æ, f.

A washing, Lavatio, onis, f. Lotio, onis, f.

A washing-place, Aquarium, ii, n.

A washing-beetle, Pala lotoria.

The washes (in Norfolk) Metaris æstuarium.

The waste (or middle) Cinctura, æ, f. Cingulum, li, n.

To wast (usually applied to Executors) Devasto, are.

Wast made upon Lands or woods, by a Tenant for Life, Estrepamentum, i, n.

The waste of woods and hedge-rows that Cattle feed on, Pennagium, ii, n. Penagium vel Pannagium, ii, n. It also signifieth the Money that is given for it.

A wasting or consuming of Goods, Imbesilatio, onis, f.

Wast, Vastum, i, n. Waste is where Tenant for term of years, Tenant for term of Life, or for term of another's Life, Tenant in Dower, or Tenant by the Courtesie, *&c.* commit waste to the prejudice of the Heir, or of him in the reversion or remainder, *Kitchin* fol. 168, &c. *usque* 172. doth make waste or spoil of Houses, Woods, Gardens, Orchards, *viz.* by pulling down the House, cutting down Timber, or suffering the House to fall, or digging up the ground, then he in the reversion shall have a Writ of waste, and shall recover the place where the waste is done and treble damages. But if a Man cut down Timber and repaireth old Houses, this is no waste. But if he with the Timber build a new House, then the cutting down of the Timber is waste.

A waste in the Forest is, where a Man cutteth down his own Woods without Licence of the King or of the Lord Chief Justice in *Eyre* of the Forest, *Manwood* 1. *part.* Forest Laws, *pag.* 172. Or in the Forest plough up his own Meadow or Pasture and converts it into Tillage, *part.* 2 *cap.* 8. *num.* 4, and 5.

Brook holds that the Executors shall have glass, for the House (saith he) is perfect without it *Brook's abridg. Tit. Chattels, pag.* 135. *B.* Yet it was adjudged in the common Pleas, that a waste may be committed in Glass, annexed to the Windows, for it is parcel

parcel of the House, and shall descend as parcel of the Inheritance to the Heir, and Executors shall not have it, and although that the Lessee himself at his own Costs, put the glass in the Windows, yet this being once parcel of the House, he cannot take away this, or waste it. *Cook on Lit. Lib.* 1. *cap.* 7. *Sect.* 67. Glass annexed to the Windows by nails, or after other manner by the Lessor or Lessee, cannot be removed by the Lessee, for without glass it is no perfect House, and by a Lease or Grant of a House this shall pass as parcel of it, and the Heir shall have it, and not the Executors, and peradventure a great part of the Costs of a House consists of Glass, and if they be open in a Tempest and Rain, waste of the Timber of the House will follow. *Cook Rep. Harlakenden's case, fol.* 63, 64.

Also it was resolved, that if Wainscot be annexed to a House by the Lessor or Lessee, it is part of the House, and there is no difference in the Law whether it be fastned with great or little nails, or by Screws or Irons put through Posts or Walls. But if it be any of these ways, or any other, fixed to the Posts or Walls of the House, the Lessee cannot remove this, but he is punishable in an action of waste, for this is part of the House, and by Lease, or Grant of the House shall pass as parcel.

By an Action of waste at our Law, the Plaintiff if it be found for him, shall recover Treble damages, *Fitz. nat. brev. fol.* 58. *b.*

For permissive waste no action lies against Tenant at Will, but for voluntary waste, a general action of Trespass lies, *Cook lib.* 5. *Rep. Countes. de Salop, fol.*13.

If a House be uncovered (whereby the Sparrs or Rafters, or other Timber of the House are Rotten) when the Tenant cometh in, it is no waste in the Tenant to suffer the same to fall down. But though the House be Ruinous at the Tenant's coming in, yet if he pull it down, it is waste, unless he re-edify it again.

Though there be no Timber growing upon the ground, yet the Tenant at his peril, must keep the Houses from wasting. If the Tenant do, or suffer waste to be done in Houses, yet if he repair them before any action brought, there lieth no action of waste against him; but he cannot plead *quod non fecit vastum*, but the special matter, *Cook on Lit. Lib.* 1. *cap.* 7. *Sect.* 67.

A wall uncovered when the Tenant cometh in, is no waste, if it be suffered to decay. If the Tenant cut down, or destroy any fruit - Trees growing in the Garden or Orchard, it is no waste. *Id. ib.*

If the Tenant build a new House it is waste, and if he suffer it to be wasted, it is a new waste.

Waste properly is in Houses, Gardens, in Timber-Trees, *viz.* Oak, Ash and Elm; either by cutting of them down, or Topping of them, or doing any act whereby the Timber may decay. *Cook Id. ib.*

If a House be ruinous at the time of the Lease made, if the Lessee suffer the House to fall down, he is not punishable, for he is not bound by Law to repair a House in that Case, and if he cut down Timber upon the ground so letten, and repair it, he may well justify it; and the reason is, because the Law doth favour the supportation and maintenance of Houses of Habitation for Mankind, *Cook Id. ib.*

Waste in another signification, as Year, Day, and Waste, *annus, dies & vastum*, is a punishment or forfeiture belonging to Petit Treason, or Felony, whereof you may read *Stawnf. pl. cor. lib. 3. cap.* 30.

A waste-coat, Subucula, æ, f. Inducula, æ, f. Esophorium, ii, n.

W A T.

To watch, Vigilo, are.

To watch and work by Candle light, Lucubro, are.

A watch-man, Vigilarius, ii, m.

A scout-watch, Speculator, oris, m.

A watch-word, Symbolum, li, n.

He that bringeth or giveth the watch-word, Tesserarius, ii, m.

A watch-tower, Specula, æ, f.

To watch about the King whilst asleep, Advigilare somno Regis.

A watch house, Vigilarium, ii, n.

A watch (or Clock that strikes not) Horarium, ii, n. Horologium viatorium.

A watch going seven days, Horologium motionem habens per septem dies.

A watch with the days of the month, &c. Horologium monstrans dies mensis, ætatem Lunæ, ac Fluxus & Refluxus maris.

Water, Aqua, æ, f.

River-water, Aqua fluminea.

Spring-water, Aqua fontana.

Well-water, Aqua puteana.

An Instrument to gage water, Watergagium, ii, n.

A water-gang (or water-course) Waterganga, æ, f. Watergangia, æ, f. Watergangium, ii, n. Aquarum cursus.

A little Current of water dry in the Summer, Sikettus, i, m.

An overflow of water, Rufullum aquæ, *Fle.* 268. 2 *Mon.* 913.

A vessel of water, Soricula, æ, f.

A thing to sprinkle water with, Aspergillum, li, n.

A water-Conduit, Cancello, onis, m.

A water-wheel, Rota aquatica.

A water-course to a Mill, Gurges molaris.

A water-pot, Aqualis, is, m.

The water pot or thing that Birds drink in, being fastened to their Cage, Potristris, is, m.

A water-trough, Aqualiculum, li, n. Alveus aquarius.

He that searches and scours water-channels, Hydrophanta, æ, m.

A water-man (or Boat-man) Remex, igis, m.

A waterman's Pole, Contus, i, m.

Waterdone (in——) Aquadunensis saltus.

Waterford (in Ireland) Batilfordia, Dunum, Manapia, Waterfordia.

The County of Waterford (in Ireland) Waterfordiensis Comitatus.

Watling-

Watling-street-way, Vetilingiana via, via Consularis.

W A V.

Waveney River (in Norfolk) Avona.

W A X.

Wax, Cera, æ, f.

To wax (or dress with wax) Cero, are.

Covered with wax (or waxed) Ceratus, a, um.

A wax-chandler, Cerarius, ii, m.

A wax-chandler's wife, Ceraria, æ, f.

W A Y.

A way, Chiminus, i, m. Via, æ, f. It is the high-way where every Man goeth, which is called *Via Regia*, and yet the King hath no other thing there, but the passage for him and his People: For the Freehold is in the Lord of the soil, and all the profit growing there, as Trees and other things. It is divided into two sorts, the King's high-way and a private way, *Kitch. fol.* 35. The King's high-way is that by which the King's Subjects and all others under his Protection, have freeliberty to pass, though the property of the soil of each side where the way lieth, may perhaps belong to some private Man.

A way private is that by which one Man or more have liberty to pass either by Prescription or by Charter, thorough another Man's ground.

A stopping or blocking up of the way, Forestallamentum, i, n.

A cross way (a way where many ways do meet) Compitum, i, n.

A way having two paths, Bivium, ii, n.

A place where three ways meet, Trivium, ii, n.

W E A.

Weadon on the Street (in Northamptonshire) Bannavenna, Bannaventa, Isannavantia, Isannavaria, Isannavatia.

Weald of Kent, Saltus Andreæ. It is the woody part of the Country. Master *Verstegan* saith, that *Wald*, *Weald*, and *Wold*, differing in vowel, signify one thing, *viz.* a Wood or Forest.

Wealth (goods or substance) Copia, æ, f. vid. Riches, Goods.

Wealthy (or full of wealth) Copiosus, a, um. Locüples, pletis, & ior, us, adj.

A Common-wealth (or weal publick) Respublica, æ, f.

To wean, ablacto, are.

Weaned, Ablactatus, a, um.

A weaning, Ablactatio, onis, f.

To furnish ones self with weapons, Armo, are.

Weapons, Arma, orum, n. *pl.* Armamenta, orum, n.

Defensive weapons, Arma defensiva.

Offensive weapons, Arma offensiva.

The use of weapons, Armatura, æ, f.

A weapon made wholly of Iron, Soliferreum, ei, n.

A weapon having three points, Tridens, tis, m.

A weapon like a Boar-spear, Sabina, æ, f.

Weaponed, Armatus, a, um.

Weaponless,

Weaponless (or without weapons) Inermis, e, adj.

Which beareth weapons, Tēlifer, ra, rum, adj.

To wear (or waste by wearing) Variego, are. Tero, ere.

To wear a Garment, Gesto, are.

A wear (or dam) Wera, æ, f. 1. *Mon.* 590. 983. *Lex* 133. Wara, æ, f.

A wear in a River, Boera, æ, f. pro Wera. Moles, is, f. Cataracta, æ, f.

A wear (or Kidle) with a cut in it for laying of weels to catch fish in, Kidellus, i, m. 1. *Inst.* 38. *Mag. Chart. cap.* 23. *Spel.* 420. *Lex* 75.

Wear River (in the Bishoprick of Durham) Wirus.

The weasand of a man's Throat, Gurgulio, onis, f. Gula, æ, f.

The weasand or wind-pipe of the Lungs. Trachea vel Trachia, æ, f.

A weasel, Mustela, æ, f.

Weather, Aura, æ, f. 1 *Co.* 135.

Fairness of weather, Serenitas, atis, f.

A weather (or gelded sheep) Vervex, ecis, m.

Weathers, Muttones, 2 *Cow.* 39. Verveces.

A weather-cock (or vane) Triton, onis, m. Versoria, æ, f. Penniculum, li, n. Index venti, Ventilogium, ii, n.

To weave, Texo, ere.

To weave to the end, Pertexo, ere.

To weave in, or with another thing, Intexo, ere.

To twist or weave together, Contexo, ere.

To weave round about, Circumtexo, ere.

To weave or joyn to after, Subtexo, ere.

To weave silk, Bombycino, are. Bombycinum facere.

Weaved (or woven) Textus, a, um.

Weaved (or wrought between) Intertextus, a, um.

A weaver, Textor, oris, m.

A woman-weaver, Textrix, icis, f.

A Silk-weaver, Sericarius, ii, m.

A Linnen-weaver, Linteo, onis, m.

A weaver's Shop, Textrina, æ, f.

A weaver's Beam or Rundle whereon they turn their web at hand, Jugum, i, n. Jugum Textorium.

A weaver's Loom, Machina Textoria.

A weaver's Shuttle the Yarn-Beam, Liciatorium, ii, n.

A weaver's Spole, Pannus, i, m.

A weaver's warp, Stamen, inis, n.

The Thread in weaving called the woof or weft, whereunto the warp is tied, Subtegmen, inis, n.

A weaver's Slay in his Loom, having Teeth like a Comb, Pecten, inis, m.

A woof in weaving, (or the weaver's Tram) Trama, æ, f.

The Tredle of a weaver's Loom, Insile, is, n.

A weaver's Shuttle-Threads, Licia, orum, n.

A weaver's Bottom of Yarn, Glomus, i, m. vel, eris, n.

Stuff fit for weaving, Linutum, i, n.

A weaving, Textus, ûs, m. Textura, æ, f.

Of or belonging to a weaver, or weaving, Textorius, a, um.

W E B.

A webb of Cloath, Tela, æ, f.

The

The long roughness of the webb, Pexitas, atis, f.

A webb of Lead, Charta plumbea.

The webb (or pearl) in the Eye) Albugo, inis, f.

Webley Town (in Herefordshire) Weableia.

W E D.

To wed. Vide, *to marry.*

A wedding-house, Nuptorium, ii, n.

A wedge, Cuneus, ei, m.

An Iron wedge, Cuneus ferreus.

To cleave with a wedge, Cuneo, are.

A little wedge, Cuneolus, li, m.

A great wedge or Ingot of Gold, Palacra, æ, f.

A little wedge of Gold, Pala, æ, f.

Wedged, Cuneatus, a, um.

Wedge-wise, Cuneatim, adv.

Wedlock, Matrimonium, ii, n. Conjugium, ii, n.

Wednesday, Dies Mercurii.

W E E.

To weed, Sarrio, ire, Sarculo, are.

To weed again, Resarrio, ire.

To weed or pull up weeds, Eruncco, are.

To weed with a weeding-hook, Runco, are.

A weeder, Sarritor, oris, m. Runcator, oris, m.

A weeder-woman, Poastria, æ, f.

A weeding, Sarritio, onis, f. Runcatio, onis, f.

A weeding-hook, Runcina, æ, f. Sarculum, li, n.

A weed, Gramen noxium.

A week, Septimana, æ, f. Hebdomada, æ, f.

Weekly, Septimanatim, adv.

He that waits in his week, Hebdomarius, ii, m.

Of a week, Hebdomarius, a, um.

The week or Match in a Candle, Myxus, i, m. Ellychnium, ii, n.

A weel or gin to take or keep Fish in, Nassa, æ, f. Excipulum, li, n.

Weels, to take Eels, Caudecæ.

A little weel, Tendicula, æ, f. Scirpulus, li, m.

W E I.

To weigh, Pondero, are. Libro, are.

A weigh (of Cheese, Wool, &c. of 256 pounds) Waga, æ, f. Spel. 226. Lex. 134. 1 Mon. 515. Weya, æ, f. Pry. 303. Waya, æ, f. Fle. 73. Wayea, æ, f. Cyplia, æ, f. Spel. 426. Vaga, æ, f. Vet. Intr. 235. and so used in the Exchequer.

To weigh for tryal, Pensiculo, are.

An Officer to weigh wool, Tronator, oris, m.

A weighing, Pensura, æ, f. Libratio, onis, f.

The art of weighing, Statice, es, f.

Of weighing, Staticus, a, um.

A toll paid for weighing, Trona, æ, f. Tronagium, ii, n.

A weight (or poise) Pondus, eris, n.

A pound weight, Librata, æ, f.

Too much weight, Nimietas ponderis, Reg. 100.

That which is put into the Scale to make up even weight, a counterpoise, Tergimentum, i, n. Sacoma, atis, n.

The difference of weight between the buyer and seller, Interpondium, ii, n.

Equality of weight, Æquilibritas, atis, f.

Of equal weight, Æquilibris, bre, adj.

Gold weight, Æquilibrium, ii, n. Libramentum, i, n.

To try by weight, Penso, are.

A weight to jump with, Halter, eris, m.

A pair of weights to weigh wool, Bilancium, ii, n.

Weights, Pondera. There are two sorts in use with us, the one called *Troy* weight, which containeth twelve Ounces in the Pound and no more, by which Pearl, Precious stones, Gold, Silver, Bread, &c. are weighed. The other is called *Averdupois*, which containeth sixteen Ounces in the pound. By this all other things are weighed that pass between Man and Man by weight, saving only those above named. All our weights and measures have their first composition from the Penny Sterling, which ought to weigh 32 wheat Corns of a middle sort, twenty of which Pence make an Ounce, and 12 such Ounces a Pound or 60 Shillings, but 15 Ounces make the Merchants Pound, though an Ounce less, should be all one in signification with the Pound of *Averdupois*, and the other Pound called by *Fleta Trone* weight, plainly appeareth to be all one with that we call *Troy* weight, *Fleta, Lib.* 2. *cap.* 12.

Weisford (*in Ireland*) Menapa, Menapia, Waffordia, Wellferdia.

W E L.

Weland River (*in Northamptonshire*) Welandus.

Welch Maylor or Bromfield (*in Denbighshire*) Mailoria Wallica.

Welch-men, Walani, Wallenses.

A welch-man, Wallus, i, m.

A well, Puteus, ei, m.

A little well, Puteolus, li, m.

The cover of a well, Puteal, ālis, n.

A well's mouth (*or brim*) Crepido, inis, f.

A Digger or searcher of a well, Putearius, ii, m.

Of or belonging to a well, Putealis, le, adj.

Wells City (*in Somersetshire*) Fontanenses Ecclesiæ, Theodorodunum, Wellæ.

Of Wells, Wellensis.

Bishop of Bath and wells, Episcopus Bathonienus & Wellensis.

The welt of a Garment, Limbus, i, m. Fimbria, æ, f.

A little welt, Laciniola, æ, f.

To welt or hemm, Prætexto, are.

A welting, Prætextura, æ, f.

The welt of a Shoe, Intercutium, ii, n.

W E N.

Wentsbeck, or upon the River Wentsbeck, Clamoventa. Clanoventa, Glannibanta, Glanoventa.

Wertworth (*a Man's Name*) Wentworthius, ii, m.

W E R.

Were River (*in the Bishoprick of Durham*) Vedra, Verus, Wirus.

Wereburgh (*a Woman's name*) Wereburga, æ, f.

Wergild, Wergildus, i, m. (*i.e.*) the price of a Man's Life, so much as one paid in ancient times for killing a Man.

Werwick on Eden (*in Cumberland*) Virosidum.

W E S.

The west, Occidens, ntis, m.

Western, Hesperius, a, um.

West-

West-part, Pars occidentalis.

A western wind, Ventus occidentalis.

Western Britains, Occidentales Britones.

Western Islands of Scotland, Ebudæ, Incades, Hebrides, Lucades.

Westminster, Vilimonasterium, Westmonasterium.

Westmoreland (see People of Westmorland) Westmaria, Westmoria, Westmorlandia.

West-Saxons, Visi Saxones.

West-wales, Demetia.

W E V.

Wever river (in Cheshire) Weverus.

W H A.

A Whale, Cœtus, i, m.

Wharfe River (in Yorkshire) Guersa, Verberia, Wherfus.

A Wharfe, Wharfa, æ, f. 1. *Co.* 19. *Co. En.* 536. *Lex* 134. It is a broad plain place near to a Creek or Hith of the Water, to lay wares upon, that are brought to or from the Water, to be transported to any other place. New Book of Entries. 3 *Col.* 3.

Wharfage, Wharfagium, ii, n. Kaiagium, ii, n. (*i. e.*) Money paid for loading or unloading goods at a Wharfe.

A wharl or wheren to put on a spindle to spin with, Verticulum, li, n.

W H E.

Whealp castle (in Cumberland) Calacum, Gallatum, Gallagum,

Wheat, Triticum, ci, n. Frumentum, n.

Wheat yeilding very fine flower, Frumenta Lactentia.

Of or belonging to wheat, Triticeus, a, um.

Wheatley Bridge (in Oxfordshire) Veteleganus pons.

A Wheel, Rota, æ, f.

A little wheel, Rotula, æ, f.

The strake of a Wheel, which is either the Iron bound about the Wheel, or the Round hoop of wood, in which the spokes are put, peradventure so called because it makes a strake in the ground as it goeth, *Canthus, i, m.*

A water-wheel to draw water, Haustrum, i, n. Hauritorium, ii, n.

A spinners wheel, Rhombus, i, m.

The spoke of a wheel, Radius rotæ.

A turners wheel, Tornus, i, m.

A cart-wheel, Orbita, æ, f.

A water-mill wheel, Tympanum, ni, n.

The great wheel of a Crane where in Men raise up burdens and packs, Tympanum versatile.

The Spoling or weavers wheel, Harpedone, is, n.

A potters wheel, Rota figularis.

The circles of a cart wheel, Orbile, is, n.

The wheel of a windlas or gin in the which the Rope runneth, Trochlea, æ, f.

To work with the wheel as turners do, Torno, are.

To shooe wheels, Ferrare rotas.

A cog wheel belonging to a mill, Rota denticulata.

Of or belonging to a wheel, Rotalis, le, adj.

Wheelage, Rotaticum, ci, n. a Custom paid for the Passage of Wains and Carts.

A wheel-wright, Rotarius, ii, m.

A wheel-barrow, Pabo, onis. Vehiculum trusatile.

A whelp, Catulus, li, m.

When and as often, Quando & quoties.

Whereof, Unde, cujus, quorum, de quibus.

Whereby, of a Descent, a Right, Per quod.

A wherl that women put on their Spindle, Harpax, agis, m.

A wherry or Ferry-boat, Ponto, onis, m.

To whet, Acuo, ere.

Whetted, Acutus, a, um.

A whetting, Exacuatio, onis, f.

A whetstone, Cos, cotis, f.

Whey, Serum, i, n. Serum lactis.

W H I.

Which shall first happen, Utrum prius acciderit.

A whip, Flagellum, li, n. Scutica, æ, f.

A Dog-whip, Librissa, æ, f.

Whip-cord, Resticula, æ, f.

A whipping-stock, Statua verberæ. Flagri Subiculum.

To whip, Verbero, are. Flagello, are.

Whipped, Flagellatus, a, um. Verberatus, a, um.

A whipping, Flagellatio, onis, f. Verberatio, onis, f.

A whip-saw wherewith Timber is sawed, Runcina, æ, f. Runca, æ, f.

A whirlpool, Vortex, icis, m.

A whisk, Scopæ vimineæ.

A whistle, Fistula, æ, f.

A whistler, Fistulator, oris, m.

White, Albus, a, um.

Whitby Castle (in Cumberland) Alion, Alione, Alone.

Whitchurch (in Shropshire) Album monasterium.

Whitchurch (the Family) De Albo monasterio.

A white-pot (or Custard) Ogala, actis, n.

Whithern or Whitherne (in Scotland) Candida casa, Lucopibia.

The Feast of Whitsontide, Pentecoste, es, f.

A Whitster, Insolator, oris, m.

W H O.

A playing the whore, Putagium, ii, n.

A Whore (or Harlot) Meretrix, icis, f. Scortum, i, n.

A whoring, Scortatio, onis, f.

A Whoremongor, Meretricarius, ii, m. Admissarius, ii, m. Fornicator, oris, m.

W I B.

Wiburton, Wiburti villa.

W I C.

Wicked, Sceleratus, a, um. Impius, a, um.

Wickedly, Sceleratè, adv. Impie, adv.

A wicket, Festra, æ, f. Forula, æ, f. Porticula, æ, f.

A wicket (or little Door beside the Gate) Parapertium, ii, n.

Wickham (in Buckinghamshire) Wichcombia.

Wich (in Worcestershire) Wichum.

Wide,

W I D.

Wide, Latus, a, um.
A widow, Vidua, æ, f.
A widow that hath been twice married, Bivita, æ, f. Bivira, æ, f.
A widower, Viduus, ui, m.
Widowhood, Viduitas, atis, f.

W I F.

A wife, Uxor, oris, f. After marriage, all the Will of the Wife in Judgment of the Law is subject to the Will of her Husband; and it is commonly said, a Feme covert hath no Will. *Cook* 4. *Rep. Forse*, and *Hembling*'s case.

If she have any Tenure at all, she holds in *Capite*, and she hath no Title but by her Husband: the Maxim of the Lawyers is, *Uxor fulget radiis mariti*, the Wife shines with her Husband's Beams.

Where Baron and Feme commit Felony, the Feme can neither be principal, nor accessary, because the Law intends her to have no Will, in regard of the Subjection and Obedience she owes to her Husband. Our Law saith, That every Gift, Grant, or Disposition, of Goods, Lands, or other thing whatsoever, made by a Woman-Covert, and all, and every Obligation and Feoffment made by her, and Recovery suffered, if they be done without her Husband's consent, are void, 45 *Edw.* 3. *Fitz.* Coven. 18. 1 *H.* 5. 12. 6. *Perk. cap. de Grant. nat. brev. fol.* 120.

Yea, if she do wrong to another, she hath not any thing to make satisfaction during Coverture, either her Husband must do it, or by Imprisonment of her person must it be done. *Nat. brev. fol.* 188. 11.

And though she have Inheritance of her own, yet can she not grant any Annuity out of it during her Coverture without her Husband: If any Deed be made to that purpose without his Consent, or in her Name alone, it is void in Law. Yea, if there be debate between the Husband and his Wife, whereby certain Lands of the Husband's be assigned to the Wife with his Consent, if out of such Lands she grant an Annuity to a Stranger, the Grant is void. *Perk. fol.* 2. *A. Perk. fol.* 2. *B.*

And if he Covenant to give her yearly such and such apparel, she cannot dispose it as she list without his consent, but only use and wear it her self, 27 *H.* 8. 27. p. 12.

Neither can she Lease her own Land for Years, for life; if she do, it is void, and the Lessee entring by force thereof, is a Dissesor to the Husband, and a Trespasser. *Perk. fol.* 3, 4.

If she sell any thing, the Sale is void, except she be a Merchant, where by the Custom she is enabled to merchandize, 21 *H.* 7. 18. *p.* 29. *Nat. brev. fol.* 12.

Finally, she cannot make Executors without the consent of her Husband, nor a Devise or Will, *Cook* 4. *Rep. Ognel's Case.*

If she make a Will, and thereby devise her own Inheritance; and her Husband die, and she after die without any new publication of it, it is of no force, but it was void at first. *Plowd. Comment.* 344. *A. Bret.* and *Rigdon's Case.*

Suppose

Suppose a Woman at the time of her Marriage have a lease for Years, or the Wardship of the Body and Lands of an Infant, or have it by gift or purchase, after Marriage she cannot give it away whatsoever the extremity be, but her Husband may at any time during coverture dispose of it, and such his disposition shall cut off the Wife's interest, *Dr.* and *Stud.* f. 13. *Plowd. Comment.* fol. 418. 8.

By the common Law Marriage is a gift of all the goods and chattels Personal of the Wife to her Husband; so that no kind of property in the same remaineth in her, 12 *H.* 7. 22. *Cook.* 5. *Rep. fol.* 36. *H.* 8. *Dyer. Fol.* 6.

And all Personal Goods and Chattels during Marriage given to the Wife, are presently *Ipso facto* transferred (as to the property of them) to the Husband, *Dr.* and *Stud. fol.* 15. *Plowd. Comment. fol.* 36.

By our Law her necessary apparel is not her's in property; while she remaineth a Wife, she is (to use the Law Phrase) under covert Baron: She can neither Let, Set, Alien, Give, nor otherwise of right make any thing away. 4 *H.* 6. 31.

Money allowed to the Wife for maintenance, after separation from her Husband, *Alimonia*, æ, f.

A new married Wife, Sponsa, æ, f.

An old Wife, Vetula, æ, f. Anicula, æ, f.

An house wife, Mater familias.

The Sons-wife, Nurus, ûs, f.

The wives of two Brethren, Janitrices, vel Lautrices.

A brother's wife, Fratria, æ, f.

The wife of my son, or my daughter's son, Pronurus, ûs, f.

The wife of two husbands, Bigamia, æ, f. *Bigamist* is one who hath two wives one after another.

Belonging to a wife, Uxorius, a, um.

W I G.

Wight Island by the britains acciently Guith, *whence probably all its other names.* Icta, Vecta, Vectis, Vectesis, Victesis, Wotha.

The wild of Sussex, Wilda Sussexix, *Hob.* 266. Walda, æ, f.

A wilderness (or desert) Desertum, i, n. Eremus, mi, f.

A wilderness in a Garden, Sylva conseminea.

Wilfrid (a man's name) Wilfridus, i, m.

A will, Voluntas, atis, f.

A last will (or testament) Supremum arbitrium, Ultima Voluntas.

To make his last will and testament in writing, Condere Testamentum & Ultimam Voluntatem suam Scriptis.

Having made no will (not proved by Witnesses) Intestatus, a, um.

Without a will, Intestatò, adv.

An imperfect will, Improbum Testamentum.

A will that holds not good, Testamentum ruptum.

An Addition to a will or other writing, Codicillus, li, m.

He that maketh a will (or Testament) Testator, oris, m.

She that maketh a will (or Testament) Testatrix, icis, f.

Of or belonging to a will (or Testament) Testamentarius, a, um.

William (a man's name) Guliemus, i, m.

Willingly,

Willingly, Voluntarie, adv.

Willoughby (the family) De Warnevilla, Willoughbæus.

Wiltshire, Vilugiana provincia, Wiltonia.

Of Wiltshire, Wiltunensis.

Wilton (in Wiltshire) Ellandunum.

W I M.

Wimundham, now Windham (in Norfolk) Wimundhamia.

A wimble, Terebrum, bri, n.

A little wimble, Terebellum, li, n.

A boring with a wimble or other like Instrument, Terebratio, onis, f.

W I N.

Winander mere (in Lancashire) Setantiorum palus.

Winburn (in Dorsetshire) Vindogladia, Vindulgladia, Winburna.

Winchomb (in Gloucestershire) Wincelcumba, Winchelcumba.

Winchelsea (in Sussex) Winchelsega.

Old Winchelsey, Vindelis.

Winchester City (in Hampshire) Ventabelgarum, Venta Simenorum, Wentana Civitas, Wincestria.

Of Winchester, Wenlanus.

Winchester in the wall (in—) Tindolana.

Winchester-house (in Southwark) Avonii Palatium.

Old Winchester (in Northumberland) Vindolana.

Bishop of Winchester, Episcopus Wintoniensis.

The wind, Ventus, i, m.

The East-wind, Eurus, i, m. Subsolanus, i, m. Ventus Orientalis.

The West-wind, Zephyrus, ri, m. Favonius, ii, m.

The South-wind, Auster, tri, m. Ventus Australis, Notus, i, m.

The North-wind, Aquilo, onis, m. Ventus Borealis, Septentrio, onis, m.

The East-north-east-wind, Cæcias, æ, m.

The North-east-wind, Euro-aquilo, onis, m.

North-North-west-wind, Thrascias, æ, m.

North-west-wind, Boreazephyrus, i, m. Corus, i, m.

West-north-west-wind, Argestes, æ, m.

West-south-west-wind, Libs, bis, m. Africus, ci, m.

The south-south-west-wind, Libonotus, i, m. Austroafricus, ci, m.

The South-south-east-wind, Carbas, æ, m.

The South east-wind, Euronotus, i, m. Euroauster, tri, m. Notozephyrus, i, m.

A gentle wind, Aura, æ, f.

A contrary wind, Reflatus, ûs, m.

A whirl-wind, Turbo, onis, m.

Belonging to the East-wind, Orientalis, le, adj.

Of or belonging to the North wind, Aquilonaris, re, adj.

Of or belonging to the West-wind, Zephyrius, a, um.

Of the South-wind, Austrinus, a, um.

A wind-mill, Mola alata, Mola Pneumatica.

A wind-mill-sail, Alæ Molares.

A wind-beam of an house, Sustentaculum, li, n. Columen, inis, n.

A winding-sheet, Sudarium, ii, n. Ferale, lis, n. Involucrum, i, n.

A window, Fenestra, æ, f. Repagulum, i, n. Specularium, ii, n.

A little window, Fenestella, æ, f. Fenestricula, æ, f.

Bay windows, Cavæ fenestræ.

A cellar-window, Spiraculum, li, n.

Dormer windows, Tectorum fenestræ.

Luthern windows, Solatorium fenestræ.

A flap window, Fenestra pendula.

A window-case, Fenestræ defensaculum.

Window Beams, Fenestralia.

A Glass-window, Vitrea fenestra.

A lattice window, Clathrum, i, n. Transenna, æ, f.

Windows made with cross Barrs with many holes to look out, Cancelli, orum, m.

To make windows, Fenestro, are.

Wine, Vinum, i, n.

New wine, Mustum, i, n.

Claret wine, Vinum rubellum.

French wine, Vinum Gallicum.

White wine, Vinum album.

Rhenish wine, Vinum Rhenense.

Red wine, Vinum rubrum.

Spanish wine (or Sack) Vinum Hispanicum.

New wine sodden till the third part is boiled away, Defrutum, i, n. Sapa, æ, f.

Decayed or dead wine, Vappa, æ, f.

To boil or burn wine, Defruto, are.

To allay wine, Vinum diluere.

Wine allayed, Vinum dilutum.

Wine of a year old, Annotinum, i, n.

To taste wine, Tastare Vinum. Ry. 295. Pry. 196.

A Cup to taste new wine, Acrātāphŏrum, ri, n.

A wine pot, Oenophorum, ri, n.

A wine vessel, Colatum, i, n.

A Flask of wine, Flasca, æ, f.

A wine-cellar, Cella vinaria.

He that selleth wine, Vinarius, ii, m.

She that selleth wine by the Pot, Decupa, æ, f.

A wine bearer (one that bringeth wine to the Board) Oenophŏrus, ri, m.

Pertaining to wine, Vinaceus, a, um. Vinarius, a, um.

Belonging to Must or new wine, Mustarius, a, um.

Pertaining to the boiling of new wine, Defrutarius, a, um.

A wine-press, Torcular, aris, n.

A wine presser, Vectarius, ii, m.

Winifred (a Woman's name) Winifrida, æ, f.

The wing of a Bird, Ala, æ, f. Penna, æ, f.

The wing of an army, Cornu, n. Cornu tibi cura sinistri. *Lucan.*

To winn (or Game, as in Play) Lucror, aris. Lucrifacio, ere.

To winn by assault, Expugno, are.

To winnow or fan Corn, Vanno, are. Ventilo, are.

Winnowed, Ventilatus, a, um.

Not well winnowed, Exaceratus, a, um.

A winnower, Ventilator, oris, m.

A winnowing, Ventilatio, onis, f.

Winter, Hyems, emis, f.

The winter season for sowing of Corn, Yvernagium, ii, n.

W I P.

To wipe (or make clean) Tergo, ere. Mundo, are.

To

To wipe away, Abstergo, ere.

To wipe out, Deleo, ere.

To wipe clean with a Sponge, Spongio, are.

Wiped, Abstersus, a, um.

Wiped out, Deletus, a, um. Erasus, a, um.

A wiper, Absterfor, oris, m.

A wiping, Abstersio, onis, f.

A wiping clout, Muccinium, ii, n.

W I R.

Gold wire, Aurum netum.

Copper wire, Filum orichalchi.

W I S.

Wisk River (in Yorkshire) Wiskus.

A wisp (or wreath) Peniculus, li, m.

W I T.

A Witch (Sorceress, or Enchantress) Saga, æ, f. Fascinatrix, icis, f.

Witchcraft, Magia, æ, f. Fascinium, ii, n. Venefcium, ii, n.

Witching, Fascinatio, onis, f.

Pertaining to Witchcraft, Magicus, a, um.

With, Cum, *Præp.*

Within few days, Cis paucos dies.

A withe (or Faggot-band) Vinculum, li, n.

To withdraw, Retraho, ere. Subtraho, ere. Subduco, ere.

A withdrawer, Subductor, oris, m.

Withernam, Withernamium, ii, n. Vetitum namium, is in the Common Law, when a Distress is taken and driven into a Hold, or out of the County, so that the Sheriff cannot upon the Replevin make delivery thereof to the Party distreined. In which case this Writ of *Withernam*, or *de vetito namio*, is directed to the Sheriff, for the taking of as many of his Beasts, as he did thus unlawfully distrain, or as much Goods of his into his keeping, till he hath made deliverance of the first Distress.

The form of the Writ is thus, *Fitz. nat. brev. fol.* 73. *Tibi præcipimus quod averia prædicti B. in balliva tua capias in Withernam*, &c. and the *Regist. Orig. fol.* 82. & 83. & 79. *a.* & 80. and in the *Reg. Judic. fol.* 29. *a.* & 30. *a.* whereby it appeareth, that the Sheriff by these words is commanded to take Compensation and Recompence of the former, taking so many Cattle, &c.

Withernam comes from two old and outworn *Saxon* words, *Wither alterum* and *nam pignus*, *quasi altera pignoris oblatio.* Some derive it of the German *Wider* (i. e.) *rursus*, again, and *nam* or *namp*, (i. e.) *Captio*, a taking, of *Nemen*, (i. e.) *Capere*, to take, as it were a taking again; as the old Latin word, *Repræsalia*, a Reprisal. When one taking of me a Distress, which in Latin is called *Pignus*, or any other thing, and carrying it away out of the Jurisdiction where I dwell, I take by order of him that hath Jurisdiction, another Distress of him again, or of some other of that Jurisdiction, and do bring it into the Jurisdiction wherein I dwell; that by equal wrong, I may come by equal right.

Also *Withernam* in *Bract. lib.* 3. *Tract.* 2. *cap.* 37. and also in *West.* 2. *cap.* 2. seemeth to signifie an unlawful Distress made by him that hath no right to distrein,

Anno 13 *Ed.* 1. *cap.* 2. New Book of Entries, *Verbo Withernam*, whereof is made this Latin word, *Vetitum namium*, a forbidden taking, or an unlawful taking; *viz.* in the first taking or distress, to take away the Mervaile of Mr *Lamberd* in his Explication of Saxon words. How *Withernam*, which is a taking again, should be latined *Vetitum namium*, a forbidden taking, is nothing else, but that the first taking or distress was unlawful, and so in Law forbidden, and thereof called, *Vetitum namium*.

To with-hold, Retineo, ere. Detineo, ere.

With-holden, Detentus, a, um. Retentus, a, um.

A with-holder, Detentor, oris, m. Retentor, oris, m.

A with-holding, Detentio, onis, f.

A witness, Testis, is, c. 2.

To witness, Testificor, ari.

To call to witness, Contestor, ari.

A calling to witness, Contestatio, onis, f.

Capable of bearing witness, Testabilis, le, adj.

An Ear-witness, Testis auritus.

An Eye-witness, Testis oculatus.

Before witness, Contestatò, adv.

Which by Law can make no Testament, or be taken for a Witness, intestabilis, le, adj.

When a Man is put down as a witness though not present, Testimonium cœcum.

Witnessed, Contestatus, a, um.

Wittingly, Scienter, adv.

W I Z.

A wizard, Magus, i, m. Augur, uris, m.

W O A.

Woad wherewith Cloth is dyed, Guadium, vel potius Gualdum, i, n. Glastum, i, n.

W O L.

A wolf, Lupus, i, m.

A female wolf, Lupa, æ, f.

A little wolf, Lupulus, li, m.

A little she wolf, Lupula, æ, f.

Wolf (the Family) Lupus.

Wolley (the Family) Wollæus.

Wolsey (the Family) Wolsæus, Volvesius.

W O M.

A woman, Mulier, eris f.

A single woman (Spinster) Femina marito expers.

A free woman, Frea, æ, f.

A woman in Childbirth, Puerpera, æ, f.

A woman new married, Sponsa, æ, f.

A woman great with Child, Mulier pregnans.

An old Woman, Anus, ûs, f.

A grave, sober, motherly woman, Matrona, æ, f.

A woman that lies but with one Man, Unicuba, æ, f.

A woman that hath two Husbands, Digama, æ, f.

A working woman, Operaria, æ, f.

A woman servant, Ancilla, æ, f.

A woman that hath brought forth twice, Bipara, æ, f.

A woman's Bonnet, Cap, or Hood, Calyptra, æ, f.

A woman's gown with a Train, Cyclas, adis, f.

Of or belonging to a woman, Mulierosus, a, um.

The womb (or Matrix) Uterus, ri. Hystera, orum.

Wood cut (or dead wood) Lignum, i, n.

A wood (or wood growing) Boscus, ci, m.

A little wood, Bosculus, li, m. 2 Mon. 239, 242. Lex 20. Grava, æ, f.

Hedging wood, Busca, æ, f. Reg. 105. bis.

Under wood growing, Subboscus, ci, m.

A heap of Fire-wood, Redulus, li, m.

Coppice-wood (wood cut under 20 years growth) Sylva cædua.

A turning of wood Lands into Arable or Pasture, Disboscatio, onis, f.

Woodcot (in Surry near Crayford) Neomagus, Noviomagus, Niomagus.

A wood of Ash-trees, Fraxinetum, i, n.

A wood-house, Boscarium, ii, n. Lignarium, ii, n.

Splits or Billets of wood, Cremia, orum.

A Carrier of wood, Caletarius, ii, m.

A Hewer of wood, Lignarius, ii, m. Lignifeca, æ, m. Lignicissinus, i, m. Frondator, oris, m.

To cut wood, Lignifeco, are.

A wood-knife, Culter venatorius.

Woodgeld, Woodgeldum, i, n. *(i. e)*. Money paid for gathering or cutting of wood in Forests.

A wood-monger, Lignator, oris, m. Xylopola, æ, m.

A wood Pile, Strues vel meta lignorum.

A Turret of wood, Fala, æ, f.

A hewing of wood, Lignificatio, onis, f.

To gather wood, Lignor, ari.

Made of wood, Ligneus, a, um.

Belonging to wood, Lignarius, a, um.

A woodward (or under Officer in a Forest) Woodwardus, i, m.

To wooe, Proco, are.

A wooer, Procus, ci, m.

The woof of Cloth, Trama, æ, f. Linium, ii, n.

The woof of a web, Subtegmen, inis, n.

Wool, Lana, æ, f.

Unwashed wool, Lana succida.

Carded or spun wool, Lana facta, vel neta.

Wool unspun, Lana insecta.

Course refuse wool, Solox, Solocis, m. Lana recusata.

A lock of wool, Hapseum, ei, n. Hapsus, i, m.

A flock of wool (loose Lint) Floccus, ci, m.

A fleece of wool, Vellus, ĕris, n. Apsum, i, n.

A carder of wool, Carminator, oris, m.

A woman carder of wool, Carminatrix, icis, f. Xantria, æ, f.

A wool-winder or weaver (any one that selleth or occupieth wool, as a Clothier, Draper, or Weaver) Lanarius, ii, m. Lanificus, ci, m.

A spinner of wool (or maker of Yarn; she that worketh wool to make it serviceable to the Clothier) Lanifica, æ, f.

A spinning (or carding) of wool, Lanificium, ii, n.

Wool-combs, Pectines.

A pair of wool-cards, Par carptariorum.

A Wool-market, Eriopolium ii, n.

A thing which makes the Dye sink into the wool, Turbitrum, tri, n.

A Store house for wool, Lanarium, ii, n. Lanæ repositorium.

A Stone of wool, Petra lanæ.

A tod of wool, Lanificus, ci, m.

A weight (or Cheese) of two hundred fifty six pounds, Uvaga, æ, f.

He that weigheth wool, Lanipendius, ii, m.

Of or belonging to wool, Lanarius, a, um.

W O R.

Worcester City, Branovium, Brannovium, Bravinum, Bravonium, Vigornia, Wigornia.

Of Worcester, Wigorniensis.

Worcestershire, Wiccia, Wigorniæ comitatus.

Bishop of Worcester, Episcopus Wigorniensis.

A word, Verbum, i, n.

Work, Opus, eris, n.

To work, Operor, ari.

To work, forge, or frame, Fabrico, are.

Carved work, Opus incisum.

Lime work, Opus albarium.

Mosaick work, Pavimentum Scalpturatum.

Handy-work, Manopera, æ, f.

To take work by the great, Opus redimere faciendum.

A Surveyor, or taker of work by the great, Redemptor, oris, m.

A Master of work, Architector, oris, m.

A day's work, Præcaria, æ, f. Lex 99. Brac. 160.

A worker, Operator, oris, m.

A worker with a hammer, (a Smith or Coiner) Malleator, oris, m.

A work-house, Officina, æ, f. Artificina, æ, f. Domus operaria.

To cast up works round about (or trench about), Circumvallo, are.

One that works sitting, Sellularius, ii, m.

A working, Operatio, onis, f.

A work-man, Opifex, icis, m. Artifex, icis, m. Faber, ri, m.

Workman like, Fabriliter, adv.

Workmanship, Opificium, ii, n. Fabia, æ, f. Artificium, ii, n.

Pertaining to a workman, Operarius, a, um.

The world, Mundus, i, m. Cosmus, i, m.

The description of the world, Cosmographia, æ, f.

Wort, Mustea cervisiæ.

Worshipful, Venerabilis, le, adj.

Worthy, Dignus, a, um.

Worthiness, Dignitas, atis, f.

W O V.

Woven, Textus, a, um. Textilis, le, adj.

A wound, Vulnus, eris, n.

A little wound, Vulnusculum, li, n.

The Scurf of a wound, Crusta vulneris.

The Crust upon a seared wound, Escara, æ, f.

Causing a Crust upon a seared wound, Escaroticus, a, um.

To wound, Vulnero, are.

Wounded, Vulneratus, a, um.

W R A.

To wrangle, Litigo, are. Altercor, are.

A Wrangler, Altercator, oris, m. Litigator, oris, m.

A wrangling, Altercatio, onis, f.

To wrap (or wind about) Circumplico, are.

Wrapped about, Circumligatus, a, um. Intortus, a, um. Circumvolutus, a, um.

Wrapped

Wrapped (or folded in) Implicitus, a, um. Involutus, a, um.

Wrapped together, Obvolutus, a, um. Complicatus, a, um.

A wrapper, Involucrum, cri, n.

Wrapping-paper, Cucullus, li, m.

To wrap or roll about, Circumvolvo, ere.

One that wraps or rolls together, Obvolutor, oris, m.

To wrastle, Luctor, ari.

A wrastler, Luctator, oris, m.

A great wrastler, Athleta, æ, m.

A wrastling, Luctatio, onis, f.

A wrastling place, Palæstra, æ, f. Hermathena, æ, f. Xystus, i, m.

The art of wrastling, Athletica, æ, f.

Pertaining to wrastling, Athleticus, a, um.

W R E.

To wreath, crisp, curle, turn a pin round, Torqueo, ere.

A whirling or wreathing, Torsio, onis, f.

To wreath about, Contorqueo, ere.

Wreathed, Obtortus, a, um.

A wreathing, Contorsio, onis, f. Convolutio, onis, f.

A wreck of the Sea, Wreccum, i, n. Cow. 285. 5. Co. 106. 2 Inst. 167. Wreccum maris.

Goods shipwreckt, Bona wreccata, 5. Co. 106.

Wreck River (in Leicestershire) Wrekus.

Wreshil (in Yorkshire) Urosullum.

W R I.

A wrinckle, Ruga, æ, f.

To wrinckle, Rugo, are.

To wring, Stringo, ere.

A wristband (or Sleeve) Brachiale, lis, n.

The wrist (or Joynt between the Hand and the Arm) Carpus, i, m.

A writ, Breve, is, n. *Spel.* 104. A Writ is a formal Letter, or Epistle of the King in a Parchment sealed with a Seal, directed to some Judge, Officer, Minister, or other Subject, at their Suit, or the Suit or Plaint of a Subject, commanding or authorising something contained in the same Letter to be done for the cause briefly (and therefore called a Brief) in that Letter expressed, which is to be discussed in some Court according to Law. *Leigh. Phil. Com. fol.* 243.

The Civilians call it, *Actionem sive formulam*, but *actio* seemeth rather the Parties whole suit, and *Breve* is the King's Precept, whereby any thing is Commanded to be done touching the Suit of Action; as the Defendant to be summoned, a Distress to be taken, a Disseisin to be redressed, *&c.*

And these Writs are diversly divided in divers respects. Some in respect of their Order, or manner of Granting, are termed Original, and some Judicial.

Original Writs are those that are sent out for the summoning of the Defendant in a Personal, or Tenant in a Real Action, or other like purpose, before the Suit beginneth, or to begin the Suit thereby.

Those are *Judicial*, that are sent out by order of the Court where the Cause dependeth, upon occasion growing after Suit begun. *Old. Nat. Brev. fol.* 51. And Judicial is thus by the sign known

known from the Original, because the Teste beareth the Name of the chief Justice of that Court whence it cometh, where the Original beareth in the Teste the Name of the King.

Then according to the nature of the Action, they are Personal or Real; and Real are either touching the Possession, called Writs of Entry, or the Property, called Writs of Right. *Fitz. Nat. brev. sparsim per totum.*

Some Writs are at the Suit of a Party, some of Office. *Old. nat. brev. fol.* 147. Some Ordinary, some of Privilege.

A Writ of Privilege is that which a privileged Person bringeth to the Court for his Exemption, by reason of some Privilege. See *Procedendo.* See the new Book of Entries, *Verbo* Privilege.

To write, Scribo, ere.

To write much, or often, Scriptito, are.

To write in (or upon) Inscribo, ere.

To write between, Interscribo, ere.

To write (or make) a Book, Compono, ere.

To write over, Superscribo, ere.

To write an Answer, Rescribo, ere.

To write out a Copy, Transcribo, ere. Exscribo, ere.

A writer, Scriptor, oris, m. Præscriptor, oris, m.

A writing, Scriptio, onis, f. Scriptura, æ, f.

Short writing, Tachygraphia, æ, f. Stenographia, æ, f.

A short writing referring to a longer, Docketta, æ, f.

Officer for writing, Scriptorius, a, um.

A writer of the Tallies, Scriptor Taliarum. Is an Officer of the Exchequer, being Clerk to the Auditor of the Receipt, who writeth upon the Tallies the whole Letters of the Teller's Bills.

Written, Scriptus, a, um.

Written over, Superscriptus, a, um.

Written out, Exscriptus, a, um.

W R O.

To do wrong, Tortum facere. *Co. Lit.* 158.

Wrong, Tortitudo, inis, f. 1 *Mon.* 580. Injuria, æ, f. Wrong or Injury is in French aptly called *Tort*, because Injury and Wrong is wrested or crooked, being contrary to that which is Right and Straight. Injury is derived of *In* and *Jus*, because it is contrary to Right. *Cook* on *Lit. Lib.* 2. *cap* 1.

Wronged violently, Oppressus, a, um.

Wrongfully, Injuriè, Injustè, adv.

Wrotham (in Kent) Vagniacæ, Vagniacum.

Wroxcester (in Shropshire) Virecinum, Virecium, Viroconium, Uriconium.

W U L.

Wulstan (a man's name) Wulstanus, i, m.

W Y D.

A Wydraught for a Privy. Forica, æ, f. Latrina, æ, f. Sentina, æ, f. Cloaca, æ, f. Colluviarium, ii, n. Stercidium, ii, n.

W Y E.

Wye River, Vaga, Waya.

W Y K.

A Wyke (or little Village), Wyka, æ, f.

Y A R.

A *Yard to measure with*, Yarda, æ, f. *Co. Ent.* 377. Virgata, æ, f. Virga, æ, f.

A man's Yard (or Privities) Penis, is, m. Veretrum, i, n.

The Sail-yard (or cross Piece whereunto the Sail is fastened) Antenna, æ, f.

Yard-land, Virgata terræ. The *Saxons* called it *Girdland*. It is a proportion of Land. In some Countries it is Ten Acres, in some Twenty, some Twenty four, and some Thirty Acres of Land.

Yare (in Yorkshire) Yarum.

Yare River (in Norfolk) Garrienis, Garryenus.

Yarmouth (in Norfolk) Garonum, Garienis ostium.

Yarn, Lana neta. *Mich.* 14. *Car.* 2. *in C. B.* Lana facta

A Bottom of Yarn, Glomus, i, m. vel, eris, n.

A Skain of Yarn (Thread or Silk) Forago, inis, m. Mataxa, æ, f.

A Quill of Yarn, Panos, i, m.

A Spindle to wind yarn, Alabram, i, n.

To reel Yarn, Alabro, are.

To wind Bottoms of Yarn, Glomerare Glomos.

Y E A.

A Year, Annus, i, m.

Year and Day, Annus & Dies. Is a time thought in Construction of our Common Law, fit in many Cases to determine a Right in one, and an Usurpation or Prescription in another: As in case of an Estray, if the Owner (Proclamation being made) challenge it not within the time, it is forfeit. So is the Year and Day given in case of Appeal, in case of Descent after Entry or Claim; or of no Claim; upon a Fine or Writ of Right at the Common Law. So of a Villain remaining in ancient Demesn; of the Death of a Man sore bruised and wounded; Of Protections; Essoines in respect of the King's service; of Wreck, and divers other Cases. *Cook, Vol.* 6. *fol.* 107. *B.* and that touching the Death of a Man likewise in the Civil Law. *Nam si mortifere fuerit vulneratus, & postea post longum intervallum mortuus sit inde annum numerabimus secundum Julianum.*

Year, Day, and Waste, Annus, Dies, & Vastum, Is a part of the King's Prerogative whereby he challengeth the Profits of their Lands and Tenements, for a Year and a Day, that are attainted of Petty Treason or Felony, whosoever be Lord of the Manor, whereunto the Lands or Tenements do belong; and not only so, but in the End wasteth the Tenements, destroyeth the Houses, roots up the Woods, Gardens, Pastures, and ploweth up Meadows, except the Lord of the

Fee

W Y E.

Wye River, Vaga, Waya.

W Y K.

A Wyke (or little Village, Wyka, æ, f.

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Fee

Fee agree with him for the Redemption of such Wast, afterward restoring it to the Lord of the Fee; whereof you may read at large in *Stawnf. Prærog. Cap.* 16. *fol.* 44. *& seq.*

The Leap-year, Bissextilis, le.

Yearly (or year by year) Quotannis, adv. Annuatim, adv.

Yeast (or Barm) Gistum, i, n. Spel. 317. Spuma vel flos Cerevisiæ.

YEL.

Yellow, Flavus, a, um. Citrinus, a, um.

YEO.

A Yeoman, Homo ingenuus. *Spel.* 361, 381.

A Yeoman of the Guard, Stipator corporis.

YOA.

A Yoak, Jugum, i, n.

The Band fastening the Yoak about the Neck, Subjugium, ii, n.

ZA.

Unaccustomed to the Yoak, S jugis, e, adj.

To Yoak, Jugo, are. Subj are.

YOR.

York City, Brigantium, Eb cum, Eburacum. Legio VI. cephorica. Legio VI. Vid Urovicum.

Yorkshire, Eboracensis age comitatus. Isuria

Of Yorkshire, Isurovicanus.

Archbishop of York, Archiep pus Eboracensis.

YOU.

The Young of any Tame Bea Bird. Pullus, i, m.

A young man, Juvenis, adj

Youth, Juventus, utis, f.

ZAC.

Zachary (a Man's Name) charias, æ, m.

FINIS.

LAW FRENCH

AND

LAW LATIN

DICTIONARY

LAW FRENCH

AND

LAW LATIN

DICTIONARY